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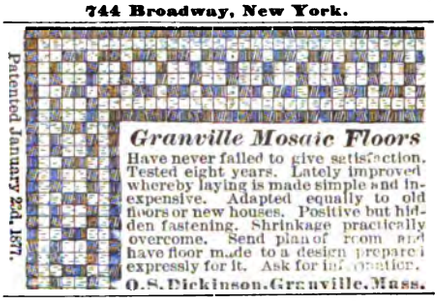
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The Literary World.

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THE ROSICRUCIANS.*

THE principal question about the noted Rosicrucian order is whether it ever existed or not! Mr. Waite has done an excellent service in reprinting in this handsome volume translations of the chief documents bearing on the secret of the Rosy Cross. Of these the first is the "Universal Reformation of the Whole Wide World, by order of the God Apollo," which appeared anonymously in German, about 1614 A.D.; it is "an amusing and satirical account of an abortive attempt made by the god Apollo to derive assistance towards the improvement of the age from the wise men of antiquity and modern times." The second is the "*Fama Fraternitatis;* or a Discovery of the Fraternity of the most Laudable Order of the Rosy Cross," printed in connection with the "Universal Reformation." Then follows the "Confession of the Rosicrucian Fraternity," and lastly, the most interesting document of all, "The Chymical Marriage of Christian Rosencreutz," the mythical founder of the order, first published in 1616. It is a "comic romance of extraordinary talent."

Mr. Waite then traces chronologically the line of the Rosicrucian apologists through Andreas, Heydon, and Fludd, down to the Rosicrucian Society of modern England, of which Bulwer Lytton was once Grand Patron. Mr. Waite denies any traceable connection between Free Masonry and the order of the Rosy Cross, and does not stand guard, like Mr. H. Jennings, over the secrets of Rosicrucianism, for the simple reason that it has none. The order is purely a figment, and the later societies which so solemnly profess to hand down from the seventeenth century unspeakable mysteries, merely illustrate the child's-play that gratifies so many apparently mature-minded people.

But a curious psychological interest attaches to Rosicrucianism for this very reason. There never was any historical foundation for the order itself, but the history of the belief in it is a remarkable chapter in the annals of credulity. Mr. Waite has supplied every facility for the full study of the Rosicrucian delusion.

* The Real History of the Rosicrucians. By Arthur Edward Waite. J. W. Bouton. $2.50.

SOME ITALIAN AUTHORS.*

THE title of Mr. Vincent's little volume has a pleasant sound for the ears of those who like to trace the lineage of united Italy back to the old Roman Empire. Hence one is glad to find sketches of Cato and Virgil and Horace and Juvenal and the rest, near to those of Dante and Petrarca and Machiavelli and Alfieri. And these four types are well chosen from the great field of Italian literature after its language had adopted that of the people — Dante, greatest of poets and patriots of his country, first even "among so much wit;" Petrarca, a classic himself, and the cause of classicism in others by his revival of Greek and Latin letters; Machiavelli, type of the subtle, brilliant diplomacy which came near to ruin Italy; Alfieri, reckless, superb poet of revolution; all representative names in Italian history.

Mr. Vincent's work is to be praised for remarkable condensation of material and for well balanced outlines. Occasionally he gives as fact a statement still open to discussion, as for example, where he says that Dante suffered from "the companionship of a most ill-tempered wife." Little or no evidence exists to prove that Madonna Gemma was otherwise than amiable; and in so brief a treatise it were courteous, and not difficult, to give her the benefit of the doubt. And it was hardly the sad circumstances of the life of Dante, but rather the dogmas of mediæval theology, and the nature of a theme remote from 'all earthly experience, which render the Paradiso less vivid than the other parts of the trilogy of the Divina Commedia.

Mr. Vincent seeks, perhaps somewhat too much, to make the ancient authors come more than half-way down the ages to meet the modern reader. But the error is at least on the right side; and the young students whose first introduction to the great Italian writers shall have been by means of these realistic, lively sketches, can afterward without difficulty enlarge, elevate, and idealize their impressions.

* Some Italian Authors and their Works. By George E. Vincent. D. Lothrop Company. 60c.

CARDINAL POLE AND "CORPORATE REUNION."*

READERS of current Anglican-church literature may probably have seen mention made therein of the Order of Corporate Reunion, of which the Rev. Dr. Lee is perhaps the most prominent member, an organization for promoting union between the Roman and the English branches of the historic Church. In the volume before us, handsomely printed, bound in scarlet, and decorated with Cardinal Pole's official arms, Dr. Lee recounts the successful efforts of Pole and his co-workers in bringing about reconciliation between the Church in England and the papal authorities, in the time and with the sympathy and help of Queen Mary, A.D. 1554, as affording a precedent for such reunion now and an example of the proper method of its accomplishment. The biography is quite subordinated to the presentation of this leading purpose.

There should be but one sentiment among Christian people about the duty of prayer and effort for the outward, organic unity of the Church of Christ, in accord with the divine petition "that they all may be one." So far, however, as a reader may judge of the opinion of Dr. Lee, and the order above mentioned by this volume, it is no injustice to say that their plan for accomplishing such reunion is that of unconditional surrender to the claims of Rome. Nothing is said of the later additions of Rome to the faith as taught by it in Cardinal Pole's time; not even the dogma of papal infallibility is apparently considered a bar to accepting Roman supremacy. Dr. Lee writes throughout as one thoroughly in sympathy with the Roman Catholic doctrines and position; and one cannot forbear the personal question how it can be honest or possible for him to do this and yet hold the position of a priest of the Church of England. There is at times even a polemical bitterness of spirit in mention of persons opposing the efforts of the queen and the cardinal and others of their party; and so much feeling is shown, in statements of the teachings of opponents and even in matters of history, that one hesitates to accept the work as worthy of trust. Nor can we commend the style; for, while it exhibits much learning and mental vigor, the relation of events is frequently not clear.

* Reginald Pole, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury. By Frederick George Lee, D.D. With etched portrait. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The greatest merit of the work, perhaps, will be its tendency to correct the prevalent partisan view of the characters of the queen and some others of the leading persons in the narrative.

THOREAU'S WINTER JOURNAL.*

A POTENT individuality, which more and more confronts the student of American literature and thought, and which will not down at the command of any matter-of-fact critic who will have only universals and no exceptions — the spirit of a man who dared not only to think, but to act for himself in defiance of current conventionalities, shows forth to the full in these selections from the winter journals of Thoreau, so admirably selected and arranged by Mr. Blake. To those already familiar with Thoreau's writings they will be received with a sincere joy; to the many still ignorant of the real purport of his life they can be, if properly regarded, little less than a revelation. As Mr. Brown points out in his sympathetic introduction, it is Thoreau's attitude toward the world that gives him his significance. Here was one who dared to be unique, to search for his own primal instincts, and to follow them in calm indifference to the stereotyped ideals of the mass of humanity. Whatever view we may take of the wisdom of his course on ethical or social grounds, his character remains as something demanding investigation. Seen from the outside it is indeed forbidding, a veritable chestnut burr sure to prick the fingers of the unwary, but there is enticing meat within if only one knows how to get at it. The fact is, to understand Thoreau we must take him for the time being at his own valuation. Perhaps he was, in the common acceptation of the phrase, a selfish recluse, but if we cast aside superficial judgments and look deeper we find that he was something more. There is surely a healthy, sane side to this outwardly repellent nature! The example of one who cared only that his life should be the resultant of innate tendencies and who scorned material prosperity and social custom is certainly in these days deserving of attention.

The key to Thoreau's nature, as we now understand it, is this: each should seek to discover the capacities and limitations of his own individuality and then develop what powers he has in the direction of "simplicity, independence, magnanimity, and trust." Thoreau, in the pursuit of his ideal, found that isolation was indispensable. He was irresistibly drawn to the study of natural phenomena; he had an ideal of friendship wholly incapable of realization; he shrank from contact with unsympathetic minds; he found that the forms of commerce, of political controversy, of church organization, cramped and fettered his spirit. But isolation was a condition, not a cause. The main thing, as Thoreau thought, is the normal growth of the individual. In different men the conditions might differ. As Marcus Aurelius observes: "It is possible to live well in a palace." One may live, in the fields or in a palace, as destiny may order, and still be himself. Thoreau went to the woods and fields and found himself there. "In the street and in society," he says, "I am almost invariably cheap and dissipated; my life is unspeakably mean. But alone in distant woods and fields, in unpretending sproutlands or pastures tracked by rabbits, even in a bleak and, to most, cheerless day, when a villager would be thinking of his inn, I come to myself; I once more feel myself grandly related. This cold and solitude are friends of mine. I suppose that this value, in my case, is equivalent to what others get by church-going and prayer. I come to my solitary woodland walk as the homesick go home. I thus dispose of the superfluous, and see things as they are, grand and beautiful."

Yet Thoreau could see the other side and sincerely celebrate its importance. "Go not so far out of your way for a truer life; keep strictly onward in that path alone which your genius points out, do the things which lie nearest to you, but which are difficult to do, live a purer, a more thoughtful and laborious life, more true to your friends and neighbors, more noble and magnanimous, and that will be better than a wild walk."

Throughout the volume from which we have been quoting, Thoreau is constantly expressing his attitude toward the world. True wealth, he argues, is only to be had by renunciation. "It is impossible to have more property than we dispense." "If you wish to give a man a sense of poverty, give him a thousand dollars." "I am not in haste to help men more than God is." "Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity." In view of these and similar utterances we must hold to the proposition previously expressed, and if we would understand Thoreau aright or derive any value from the study of his career, take him at his own valuation. Underneath his transcendent egotism, his obvious selfishness, and in spite of the narrowness of his outlook, he was one who sought to see things as they are, and he caught at times visions of supernal radiance. The final word with regard to Thoreau is "sincerity." He dared to be himself.

*Winter: From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. Edited by H. G. O. Blake. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

MAJOR LAURENCE.*

THE author of *A Chelsea Householder* has surpassed the promise of her former books in this her latest. *Major Laurence, F.L.S.*, is a strong piece of work with real character drawing in it. Polen Laurence, its hero, is himself a distinct and delightful bit of portraiture, and even more so is his friend, the older Lady Mordaunt, with her keen-sightedness, her drollery, her half-bitter, half-playful satire, and her genuine warmth of heart, while *grande dame* all the time to the very points of her fingers. As vivid and no less charming is the willful little Lady Elly, who afterward develops so patiently and nobly into wife and motherhood; and best of all, perhaps, is her husband, Algernon Cathers, who reminds one of James Helstone in *Shirley*, as sketched by the trenchant Mr. York:

"Shirley, my woman, if you want to know aught about yond' James Helstone, I can only say he was a man-tiger. He was handsome, dissolute, soft, treacherous, courteous, cruel —"

In the case of Algernon Cathers it might be added to this list of attributes that he was "æsthetic, extravagant beyond measure, exacting, unsparing" — but these are vices which, under modern conditions, have reached their fuller development since the day in which *Shirley* was written.

The plot of the story is an old plot, but its treatment gives it novelty and interest. Major Laurence is for years the conscious, secret, devoted lover of Eleanor Mordaunt, but none the less is he her trusty and loyal friend. He stands between her and the unspeakable hardships which her love-match brings upon her. His unspoken sympathy, chivalrous respect, and unfailing help carry her over the rough places; and when in the end Death, the alleviator, smooths out the wretched tangle of her fate, his reward comes, as it came to Dobbin, also a major, and to many another lover, but still with a difference. Major Laurence is not Dobbin; he is distinctly himself, and the grace, humor, and picturesque quality of the story give it distinct literary value.

*Major Laurence, F.L.S. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. Leisure Hour Series. Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF DARWIN.*

THE Appletons' reprint of this, one of the two most notable biographies of 1887, appears in uniform style with their editions of Darwin's works. It makes two solid volumes of over eleven hundred pages, and contains two engravings from photographs of Darwin taken in 1874 and 1881, views of the house and study at Down, and a fac-simile page from a note-book of 1837. We regret that the publishers have not reproduced the photograph of 1854. As it appears in the London edition, it presents Darwin in a more unfamiliar form than do the two engravings prefixed to these volumes.

Mr. Francis Darwin has not given the most effective literary shape to this life of his father. The method of arrangement presents first a chapter on the Darwin family, then sixty pages of precious autobiography, followed by fifty pages of reminiscences by the son of his father's personal habits and methods of work, which refer to Darwin's later years. In the remainder of the work we begin the life again with the letters, interspersed with connecting and explanatory matter, more or less full, and

*The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin. Including an Autobiographical Chapter. Edited by his son, Francis Darwin. In two volumes, pp. viii, 558, and iv, 562. D. Appleton & Co. $4.50.

follow it to the end. Mr. Francis Darwin would have made a more effective and artistic work had he interwoven the autobiographical passages in the body of the biography, according to their connection, and placed his own recollections toward the end. The number of letters printed is great, and it includes many which can have little interest save for the scientific world. But the editor has evidently worked with a first eye to scientific readers, and even those who feel much attraction toward the details of the Darwinian doctrines will find themselves obliged to skip a good deal profitable only to specialists. Mr. F. Darwin's editing, in other respects, deserves great praise. Disregarding mere chronological order, when this course is necessary to avoid confusion, he devotes seven chapters to the *Origin of Species*, from the germination of that work to its publication; he then follows the order of publication of the other later books, but reserves the botanical works for treatment by themselves in the last hundred pages. This is a clear gain for the unity of the biography. The son has given in the text and in numerous foot-notes all the information needful for the full understanding of his illustrious father's work and correspondence. He has abstained, with admirable judgment, from partisan advocacy of Darwinism, and from the undue "intimacy", which characterizes so many recent biographies, leaving nothing unrevealed that should be secret.

Darwin's career, in its main outlines at least, must be so well known that we shall do best to give only a selection of a few points out of a great mass of most attractive matter. It is curious to note that this model of the truth-seeker and truth-lover says of himself: "As a little boy I was much given to inventing deliberate falsehoods, and this was always done for the sake of causing excitement." At school he had no ability in language, though he took great pleasure in poetry, and was enthusiastic over his brother's chemistry at home. The absurd method of education prevailing in his boyhood had no room for his genius in natural history, and he was counted "a very ordinary boy." At Cambridge University he showed no turn for mathematics, but remarkably enough "the only part of the academical course which, as I then felt and still believe, was of the least use to me in the education of my mind," was the careful study of Paley's *Evidences*, *Moral Philosophy*, and *Natural Theology*. Darwin's unaffected modesty yet allows him to infer that "there must have been something in me a little superior to the common run of youth:" otherwise Professor Henslow, the botanist, and others like Dr. Whewell and Sir J. Mackintosh, would not have admitted him with pleasure to their company. His matchless abilities as an observer were already plain to these eminent men. Through Professor Henslow, his life-long friend, he became attracted to the "Beagle" exploring expedition. The five years' persistent and enthusiastic work on this vessel, the subject of one of his most popular works, made a full-grown man of him in knowledge and in character. "By far the most important event" in Darwin's life, it determined his whole career. When he returned he prepared for publication, in various forms, the results of the expedition; and they gave him at once a high place among men of natural science.

Soon after his marriage to his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, in 1839, ill health set in, and for the remainder of his days this most prolific of scientific writers, this most unwearied observer and most conscientious of workers, was practically an invalid. He was obliged to lead a very retired life, and to economize his strength in every way. Mr. F. Darwin forsakes his habitual reserve in treating of his father's home-life when saying, as he could not but say: "No one indeed, except my mother, knows the full amount of suffering he endured, or the full amount of his wonderful patience. For all the latter years of his life she never left him for a night; and her days were so planned that all his resting hours might be shared with her. She shielded him from every avoidable annoyance, and omitted nothing that might save him trouble, or prevent him becoming over-tired, or that might alleviate the many discomforts of his ill health. I hesitate to speak thus freely of a thing so sacred as the life-long devotion which prompted all this constant and tender care. But it is, I repeat, a principal feature of his life, that for nearly forty years he never knew one day of the health of ordinary men, and that thus his life was one long struggle against the weariness and strain of sickness. And this cannot be told without speaking of the one condition which enabled him to bear the strain and fight out the struggle to the end."

Mrs. Darwin was, indeed, his guardian angel. Her care was lightened by the comfortable fortunes which her husband and herself had inherited. It gives one pause to think how little Darwin might have been able to do for science, had he been obliged to devote his time and feeble strength to *brod-sorgen* — bread-cares!

Middle-aged men remember the stir and tumult caused in what the public was pleased to call its mind by the modest yet revolutionary book, crowded with facts and arguments going to prove a "selection" in nature analogous to that which man practices, which this retired and patient student of nature's secrets sent forth in 1859. The story of the slow but sure change of general opinion in twenty years, from contempt and hatred of the new doctrine to respect and acquiescence, has been traced by Darwin's son with a detail none too full. Throughout the tempest of scientific and theological objurgations which followed upon the publication of the *Origin of Species*, its author retained an Emersonian tranquillity of mind and practiced a philosophic abstinence from controversy. Sure that he was right, he went on calmly to develop and strengthen his argument, leaving such devoted friends as Hooker, Huxley, and Gray to fight his battles for him. Nothing is more touching than the gratitude with which he acknowledges their aid in a field he could not enter, nothing finer than the utter single-mindedness with which he is seen calmly searching after reality alone. He enjoyed the fun made at his expense, recommending it sometimes as "capital," even when such a man as Bishop Wilberforce ventured to criticise him in matters of natural history. "Here is a good joke," he writes to Hooker. H. C. Watson, a friendly reviewer, "says that in the first four paragraphs of the introduction [of the *Origin*] the words 'I,' 'me,' 'my,' occur forty-three times! I was dimly conscious of the accursed fact. He says it can be explained phrenologically, which I suppose civilly means that I am the most egotistically self-sufficient man alive; perhaps so. I wonder whether he will print this pleasing fact. *I* am, *my* dear Hooker, ever yours."

But Darwin's interpretation of egotism set upon "the accursed fact" does not agree with what he says of Rev. J. Brodie Innes, for long years the Vicar of Down: "Brodie Innes and I have been fast friends for thirty years, and we never thoroughly agreed on any subject but once, and then we stared hard at each other, and thought one of us must be very ill!"

Such egotists are too few.

This leads us to mention the important matter to which Mr. F. Darwin gives one of his earlier chapters, "Religion." Darwin's mother was a Unitarian, but her children were brought up in the Church of England. During his life at Down he was unable to attend church. There seems no attempt to supply in the home the lack thus ensuing, for Mr. Darwin himself at least, of any expression or cultivation of the religious nature. The agnosticism which Darwin declared to be the best definition of his thoughts about theism and immortality was a natural result, not of his theories, but of his absorption in scientific pursuits. To us the fair way of treating Darwin as an authority in theology or religion seems to be that to which he inclined himself, to rule him out as an incompetent witness. Of his lack of authority here, in such striking contrast with his prodigious genius in natural history, he has given a full explanation. If religious feeling belongs anywhere, its place is surely nearer the sensibilities which make men delight in art, in music, in poetry, than to the strictly scientific temper. Darwin wrote in 1881 of the "curious and lamentable loss of the higher æsthetic tastes" which had fallen upon him. Great contrast was the change from his earlier life. "Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have tried lately to read Shakespeare, and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseated me. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music. . . . My mind seems to have become a kind of machine for grinding general laws out of large collections of facts, but why this should have caused the atrophy of that part of the brain alone on which the higher tastes depend I cannot conceive."

Of one who thus writes of himself in all

sincerity it would be most irrational to expect illumination in spiritual things, even evidence for the existence of such things.

Let theologians, then, and anti-theologians as well, confine themselves, in discussing Darwin as a theologian, to the decisive rehabilitation which he effected of teleology, purpose in nature. Well-trained students of the moral sciences, like Prof. Schurman of Cornell, distinguish in his works between Darwin the man of science, and Darwin the man of speculation. The first speaks with an authority and insight rightly compared to those of Newton; the latter confesses his own incapacity. But for Darwin the man, the patient, heroic student of the laws governing the long processes of natural evolution, the very model of the truth-worshiper, the almost irresistible explorer of nature's most secret intentions, this biography will powerfully increase the present high admiration. If we should recommend a careful perusal of these volumes to any one class of men beyond all others, it would be to clergymen of every denomination. They will find here a continuous commentary on James Martineau's text: "For all time the difference is infinite between the partisan of beliefs and the man whose heart is set upon reality."

KOROLENKO'S TALES.*

[Vladimir Korolenko was born in July, 1853, at Jitómir, in the province of Volynia, on the Austrian frontier. His father was a government judicial officer, his mother a Pole. Both parents died in his boyhood. Having graduated with honor from the gymnasium, he entered the Institute of Technology at St. Petersburg, and struggled for two years there with poverty. Removing to Moscow, and joining other students in an "address" to the faculty of the Agricultural Academy, he was banished to the province of Vologda, but on his way thither was ordered to Kronstadt, where he was placed under the surveillance of the police for a year. Then again taking up his residence in St. Petersburg, he was unmolested till 1879, when he was banished once more, this time finally to Siberia. In 1880 he was allowed to return to Perm. Here his literary career began. A year later, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Alexander III, a third banishment followed. He spent the three years of this exile at Amgee in the Yakút district, returning at the expiration of the term to Novgorod, where he now lives. The experiences of this life furnish the materials of his writings.]

ENTER herewith another Russian author, whose portrait is outlined in the above note condensed from Mrs. Delano's biographical preface. Judged by the present volume, the first collection of Korolenko's writings to appear in this country, he is not a novelist, but a *storian* — if we may coin another word; and why not *storian* for one who writes stories as well as *historian* for one who writes histories? This is an elementary book. It contains the writing of a man who has power but has not had practice. It is a promise of authorship of distinction. Yet now it is impressive in certain directions. Portions of it are worth reading.

The book contains five tales, characteristically Russian, dark and somber with the heavy wintry Russian landscape, wild and tragic with the stormy Russian life. Four of the five are tales of murder; the fifth, which is the first in the order of arrangement, is a tale of natural death. "A spring idyl," it is called, this opening tale of "The Old Bell Ringer," ringing his bells on the Resurrection morn, and dying as he rings. The second tale, "The Forest Soughs," is one of rapine and assassination, strongly reminding us, on a small scale, of Henri Gréville's powerful work, *Saveli's Expiation*. The lord of the manor, as he would be called in England, dishonors the wife of the peasant in the forest, and is killed on the spot by the husband of his victim. Description and pathos mark this story. The third story, "Easter Night," is a simple but strong picture, the stern shooting of an escaping convict by one of his guards, a young recruit to whom such work was new; the reverberations of the musket shot blending strangely with the strains of the distant song, "Christ is arisen." Contrast is aimed at in this sketch between the heavenly gospel of good will and peace and the earthly atmosphere of cruelty and suffering.

The greatest and best story of the five is the fourth, "A Saghalinian." Here Korolenko's unquestionable powers of delineation, severe simplicity and terseness of style, dramatic force and fervor, have their largest play. Saghálin is a long island, north of Japan and adjacent to the Siberian coast, used by Russia for a convict colony. The "Saghalinian" is one of a party of eleven convicts, who, on disembarking on this island from the convict ship, escape from the barracks and stealthily make their way northward until, by aid of friendly Ghiláks, they succeed in crossing the straits to the main land, and then, breaking up into twos and threes, evade pursuit. The narrative as told by one of the number is full of rude vigor and life-like detail, some of which is shocking, no doubt. While traversing the island the fugitives are nearly captured by a party of soldiers from one of the out-posts. In the scrimmage which takes place this incident occurs: "As I rose I saw that the last two men had run up the hill. Their officer, Saltánof, was a brave and fearless fellow, whose fame had spread far and wide. Even the Ghiláks feared him as they did the Evil Spirit, and many convicts had been killed by his hand. There were two Circassians among us — daring fellows, and as agile as cats. One of them threw himself on Saltánof. They had met half way up the hill. Saltánof fired his revolver at him; the Circassian ducked, and both fell to the ground. The other Circassian, thinking that his friend had been killed, threw himself on Saltánof, and we had not time to breathe before, in the twinkling of an eye, he had severed Saltánof's head with his knife. He jumped on his feet, grinned, and held the head in the air. We were struck dumb. Shrieking something in his own language, he swung the head around and tossed it up. It flew high above the trees and disappeared behind the cliff. We were awe-stricken. We heard the splash as it fell into the sea."

We consider this tale of "A Saghalinian" well-nigh a masterpiece of descriptive writing. It stamps the Siberian landscape on the imagination with the sharpness and precision of a die, and the creeping figures of those hunted outcasts, fighting for their lives, and stealthily making their way back to the home they loved, haunt the imagination with the sense of reality long after the book is closed.

In the fifth and last section of the book, "Sketches of a Siberian Tourist," we have nine short chapters linked together with some connection, but fragmentary and various, and lacking that unity which gives a composition strength. They deal with the same rude scenes of crime and violence, but like all the others are written with tenderness and delicacy, and without love of the horrible simply as such. There is an offensive realism; this is not that. There is a terrible realism; this is that sometimes. But there is a hunger in all these pages, a cry, for justice and peace, and that true humanity which is divinity.

God bless the Russian, and light him on his way!

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE.*

THE authors of *The Right Honourable* have met with a success in their collaboration which is rather remarkable in fiction. "Every character, incident, scene, and page," a prefatory note tells us, "is joint work, and was thought out and written out in combination." The story has a unity of purpose and an exactitude of execution which bear out the assertion, and never for a moment does the interest flag or the plot become dull. The characters are many and widely diversified, from a Jacobite peer to a leader of mobs, from denizens of Mayfair to provincial gentry, from an unscrupulous adventurer to an honest farmer, and they are all drawn with manifestations of a capable and practiced art. The Right Honourable Sandham Morse, radical leader, is finely conceived, a noble personage — upright, great of soul, seeking only the good of the many, yet not beyond the temptations and struggles of ordinary humanity. And in Kooràli is presented a thoroughly inspiring type of womanhood, one not wholly unknown to fiction, but brought out here in new lights and achieving through unyielding endurance and native purity the attainment of a lofty ideal.

The story is in some respects unspeakably sad, for it depicts souls mismated and tortured by untoward circumstances; but in Kooràli's victory over evil there is a higher joy not to be outweighed by the sadness of the conclusion. One is made to feel that duty is after all greater than happiness.

In spite of its tragic purport, however, the book is almost to the end animated, and be-

* The Vagrant, and Other Tales. By Vladimir Korolenko. Translated from the Russian by Mrs. Aline Delano. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

* The Right Honourable. A Romance of Society and Politics. By Justin McCarthy, M. P., and Mrs. Campbell-Praed. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

cause of its brightly colored pictures of life in varying surroundings and conditions, is certain to entertain. One is reminded, now and then, of Trollope, both in the selection of characters and the portrayal of governing motives. When we add that several of the personages are worthy of Trollope at his best we do not award to this romance greater praise than is its just due.

GENERAL O. M. MITCHEL.*

KENTUCKY has furnished to this country two of her most remarkable astronomers, O. M. Mitchel and Joseph Winlock. Both were remarkable for accuracy and sharpness of perception; both were still more remarkable for the ingenuity, usefulness, and simplicity of their mechanical appliances. Winlock was the more wonderful mathematician; Mitchel excelled in the power of carrying the people with him, and in the ease with which he made instruments, apparently rude, accomplish delicately exact work.

To Mitchel is due the credit of beginning the great movement in astronomy which so rapidly raised the United States from one of the lowest to one of the highest nations in a scientific scale. He began in 1842 the enterprise of building an observatory by popular subscription; and his success at Cincinnati unquestionably had its effect, not only in our Eastern States, but in Europe, preparing men to be led into renewed astronomical zeal, by the sudden apparition of the comet of February, 1843, the discovery of Astraca in 1845, and of Neptune in 1846. The observatory at Cincinnati was followed by one at Cambridge, one at Washington, one at Albany, one at Chicago, and the United States rapidly rose to the front rank.

The story of Mitchel's childhood and youth, and of his astronomical career, of his engineering feats, and of his success as financial agent of the railroad he had built, is full of interest. There are, however, two points in which, it seems to us, the son fails to do full justice to his father. He gives his father credit for the ingenious idea, now in universal use, of recording minute intervals of time by means of a pen moved electrically by the pendulum of a clock, and also by a key, under control of the observer, recording signals on a paper moving at uniform speed. But he fails to give any hint as to the method by which the father contrived to make his disk "revolve *uniformly* by means of clockwork." That was an essential part of the problem, how to make his brilliant conception of measuring small fractions of a second practicable. His solution was to make the disk heavy, and drive it by a weight barely sufficient to overcome friction. The inertia of the disk would thus prevent rapid changes of velocity; and gradual changes would be of no consequence, because the clock would record the position every two seconds. This approached theoretical perfection. William C. Bond then solved the problem in a manner theoretically less perfect, but practically far more convenient. He attached the disk (making it, however, a cylinder) by a spring to clockwork, regulated by an escapement. When the escapement stops the clock, the cylinder twists the spring in its attempt to go on; when the clock is released it twists the spring in the other direction, attempting to hurry forward the cylinder. The average rate of the cylinder's motion thus remains uniform, although infinitesimally hurried and retarded at every movement of the escapement. Practical considerations have made this supersede Mitchel's disk; but the great credit of the original idea is unquestionably his.

The other point, in which the biographer fails to do his father full justice, is that he omits to allude to the methods for observing differences of declination. The accurate mapping of the position of a heavenly body requires an exact measure of its distance from the equator as well as of the instant of its passing the meridian. Prof. Mitchel improved upon the methods of accomplishing both objects. He reported his methods and results to the Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850 and was received with incredulity and openly expressed distrust. He replied by asking for an investigating committee with his chief assailant as chairman. The next year that committee reported, and the report is certainly one of the most remarkable of all Mitchel's triumphs. It speaks both of the time apparatus, and of that for observing declination, in terms of the "highest commendation," "surprise and delight," at the "happy combination of ingenuity and originality." It declared that "the committee are not aware that the history of astronomical science exhibits a more astonishing instance of great results produced with what would seem to be wholly inadequate means." "With the ordinary tools of a common mechanic, and with insignificant pecuniary outlay, an isolated individual has aspired to rival the highest efforts of the most richly endowed institutions;" "and his aspirations have been crowned with success."

When the biographer takes up his father's war record we have little heart to follow him; it was closed by death, from yellow fever, in the fall of 1862. Those first years of the war were full of misfortunes and misunderstandings; and it is impossible to get at a full understanding of motives and plans which were, perhaps, not clear to the actors themselves. There can, however, be no doubt of Mitchel's great ability; no doubt of his purity and consecration of character; no doubt of his full appreciation of the nature of the great struggle for human liberty; no doubt of his marvelous power in winning the confidence, the admiration, and the love of those with whom he came in contact.

Would that his biographer had set forth this grand and noble character with a little more artistic skill. A greater simplicity of style would have been more befitting the theme. The book annoys us by its "high-falutin;" by its dwelling on trifling details of love, and courtship, and skating accidents; by raking up hostile feelings against poor Halleck, and by its failure to do full justice to its subject.

*Ormsby Macknight Mitchel, Astronomer and General. A Biographical Narrative. By his son, F. A. Mitchel. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 00.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mary Pryor. A Life Story of a Hundred Years Ago. [H. Longstreth. $0.00.]

Elizabeth Gilbert and Her Work for the Blind. By Frances Martin. [Macmillan & Co. $1.75.]

Here are, not exactly the "short and simple annals of the poor," but the unaffected stories of two very lovely English lives, one belonging to the last century, the other to this. Their interest and beauty lie in the facts, not in the use that has been made of them, though this is dignified and appropriate. Mary Pryor was a Friend, and came to America, just at the end of the last century, when she was sixty years old, alone, on a mission for her society. The ship in which she sailed sprang a leak and finally foundered. As the crisis of the disaster drew near, Mrs. Pryor sustained the hearts of crew and passengers by her unfaltering trust and courage, and toward the very last told the company that she had had a dream, and that they would all be saved by a ship named the "Archibald." Sure enough a ship soon hove in sight; her name proved to be the "Archibald," and the doomed inmates of the sinking "Fame" were rescued and reached America in safety. Mrs. Pryor spent most of her time in Philadelphia, but visited Newport, Nantucket, and New Bedford, and returned to England, where she died in 1815. She was a woman of deep and fervent piety, of great strength and resolution, of singular purity and sweetness, as so many women of her sect are, and this memoir by a great-grand-daughter is an affecting filial tribute, which almost any one would read with emotion and pleasure.

Elizabeth Gilbert was born in Oxford, England, in 1826, her father, Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, being afterwards, for nearly thirty years, Bishop of Chichester. The pathos of her life was that she was blind, not born so, but made so at the age of three by scarlet fever; and the power of her life was her devotion to the interests of the blind, the amelioration of their condition, and the devising and promoting of measures for their education and welfare. She was an Elizabeth Fry to the prisoners of darkness. Gifted, she secured a fine education. Her pathway led her through delightful associations. Oxford, Chichester, London, were her homes; bishops and collegians were her familiar associates; her shadowed life touched all that was choicest and best in English society, and her ministry, chastened by suffering, was full of sweetness and light for all around her, but especially for her sisters in affliction. For a quiet, fresh, healthy, stimulating biography, instinct with Christian faith and feeling, this is to be highly commended.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, JANUARY 7, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

The sum-total of all intellectual excellence is good sense and method. When these have passed into the instinctive readiness of habit, when the wheel revolves so rapidly that we cannot see it revolve at all, then we call the combination Genius. But in all modes alike, and in all professions, the two sole component parts, even of Genius, are Good Sense and Method.— COLERIDGE, *Coleorton Letters*, vol. ii, p. 172.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT IN BOSTON.

CONSIDERING what Boston is, it is rather remarkable that no organized movement in behalf of international copyright should have been made here until December, 1887. Pursuant to a call bearing date December 20, a meeting of those interested in the object was held at the Parker House a week later. The call was signed by J. R. Lowell, O. W. Holmes, T. B. Aldrich, John Lowell, C. F. Adams, R. H. Dana, A. H. Rice, S. D. Warren, Charles Fairchild, Henry Lee, C. W. Eliot, W. F. Warren, F. A. Walker, E. H. Capen, John Bartlett, H. O. Houghton, Thomas Niles, B. H. Ticknor, Louis A. Roberts, and Dana Estes. It is a noticeable circumstance that of these twenty gentlemen only three could by any possibility be called authors, or supposed to be interested in the movement from the author's point of view. Six of the twenty are publishers, four college presidents, or the equivalent, and three, we believe, paper dealers.

At the meeting itself at least four additional authors were present, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Hale, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Sanborn, and letters were read from Mr. Warner and, as the report says, "Mrs. Professor Palmer (née Freeman)." Mr. Estes called the meeting to order, Mr. Lowell was made temporary chairman, and ex-Governor Long, as a member of Congress, made the opening address. To quote from the *Advertiser*, "Mr. Long said in substance that the inertia on the part of Congress was, in fact, true and not true; that there is no special inertia on such an important measure as this, and that the first thing to do was to convince Congress that this is a vital and important measure. That the difficulties were: first, that there will be a great fear that the American workman will be deprived of his work; second, that the reading matter will be made more expensive for the masses. He emphasized the suggestion that the strongest possible influence should be brought upon the immediate constituency from whence Congress comes, and said, further, that if their club and other clubs could be firmly established, and their organization known and understood by the masses, this would be the best possible way of bringing about the passage of the act in Congress. Gov. Long concluded by saying that the gentlemen concerned must not forget the great conflict of interest. They must convince the people at large of the right of the bill."

A permanent organization was then effected, with President Eliot of Harvard as President, Mr. Estes as Secretary, and Mr. Aldrich as Treasurer, and remarks followed from Mr. Hale and Mr. Houghton. Mr. Hale complained of the inequality of the workings of present laws, saying that he had never received a half-penny for writings of his published in England, while as an editor he had paid out thousands of dollars to English writers for works published here. Mr. Hale further did not see why an international copyright law should oppress the poorer classes who wanted to buy books, or injure the trade of the mechanic who made them. Mr. Houghton believed that an international copyright law would stimulate authors and increase publication; that as cheap literature flourished the higher literature would flourish also; that the best class of foreign books was wanted in this country, and that international copyright would be a help in procuring them. Dear books in this country he thought would be an impossibility, for under an international copyright law competition would be unavoidable.

So far as the needed action of Congress is concerned, it is easy to see that Mr. Long touched the vital center of the question, when he spoke of the fear that by international copyright the American workman would be deprived of his work and the masses of their cheap reading. There is precisely the point. Whatever the fact may be the question which the people will ask, and for the answer to which Congress will probably wait before taking any legislative action, is what effect is international copyright likely to have upon American industry and American prices? There is a strange relationship between this subject of international copyright and the irrepressible conflict between free trade and protection, just now revived by President Cleveland's last annual message. For what is copyright but a species of protection? And what is international copyright but a bulwark erected by protection againt free trade? From this point of view the spectacle of President Eliot presiding at an international copyright meeting one day, and appearing as a sympathetic guest at an anti-tariff dinner the next, is one to be pondered.

As we go to press we learn that the constitution of the new organization is rapidly receiving signatures in large numbers.

THE LAW LITERATURE OF 1887.

About the usual annual number of law books appeared during 1887, but comparatively few deserve special notice or need extended description. In the field of State statutes, besides the usual crop of pamphlets, each blossoming with the new laws of one legislature which has held a session, there have appeared a half-dozen or so of "revised" or "compiled" laws of a State or Territory, such as Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming. The only work of this kind at all novel in character is Birdseye's "Chronological Table of New York Statutes;" an index, analogous to a table of cases, likely to be a useful aid in tracing the history of changes in the statute laws.

We judge the yield of State and federal reports to have reached about the usual 100 volumes. They pursue the ordinary course except that Haskell's Reports of District Judge Fox's "Decisions" and Posey's Texas "Unreported Cases" go back ten or fifteen years, to bring up arrears, the value of which is doubtful. Progress somewhat distinct has been made in developing the system of "Reporters." The West Publishing Co. (chief publishing office, St. Paul) has put forth, throughout the year, a system of reports in weekly numbers which cover the courts of last resort of all the States, also the supreme court, circuit and district courts of the United States, with a digest published monthly, and again annually, of all the points decided. Theoretically the system promises to supersede the entire method of law reporting so far as the superior courts throughout the country are concerned, by a mode both cheaper and prompter than that heretofore in vogue. The Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Company (location, Rochester) essays to accomplish about the same end by means not quite so simple, and not easily described in the space now at command, but claiming, apparently, a higher professional fullness and accuracy. The last mentioned series gives full reports of only about half — most important half — of the States; it however adds abstracts of the lawyers' briefs, and it reports the Interstate Commerce Commission. Very important results to the bar may flow in the near future from one or the other of these enterprises.

In the department of Digests the important contributions have been a fifth volume ("Pleading and Practice") of Chitty's "Equity Index" (English) and four volumes of Myer's "Federal Decisions." This last work is probably the most important encyclopædic work of the year; it is gradually and steadily giving a complete comprehensive exhibit of the decisions of all the United States Courts from the earliest times, in a form which aims at relieving lawyers from an expense of five or six hundred dollars, for reports of prime necessity in United States law. It seems to be drawing toward completion.

To turn now to the Text-books — for the law magazines suggest only the remark that their numbers and volumes have appeared as promised — the topics of the law of persons which have been illustrated by distinct treatises are "Marriage and Divorce," by A. Barlett Lloyd, whose small-sized volume seems to rank intermediate between the professional and the popular style in its literary method; "Custody of Infants," by Hockheimer, and the law relating to the "Poor, Insane, Idiots, and Habitual Drunkards," by Knapp. On the law relating to property are Price and Stewart's "Trade-mark Cases," and four volumes (three by Abbott, English, and one by Lowery, American) of the American and English Patent Cases; this series being noteworthy for its reproduction in full, by photography, from the Patent Office files, of the drawings which accompany the more important patents. Mr. Abbott also gives, in two volumes, a reprint of the existing patent laws of all nations, many of them annotated.

There has been no comprehensive work on Corporations, but Cook on "Stock and Stockholders" has taken high rank for its uncommon

research and industry in the display of the decisions in its branch, a very important one, and Bolles' "Banks and Their Depositors," and Thompson on the "Liability of Stockholders," deserve mention. On the law of Contracts little has been said; Devlin on "Deeds," a compendium filling two volumes, is the most important contribution. Upon Remedies are Morrill on "Witnesses," a work of small size and limited (New York Code) interest; Beach on "Receivers," comprehensive, and likely, we should think, to be generally useful to equity and reformed-practice lawyers; Fiero on "Special Proceedings," a work the more interesting because the subject has not for many years received so much attention from any text writer, Roe's "Criminal Procedure in United States Courts," and Foster's "Federal Judiciary Acts," the latter small but timely because the acts referred to, passed last spring, have greatly modified the civil jurisdiction, and will reduce the business of the circuit and district courts. Here may be mentioned as well as anywhere, that the dry and perplexing subject of "reversed cases" has been investigated, for New York by two competing works and for England by one, in two volumes (Dale and Lehmann) embodying new features and exhibiting new merits. There remain the cognate subjects, International and Constitutional Law and Government. Jameson on "Constitutional Conventions" is a fifth edition of a work long and highly respected in its important department. Black's "Constitutional Prohibitions" discusses the clauses in the federal constitution forbidding State laws impairing contracts and retroactive and *ex post facto* laws. Dos Passos on the "Interstate Commerce Act" is a small volume which probably treats that novel subject as elaborately as is practicable, so early. The titles Elmes's "Law of the Customs," Browne on "Assessment and Taxation," Horr and Bemis's "Municipal Police Regulations," and Morrill on "City Negligence in the Care of Highways," explain themselves sufficiently. If any reader is dissatisfied with this dull and hasty record of the progress of law literature for the year, we advise him to purchase the new and newly illustrated edition of Gilbert à Beckett's "Comic Blackstone," and in its pages and pictures he will find ample solace.

PRESENT LITERARY CURRENTS IN SPAIN.

It is not to Spain that we look for permanent contributions to historical literature; science can scarcely be said to flourish in the land of the Cid, even though translations of Darwin be eagerly read; the domain of theology and jurisprudence, of medicine and art, of biography and pedagogy, are found to be cultivated, if at all, only in desultory fashion, with primitive appliances and with scant success. Spain, to leap with the energy of Mr. Henry James from one metaphor to another, is Don Quixote just waked up after a few centuries of sleep, and too indolent as yet to undertake anything serious, amuses himself for a time with poetry and fiction. That this is no exaggeration, read what Don Vicente Colorado, a well-known critic, says in commenting on Spanish literature for 1886:

Spain, through the negligence of its inhabitants rather than through the defects of race, through faulty education rather than through lack of ability, is a land without practical instincts or critical faculty: extreme and hyperbolical in ideas and resolutions, always dreamy and imaginative, it lives both in morals and politics, for the day only, the victim of circumstances and lacking a purpose to regulate its activity and intelligence. This people, tied hand and foot by enervation and prejudice, finds itself, though not at frequent intervals fortunately, attacked by violent crises such as attend weak and sickly temperaments, and then, with nervous excitement and passion, contradicting in an instant the beliefs, habits, and enjoyments of all its past life, leaps up and darts forward with eager energy, but in spite of the swiftness and determination of its course, you cannot make out that it is going anywhere; it advances at hap-hazard, it follows as chance may lead, it goes in search of the unexpected; it runs in fact to atone for inactivity just as it loves persons and things, not because they are good, but because they are despised, and detests them not because they are bad, but because they are old.

And the author goes on to compare Spain since the Revolution of '68 to a boy of vicious tendencies and fervid desires who, after escaping from his father's control, bursts out into all sorts of excesses, making up in a few short hours for a long youth of restraint. "Spain," he says, "has in a few years lived a century, absorbing the most contradictory and chimerical institutions and forms of government in politics, the most extreme systems of science and philosophy in its intellectual sphere, and the most contradictory ideals in art."

The extreme to which fiction has been tending of late years is that of naturalism, realism, or as the Spanish critic wittily calls it, *Zolaismo con carácter epidémico y contagioso.*

If Zolaism has taken the form of an epidemic it has not failed to find its opponents. One of the most redoubtable is the brilliant Don Juan Valera, Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to Belgium and author of "Pepita Jiminez." He declares that it ought not to be a cause ot surprise that he, at the age of sixty, should stop in the midst of weighty duties and write a series of ten articles on the good and bad way of writing novels. He is a firm believer in serenity of soul and good humor and genius combined, to make worthy fiction, even though the most tragic events be described; he is certain that all catastrophies and horrors are to be made endurable only by *un trascendental desenlace dichoso* — a transcendental outcome of fortunate moment. He grows eloquent in his arraignment of Zola, whose *Germinal* he makes the text of many wise and brilliant generalizations. "Apollo," he says, "was a physician and a poet," and he thinks that Zola and his school violate the sound maxim of Horace: "*Nec filios Coram populo Medea trucidet.*" The *scalping knife*, as a witty Russian lady Indianized the word scalpel, may be used if needed, but it should be used only for good purposes and not for mere experiments, to test skill. He would reduce the first 300 pages of *Germinal* to three, and the only compensating virtue in it to him is the sublime courage which is apotheosized in the last portion. But he can augur no good to come from the pessimism, materialism, and *decadentismo* which are fashionable at the present time.

One of the prominent literary figures in Spain at the present time is Doña Emilia Pardo Razan, to whose great novel, *Los Pazos de Ulloa*, of a year ago, we have already referred. Doña Emilia is regarded in Spain with amazement not only for the remarkable position which she has attained in letters, when it is so extraordinary for a Spanish woman to cultivate her mind or at least to let the world have the benefits of its cultivation, but also because being, as it is said, "a descendant of the Cid" and of the same race as Calderón, Espronceda, and Gorilla, she is a realist, and though a Roman Catholic, speaks in favor of revolutionary literature. Señora Razan is a warm admirer of the Russian school of novels, and she totally disbelieves in the possibility of there being an American literature, as we have no past, no *folk-lore.* On this score Don Juan Valera has lately read his gifted friend a significant lecture. He acknowledges that in the future, but in the dim future, Russia may eclipse the nations of western Europe, but he is firmly convinced that now Germany, Italy, and England are head and shoulders above Russia. To be sure, every one talks about Russia; all the French magazines are full of her literature, but he believes it would be time much better spent if Quintann, Espronceda, Alarcon, the Duque del Rivas, Tamayo and many other of the Spanish writers were to replace Turgeniéf, Dostoyevsky Puschin (*sic*), and Tolstoï, or the lyric poets, the novelists and historians, of Portugal, Teófilo Braga, Latio Coelho, Oliveira Martins, Antero de Quental, Tomás Ríbfero, and many others both living and dead *de no menor nota que los rusos.* He would even find in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, Brazil and Peru, Mexico and Cuba, authors whose writings he would commend to the enthusiasts of the French salons.

As to the *gran República trasatlántica de los Estados Unidos* he admits that, with all the traditions of English literature from Chaucer to Tennyson, there will not be *una literatura* Yankee *independiente*, just as there will not be a literature indigenous to Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Chili, and the Argentine States; but just as the colonies of ancient Greece became even more cultivated than the mother country, so it is quite possible that America may produce a literature superior to that of Spain or England. He proceeds to mention a rather curious list of our American *poetas, pensadores, historiadores y novelistas*, among whom figure Bancroft, Morley, Juan G. Whittier, Olivero Holmes, Ricardo Enrique Dana, Hawthorne, Guillermo Deano Howells, Catlin, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, and Freeman Clarke, and among the "innumerable women" who write prose and verse are the *Señoras* Dodge, Phelps, Field, y las Señoritas Hutchinson, Perry, *Cleveland, y Lazarus!* Perhaps the details of this literary war (like the wars of the Amazons of old) may better than anything else give some idea of the ferment of thought in Spain — of that "whirlwind of ideas which surrounds and agitates us in these days of thought and reason," as Don Tomás Escriche y Mieg calls it.

MRS. MARGARET J. PRESTON'S POEMS.

THERE is hardly a living author, we think, whose praise has been so disproportioned to desert as Mrs. Preston's. *Old Song and New*, *Cartoons*, *For Love's Sake*, and her latest book, *Colonial Ballads*, *Sonnets*, etc., have all had high critical praise, yet they merit still more. In an English review issued several years ago, two of this author's poems were rated very high, with the limitation that one seemed to resemble in thought or treatment — we have now forgotten

which — a production of Lytton's; and the other, a poem of Lowell's: it so chanced that Mrs. Preston, at that time, had never seen either!

We call a poet great who has produced a few wonderful, enduring poems: certainly, then, one should be called so that has created volumes whose contents show every variety of subject, thought, melody, power, and handling; whose learning is finely embodied for the scholar, and whose feeling is simply expressed for the people; whose ballads are the best as well as most numerous of modern times; whose many sonnets are conspicuous for vigorous thought and beauty of expression; and whose miscellaneous verse, varying wonderfully in rhythm and shape, abounds in proof of many-sided power. Her occasional poetic faults weigh little against the excellences of her genius; for strength, volume, absence of monotone, humaneness, deep insight, beautiful conception, and vital utterance are hers. Added to the heart of the poet and the head of the thinker, Mrs. Preston has a wider range in art than almost any other poetic writer we know, and her knowledge of the classics began in mere childhood. Elements of this kind conduce to superior power, when used to widen the reader's outlook without obscuring individual aims or objects.

CHARLOTTE FISKE BATES.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 28.

MORE TALES FROM TOLSTOI.*

THE seven stories composing this volume, written between 1852 and 1859, represent Tolstoï at low tide. Probably they would not have been hunted up, translated, published, but for the interest awakened by Tolstoï at high tide. The first period of authorship is obscurity, sometimes merging into oblivion. The second period may be recognition. The third infrequently is fame. When the period of fame is reached, then all the periods that have preceded become matters of interest. We light the lamp and go backward, picking up whatever is to be found. Because of what Tolstoï has written in the eighties we are interested to see what he wrote in the fifties. That, perhaps, is a sufficient excuse for this volume. It is the chief one.

The Tolstoï of 1850 was not the Tolstoï of 1880. The Tolstoï of 1880 is a new creature, living in a new world, moved by new forces, living for a new idea. Yet in Tolstoï's case, as in every other, the child was father of the man, and this literary-wise as well as ethically and spiritually. There are traces in the volume before us of the seed-sowing whose fruitage later volumes have furnished. The long opening tale which gives the book its name, "A Russian Proprietor," is a series of sketches, such as a descriptive reporter might now supply to a metropolitan journal, of the poverty, destitution, squalor, misery, helplessness, inertia, of a group of Russian peasant homes under serfdom, lightened by the single gleam of a humane purpose to better their condition. Here is the dawn of the day we witness in Tolstoï's later writings. The autobiographic element in these pages is visible. "Lucerne" has a similar moral: the portrait of a poor wandering Tyrolese minstrel painted against the rich and showy background of tourist life at the "Schweitzerhof" on the quay at Lucerne; a study of social contrasts with a lesson of equality and fraternity.

In "Albert," a musician's tale, and "Recollections of a Scorer," a gambling history, we have evidently leaves out of Tolstoï's still earlier experience, the days of his wild and irregular life; and the story of the "Two Hussars" belongs in the same category. The teaching here — so far as there is any teaching — is hardly more than the cruelty of fate, the pitilessness of retribution. They are powerful cartoons of the working passions.

In "Three Deaths," again, and in "A Prisoner in the Caucasus," we have a simpler and quieter realism, not less effective, but less intense. Through the scenes here depicted the reader will pass with a sense of relief, as if emerging from a somber wood into a clearing, to which some sunshine has access, and where an occasional flower grows.

* A Russian Proprietor, and Other Stories. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoï. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

FICTION.

Ethne. Edited by Mrs. E. M. Field. [London: Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.] The chronicle thus presumably "edited" by Mrs. Field relates to the fortunes of Captain Roger Standfast-on-the-Rock, to whom Oliver Cromwell has given, in common with many others of his officers and soldiers, a grant of lands in Ireland in lieu of arrears of pay due them for military service in the army of the Commons of England. To Roger Standfast falls by lot the lands of Sir Gerald O'Connor, the Knight of Lara, an Englishman and Roman Catholic. He and his household are, according to the decree of Cromwell, to be deported across the Shannon to that waste strip of territory "three miles wide" where hundreds of English as well as Irish proprietors were exiled to make room for the army of the victors. Roger Standfast presents himself at Castle Lara to claim his allotment, but, touched by the high breeding and necessities of the O'Connors, he grants them the use of some of their own out-buildings as a temporary residence. Thenceforth the narrative is told in alternate chapters of his journal and that of Ethne O'Connor, the only daughter of the dispossessed owner. The stern Puritan captain learns to love the beautiful Irish girl; she, on her part, learns from him a truer religion than she has known before; in the end, after much trial and friction, they marry and are happy. It is a powerful story, full of vivid pictures of a time so long past that it is half forgotten, but which should not be overlooked by any student of Irish character and affairs who desires to go back into history and seek for the underlying causes which go toward making the Ireland of today.

Sylvie. By Gérard de Nerval; with a preface by Ludovic Halévy and 42 etchings by Ed. Rudaux. [George Routledge & Sons. $4.00.] We were on the point of beginning this notice with the remark that American bookmakers had still some things to learn, such as this book might teach them, when we discovered that it was a product of the De Vinne Press at New York, and what would have been a misdirected and unfortunate remark is accordingly suppressed. The best Parisian examples have been more than imitated in this exquisite 16mo; they have been equaled. The binding of this volume, its paper, margins, edges, presswork, and above all its etchings, match with consummate grace and beauty the idyls whose text they adorn. Poor Gérard de Nerval! he was found dead, hanging to a fence, in a public street, a victim to the sorrows of love; and the apotheosis of such a fatal passion is the theme of this little tale, which has the elegance, the purity, the translucency of a porcelain vase. When the Frenchman is charming, how charming! And that some of these forty-two etchings are only etchings — material effects only, and not ethereal realities of life and nature — it is difficult to believe.

From a Garret. By May Kendall. Longmans, Green & Co.] These twelve sketches purport to be from the manuscripts of a "scholar," who made some humble and some distinguished acquaintances while living his life of discouragements in a London garret. They are reminiscent and desultory, with a distinct personal element in them. He read *Jane Eyre* before he was seven years old, at eight "began to try to account for the existence of God," early in life tried "literary hack-work," then settled down to his solitary garret. There he made a study of some of the inconsistencies and red tape mismanagement of the city government and of man's moral accountability, saying some trenchant things about political economy and "the church," following up his abstruse subjects with several most tender and touching little tales right out of human life, with genuine human element in them; simple experiences, but sympathetic and appealing, especially the pathetic "Story of Roger," an exquisite thing called "Sally," and "The Lay Helper's Story," each in its way "a little classic." "May Kendall" is introduced as "one author of *That Very Man;*" and this volume is inscribed, "To A. L. (another author of *That Very Man*)."

Frau Wilhelmine. The concluding part of the Buchholz Family. By Julius Stinde. Translated by Harriet F. Powell. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.] We are sorry to take leave of the Buchholz family; they have grown in interest from the beginning, and now in rounding up their history, the inimitable Frau has surpassed herself. Nowhere has she done a neater thing with words than where she says of the new frock coat of Felix that it "sat as if it had been electroplated on him;" and of the toilette of the police lieutenant's wife, who "glittered towards us in a moss-green plush, gold beetle shoes, and a coiffure that had been constructed by a professional hair dresser," that "a panorama could not give a more literal description of her;" and of the same lady, "Her personal offensiveness was comprehensible to me without the aid of a telephone;" and her assumption that the party and occasion were eminently stylish in the com-

ment to herself, "One cannot go very much beyond a hired waiter."

The New Antigone. [Macmillan & Co. $1.50.] There is a provoking quality to *The New Antigone.* It is so good that we long to have it a little better. There is great charm in the opening chapters. Their scene is the beautiful country seat of an English earl, their *dramatis personæ* are real ladies and gentlemen described by one who knows the species; there is a flavor of art and antiquity to redeem the commonplace of rank and prosperity, and a beautiful *entourage* well and picturesquely sketched. And the "New Antigone" is a delightful creature, in spite of the fact that she is daughter to a well-born Nihilist and thoroughly imbued with all his wildest notions. It is in the carrying out of these principles, in which she puts an implicit and innocent credence, that she shipwrecks her own life and that of her lover, and herein lies the fatal fault — to our thinking — of the story. Rupert Glanville should never have permitted Hippolita to sacrifice herself. In such a case any subterfuge would have been permissible — even that subterfuge in which heroes and heroines so rarely seek relief, namely, the plainest of plain speech! But the story is what it terms itself, a romance rather than a novel, and with all its flaws has a redeeming originality about it which lends it interest.

Paul and Christina. By Amelia E. Barr. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.00.] Mrs. Barr never falls below our expectations; on the other hand, each new volume is a surprise in its sustained interest, its virile power, and its careful delineation of character. In the present one she takes us to the Shetland Isles, and we are at once introduced to Paul Thorsen, a man "with the physical peculiarities of the tenth century Viking," and superstitions of his far-off Norse uncestors, "permeated through and through with the sternest and most distinctive of Christian creeds." His mother, Margery, is like him, of the firmest religious integrity, and these two, with Helga Bork, are set over against Helga's daughter, Christina, and the smuggling, dressy, dancing, and carousing companions whose society she prefers. Christina, whom Paul marries, is intensely selfish, reckless, and unprincipled, and she makes shipwreck of her husband's happiness and her own good name. Of Paul's wonderful patience and long-suffering, the sad story of the child, the trials of Margery and Helga, the sore straits to which Christina came, and her final penitence, one must read for himself. This is not a book to be dismissed by a few expository lines. It is a study of human nature in some of its best and some of its most dreary aspects; it is a story with a high moral purpose and full of the gospel of forbearance and charity. Mrs. Barr has a style of great clearness; her sentences are incisive and to the purpose; and now and then she has a way of putting things equal to certain bits out of George Eliot, as, "Mind this! 'tis not the sea that sinks the leaking boat; the leak invites the sea;" and "If a woman is coined a farthing you can't make a sovereign of her!" and this of Christina's lack of insight, "She was sure of this result because she was unable to make a very important distinction between Paul's personal preferences and his moral convictions."

New Waggings of Old Tales. By Two Wags: Illustrated by Oliver Herford. [Ticknor & Co. $1.] This is an attempted "take-off" on Lowell, Swinburne, Haggard, Stevenson, and Tennyson; clever but labored. The best thread is the parody on Lowell, who is made to preside at the "Authors' Reading;" and the pictures, which are of the caricature order, are funnier than the text. The authors are understood to have something to do with *Life*, the New York comic periodical.

In Thraldom: A Psychological Romance. By Leon Mead. [J. S. Ogilvie & Co. 25 cents.] When a writer of fiction, in no wise allied to fact, has concocted an unusually absurd story he is very apt to entitle it "psychological." Such is the case with this "romance" of a young lady mesmerized into marrying a man she cares nothing for. The most valuable matter appears to be that on the last page of the book immediately after "The End:" it is an advertisement of the renowned Sapolio!

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Westminster Cloisters; or, The Story of a Life's Ambition. By M. Bidier. [London: Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.] The "ambition" of Raymond, the novice of Westminster, is to re-discover "Brother Roger's crimson," a beautiful shade of red used in ornamenting an ancient missal which is the pride of the monastery, and the secret of which has been lost. He succeeds at last in making it out of cochineal and "rocca," which we imagine to be gum arabic, for which he is indebted to Queen Berengaria, who has brought a quantity of it with her from the East; but unhappily he so strains his eye-sight over his experiments as to become hopelessly color-blind, and the work in which he took such pride is finished for him by another. It is a pretty story with a well-arranged flavor of old times about it.

A Story of the Golden Age. By James Baldwin. Illustrated. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.] The renowned poems of Homer may be said to begin "in the midst of things," and therefore to require of one who is to read them intelligently, in the original or in translation, some knowledge of the legends current in ancient Hellas of the period before the Trojan war. Such knowledge is here ingeniously given by interweaving it into a continuous narrative in which the Ithacan prince Odysseus is the central character, either as tales related to him upon his travels or as adventures in which he bears a chief part. The work as a whole shows careful labor, and is written in language clear and forcible and with a polish suited to the poetic character of the old Greek myths. It is a desirable volume for the libraries of boys who are to take the classical course in school or college. The illustrations are apparently done by a photographic process.

Poor Jack. By Captain Marryat. Illustrated. [London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.00.] What better way can a depressed spirit find "to drive dull care away" than to read one of the vivacious stories of the gallant Captain Marryat, with their unfailing undertone of contentment and happy optimism? We are glad to see indication in this sumptuous edition of *Poor Jack* of the author's continued popularity. Notwithstanding the undeniable coarseness which occasionally mars his tales, Captain Marryat's influence is always exerted in behalf of what is good and noble. *Poor Jack* is a book of about average merit among the series.

The Modern Vikings. By Hjalmar H. Boyesen. Illustrated. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.] Through these stories of boys of the Norse countries one seems to breathe the pure, bracing air of the regions of snow and glacier. With variety of out-door adventure — not always restricted to the probable — with scenes seldom chosen for boys' books, and with many touches of deep and earnest human feeling, there is something to suit the varied tastes of many readers. These Norse boys are certainly not vikings in the defined sense of pirates; perhaps they may be taken, by comparison with the real vikings of history, to show the civilizing influence of the Christian religion.

Fairy Legends of the French Provinces. Tr. by Mrs. M. Carey. With Introductory Note by J. F. Jameson, Ph.D. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.] A really valuable addition to fairy lore is made in this volume, translated by Mrs. Carey from the French journal *Mélusine* and Paul Séhillot's *Contes des Provinces de la France.* Students of folk lore will naturally welcome such a selection, and will delight in tracing each one of these tales through successive variants back to some ancient original. The book, however, is intended primarily for children, and by them it will undoubtedly be received with rapture on account of its freshness, its simplicity, its odd conceits, its artless employment of the marvelous, and its unfailing humor. What a world it is, this fairy world here unfolded! Magic boxes, hats, mules, cloaks, sticks, play their part; the heroes are such marvels of finesse; the good are so unfailingly rewarded; the evil are so inevitably punished — and there is the constant repetition of the never hackneyed conclusion: "They lived rich and happy ever after." Into this ideal world of childhood this book takes us, and we are thankful to translator and editor for the privilege of viewing its charms and wonders. There are thirty-four of these *Fairy Legends of the French Provinces*, and all are worthy to become classics.

The Boys of 1812, and Other Naval Heroes. By James Russell Soley. [Estes & Lauriat. $2.50.] This is the second book on the subject this season, and between the spirited pages and pictures of the two the boys of 1887 will not lack the story of the brave deeds by sea of the times of their grandfathers. Mr. Soley writes historically rather than pictorially, and makes no attempt to dramatize events or dress up his heroes in colors of the imagination. The pictures are numerous and ambitious, but not an artistic addition.

Toto's Merry Winter. By Laura E. Richards. [Roberts Brothers. $1.25.] A continuation of the same author's *Joyous Story of Toto*, in which the boy continues his delightful but impossible life with bear, squirrel, and coon. The animals are humanized; the blind grandmother tells more delightfully and absurdly extravagant stories; and an artist continues the pleasing accompaniment of pictures delicately drawn.

The Wonderful Cities of the World. By Helen Ainslie Smith. Illus. [Geo. Routledge & Sons. $3.] This heavy quarto seems to be an enlargement, by another author, of the plan of a very similar book issued by the same publishers two years ago. Nearly a hundred of the

important cities of the world are described, and for the most part well described, with 375 woodcuts, all of fair quality and some good. An instructive and entertaining book, attractive, useful, and enlivening to the fancy.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Fifteen Years in the Chapel of Yale College. By Noah Porter. 1871–1886. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.] Dr. Porter's volume takes its name from the fifteen baccalaureate discourses delivered by him as President of Yale College. These are usually discussions of some practical theme from the point of view of the theologian and philosopher. To the large number of graduates who have listened to these discourses their publication will be especially welcome, accompanied, as they are, with an excellent engraving of the preacher's clear-cut features and expansive forehead. The polemic tone of many of the sermons against systems of thought with which Dr. Porter cannot sympathize sufficiently to be fair to them, although he desires to be, is the greatest defect in these thoughtful and deeply serious discourses. We like such a discourse as that on the "Fruit that shall Remain" much more than that on "Agnosticism a Doctrine of Despair," in which the preacher seems to consider agnosticism as a willful shutting of the eyes to the light; whereas, simply as a fact, a great portion of present agnosticism is not necessarily of such a nature, but may be purely the exaggeration, by an imperfect logic, of sentiments very near to the heart of religion. Two historical sermons on the old and the new chapels should be of interest to all Yale men.

Sermons Preached in St. George's. By W. S. Rainsford. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.]

Living for the Master. Sermons by Lewis H. Reid. [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.25.]

The relation of a sermon to the man who preaches it, and the tendency of hearers to be interested in it in proportion as they are interested in him, find illustration in the comparison which these two volumes naturally invite. Mr. Rainsford is the stalwart, unclerical, earnest, efficient minister of the great St. George's Episcopal Church on Stuyvesant Square, New York, and the impress his work there has already made upon the vice and poverty of the metropolis is a shining page in its recent religious history. One cannot open his sermons without thinking of him, seeing him, feeling him — the magnetic force of his exuberant vitality — tall six-footer that he is, with the look of a prosperous young ranchman. But about Mr. Reid we know nothing. We have to guess that he is a Presbyterian. Where he lives and to whom he preaches we are not told. Behind his sermons there is to the present reviewer no personality at all. He is merely a voice crying in the wilderness. And yet Mr. Reid's sermons without any personality are more effective than Mr. Rainsford's with their personality. And the comparison goes to show that personality after all is the preacher. Mr. Rainsford's sermons are brief, earnest, direct, and plain-spoken, but they are subjective, lean in illustration, and seem to move in an upper air above the level of the street. Mr. Reid's are somewhat longer, are noticeable for their constant and copious extracts in prose and verse, and their skill and fertility in illustration are remarkable. They are full of the odds and ends of common life, so that at once they would catch attention and hold it, while at the same time wholly earnest, tender, and sensible. They do not sin against good taste as "illustrative" sermons often do. Make Mr. Rainsford the preacher of Mr. Reid's sermons and we presume we should have one of the pulpit powers of the day; while we wonder if Mr. Reid preaching Mr. Rainsford's sermons would ever be heard of!

Modern Cities and their Religious Problems. By Samuel Lane Loomis. [The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.]

Evangelistic Work in Principle and Practice. By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. [Do., Do.]

These two books might be bound together, because of a certain community of interest and aim. The difference in their values is the difference between facts and theories. Both authors are clergymen, Mr. Loomis a Congregationalist, Dr. Pierson a Presbyterian. The contents of Mr. Loomis's book, in part, have appeared in the *Andover Review*, and also in lectures at Andover and Cincinnati. Its subject is the city as the prominent factor in modern civilization, and the problems presented by the city to the saving purpose of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The first three chapters are a somewhat general consideration of the field, tracing the growth of cities, their social composition, and the menace they offer to public morality and order; while in the three chapters which follow we have an interesting study of what is being done for religion in London and Paris. We could wish that the latter section had been enlarged so as to include an even wider detail of facts. In conclusion, Mr. Loomis calls for an increase of working force, for multiplication of religious services, for a strengthening of the parish system and a breaking up of denominationalism, and for a larger spirit of fraternal sympathy with working men.

Dr. Pierson's book is in two parts, of which the first is a series of twelve chapters on evangelistic methods — preaching, singing, theater services, and the like, and the second another series of twelve sketches of representative Evangelists, Whitefield, Howard, Finney, Chalmers, Spurgeon, Shaftesbury, Moody, Bliss, McAll, and McAuley, with notes on the author's own work in Philadelphia. Dr. Pierson writes with power and suggestiveness, and deals with much the same theme as Mr. Loomis, but in a less scholarly and more hortatory fashion.

Though the books bear the same imprint they are of unequal typographical quality; the former being a good and the latter a bad specimen of book-making.

Romanism and the Reformation, from the Standpoint of Prophecy. By H. Grattan Guinness. [A. C. Armstrong & Son.] This is a book to make the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, the latest crusader against the Church of Rome, swing his hat with new zeal, and to fire his zeal seven times hotter than ever it was heated before. Mr. Guinness is an English evangelist, who is suffering badly from the ecclesiastical disease known as "Romophobia," and who believes — with some reason it must be confessed — that "Protestantism is now sustaining a double attack from without and from within." Let this fact speak, he says: "Fifty years ago there were not five hundred Roman priests in Great Britain; now there are two thousand six hundred. Fifty years ago there were not five hundred chapels; now there are fifteen hundred and seventy-five. Fifty years ago there were no monasteries at all in Great Britain; now there are two hundred and twenty-five. There were even then sixteen convents, but now there are over four hundred of these barred and bolted and impenetrable prisons, in which fifteen thousand Englishwomen are kept prisoners at the mercy of a celibate clergy. . . . Fifty years ago there were but two colleges in our land for the training of Roman Catholic power — *i.e.*, of men bound by oath to act in England as the agents of a foreign power, . . . now there are twenty-nine such schools. And, strangest of all, England, who once abolished monasteries and appropriated to national uses the ill-gotten gains of Rome, is now actually endowing Romanism in her empire to the extent of over a million of money per annum."

Taking his stand upon these facts the object of Mr. Guinness is to sound an alarm. This he does by reading the prophecies of Daniel in the 7th chapter of the book bearing his name, of Paul in his letters to Timothy and to the Thessalonians, and of John the Evangelist in the Revelation, and setting forth their application to the Church of Rome. Papal history, he argues, has fulfilled this Scripture prophecy. The Reformation, as he shows, was guided by the light of this interpretation. Another Reformation, he declares, needs to be reaffirmed, and nowhere more than in England. Nevertheless, he observes: "As surely as Romanism rose in sixth century and culminated in the thirteenth, so surely is it decaying and falling in the nineteenth."

In other words the growth of the Roman Church, he thinks, is not commensurate with its efforts. The book is a powerful presentation of its case, whatever may be the merits thereof.

The devotional day book, compiled and arranged by Fanny B. Bates under the title of *Between the Lights* — Morning Light and Evening Light, we suppose she means, is one of considerable size and ample contents; each day of the three hundred and sixty-five being provided with a text from the Christian Scriptures, a short extract in prose, and a hymn or poem. The book is not at all sectarian, but thoroughly catholic in the right sense. [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.75.]

BIOGRAPHY.

Richard Lepsius: A Biography. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Zoe Dana Underhill. [W. S. Gottsberger. $1.25.] The life of a scholar whose greatest achievements were in the line of Egyptian studies, and who devoted many years' labor to African philology, is a subject which would generally interest but few readers. But when the biographer, himself a *savant*, is such a one as Ebers, the novelist, the result is a biography which has unusual attractiveness among the lives of scholars. The book, far from being overloaded with learning, is carefully brought within the comprehension of those who know next to nothing of Egypt. Lepsius, says Ebers, was not a genius, as he lacked strong imagination and creative power; "but he was a man of talent of the first order, with wonderful intensity of intellect, and the rarest strength of will. He was the model of a scholar, and what is more, of a man." The intimate friend of Bunsen and acquainted with all the intellectual masters of his time, Lepsius was also singularly fortunate in his domestic life, of which Ebers gives a charming picture. The husband and the wife were not agreed in religious opinion, but this fact produced no aliena-

tion. This life of Lepsius is an excellent popular introduction to a knowledge of Egypt, its religion and its history.

The Life of George Washington. Studied Anew. By Edward Everett Hale. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.] We are of the opinion that Mr. Hale has written what is in some respects a new life of Washington. Certain of its materials, as old letters, journals, and memorandum books, are obviously new, and the point of view is appreciably different from that which most other biographers have occupied. The Washington whom Mr. Hale sees is the human Washington, the man as he was, and if the author proposes to handle him without "historical gloves," the subject in no wise suffers, but on the whole rather improves by the method. We like the honest, manly, frank tone of this memoir, its justice without adulation, its praise without toadyism. We like its salient extracts from unpublished letters, its abundant details which earlier writers have avoided as trivial, but which are the life of biography; we like the freshness and originality it displays throughout, evinced for example in the preparation of the plate on p. 379, which assembles five of Washington's signatures, belonging successively to his ages of 12, 17, 25, 44, and 67.

Mr. John Fiske has abridged *Irving's Life of Washington*, and fitted it out with somewhat over 50 pages of historical introduction and 70 pages of historical supplement, continuing the subject down to date. There are also a glossary, index, and 13 maps, the whole making rather a fat volume of 618 pp. in "Classics for Children." As a life of Washington this is all very well, but as a text-book of American history it violates all laws of perspective. [Ginn & Co. 85c.]

The Little Flowers of St. Francis of Assisi are a series of legends containing the history of that Italian saint. They were first collected about 200 years after his death and have now been translated for the first time into English by Abby Langdon Alger. They are quaint, but we think the memory of such a man lives more pleasantly as a mere name than when brought out even in such traditions as these. As a book it is a beautiful one. [Roberts Brothers. $1.00.]

PERIODICALS.

Scribner's Magazine for January opens with a paper on the man at arms by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield, covering the period from the time of Charlemagne to the perfection of armor in the middle of the 15th century. The illustrations are numerous and of great interest and beauty. E. L. Wilson writes of the great pyramid and suggests some new problems for solution. This article is finely illustrated, as is also that of Prof. Griffis on Japanese art and artisans. It is not easy to get at E. S. Holden's idea of "A New Light on Balzac," but the impression is given that Balzac was a clairvoyant. Mr. Holden praises the newly published "Répertoire de la Comédie Humaine." W. C. Brownell, discussing French traits, deals with intelligence. "First Harvest," a serial story by F. J. Stimson, begins in a manner that promises strong work. Mr. Stimson is concerned with oil, and Mr. Bunner in his piquant "Natural Selection," with baking powder. Evidently the romance of commerce and trade is to thrive with us. Mr. Aldrich contributes a carefully modulated piece of blank verse, "White Edith." R. L. Stevenson in "A Chapter on Dreams" tells how some of his stories come to him in sleep.

The leading illustrated papers in *Harper's* for January are on "The Adoration of the Magi," the Italian Chamber of Deputies, modern French sculpture, and the city of Savannah. The engravings accompanying the first and third are exquisite. Henry Watterson has something to say about the tariff from the "revenue only" point of view, and Archdeacon Farrar writes enthusiastically of America's share in Westminster Abbey. The bright particular star of this number of *Harper's* is Amélie Rives's story, "Virginia of Virginia"—one of the strongest, most vital, and touching of modern tales, and a triumph of tragic romance. It is a longer flight than any Miss Rives has taken heretofore and it shows effectually her rare imaginative power. "In Far Lochâber," a serial novel by William Black makes a beginning. It is a story of a little Scotch minister's daughter who goes up into the Highlands and falls in with some amusing characters. Aunt Gilchrist with her contempt for "peripheral neuralgia," and "neureetis," and "rheumatic gout," is a real acquisition.

The Atlantic for January has the opening chapters of a novel, "The Despot of Broomsedge Cave," by Miss Murfree, and a steel portrait of the author which is decidedly "better looking" than the current photographs. A Japanese romance by E. H. House promises to reveal a good deal of the conditions of existence in modern Japan. The missionary circle is set forth with some degree of unflattering intensity. Charles Dudley Warner writes of southern California, and impresses one with the magnitude of the land boom. Theodore Child finds a good subject in Constantinople. Edward J. Lowell gives a clear idea of what a liberal education ought to be, and how our colleges ought to foster it. Mr. Lowell gives schedules and says that the elective system is overdone. Following this sensible article comes a graceful lyric by James Russell Lowell, and later on Dr. Holmes has a few pleasant words about the impressions left by his "Hundred Days." The history of children's books is the subject of a brief but carefully written article by C. M. Hewins, who begins with the "Babees Book" of the Harleian MSS. and ends with the Rollo Books of Jacob Abbott.

The issue of *The New Princeton Review* for January has the wide range of interest characteristic of this periodical. The scholar, the man of the world, the publicist, the historical student, the lover of belles lettres—all may find something to his taste in this well-edited periodical. John Rhys discusses race theories and European politics on the basis of Penka's theory of Aryan origins, which maintains that the Teuto-Scandian is the original Aryan type, and that the cradle of the race was not on the slopes of the Caucasus, but by the Baltic Sea. Joseph Jastrow studies the dreams of the blind, and among other things finds that the functions of the visual center become established before the seventh year. Dr. John Hall is dogmatic on the subject of our American life, and he gives much space to the church union question, holding fast to the "historic presbytery." Mark Twain and Brander Matthews exchange open letters on the theme of American authors and British pirates, and Mr. Matthews gets the best of the argument. Frances Courtenay Baylor writes pleasantly of Hidalgo as "the Washington of Mexico;" E. H. House of the tariff in Japan; and there is a short story in negro dialect by Ruth McEnery Stuart.

Edgar Fawcett pours in some hot shot on the Browning craze in *Lippincott's* for January, and he will doubtless find many to approve of the onslaught. Of *The Ring and the Book* Mr. Fawcett says, "To refuse force to that work would be like refusing force to a cyclone. But a cyclone is not a poem." One complaint made by Mr. Fawcett against Browning is that "the impetus of rationalistic thought seems hardly to have touched him. He is an orthodox believer of the most acquiescent type." C. E. L. Wingate has gathered the opinions of opera singers regarding their favorite parts. Dr. W. H. Furness gives reminiscences of John Quincy Adams and others. There is a short story, "The Grand Duke's Rubies," by Edgar Saltus. The complete novel of the number is "Check and Counter-Check," by Brander Matthews and G. H. Jessop.

In the January *Forum* Prof. Freeman asserts the revival and expansion of the Old World by the New. Rev. M. J. Savage thinks that the public schools should teach children how to earn an honest living. Senator Dawes explains why Utah is not fit for admission as a State. Prof. J. P. Lesley sets forth eloquently the power of the religion of Jesus in modern life. Prof. George J. Romanes argues that for anatomical and psychological reasons woman is the weaker sex. Perry Belmont says that our consular service is underpaid, not sufficiently national, and demoralized by the fee system. Dr. Hale writes of the congestion of cities, M. D. Conway of "Books that have Helped" him, and D. S. Miller maintains that Gladstone is, like Louis XIV, the dupe of his imaginary greatness.

The contents of the January *Century* cover a wide range of significant topics. Mr. Kennan's papers on the internal condition of Russia grow in interest with every installment and are among the most important contributions of the day to periodical literature. In this number Mr. Kennan deals with provincial prisons. There is a fine frontispiece portrait of Ruskin, of whom W. J. Stillman writes appreciatively, but not without moderation. J. W. Alexander gives a biographical sketch of John Gilbert. There are illustrated papers on "An Elk Hunt on the Plains," by Frederick Schwatka, the Upper Missouri, by E. V. Smalley, and the catacombs of Rome, by Prof. Schaff. Prof. Atwater has a good deal to say of pecuniary economy in food. Mr. Cable makes progress "Au Large;" Dr. Eggleston's "Grayson's" is continued; Mr. Stockton unfolds more adventures by "The Dusantes;" Mark Twain contributes a funny play on the "Meisterschaft" system, and, among other matters, there are some suggestive letters from school superintendents on the subject of industrial training.

The *American Magazine* for January has an article on Cape Breton Island, which, if rather dry, contains a fair account of that region, and is well illustrated, although Baddeck seems to be left out in the cold. F. L. Perine describes an old Long Island homestead and its reputed ghosts. William H. Rideing writes in a chatty

and agreeable way of Boston artists and their studios. The strong paper of the number is by Alice Wellington Rollins on manual training in schools.

Woman is the title of a new magazine hailing from New York. In the second number Frederick Saunders writes about the Astor Library, S. Fredericks of Jenny Lind, Katherine Paynter of Dinah Mulock, and Ednah Dow Cheney of woman in the Brahmo Somaj. There are stories, notes on fashions, etiquette, household matters, woman suffrage and temperance societies, and so on. A good deal of the matter seems to have been "selected" from various sources. The typographical appearance is excellent. The frontispiece portrait of Mrs. Craik is about as bad as it could be.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Another "Cryptogram" in 1 Henry IV. Dr. Furnivall sends us a letter addressed to him by Mr. W. H. Hooper, which is too good to keep from the readers of the *World*, though our friend does not distinctly say that we may print it. Mr. Hooper writes thus:

Having tested Mr. Donnelly's discovery in Booth's reprint of the First Folio, using the page in which, he contends, is found the master-key, you may be surprised to learn that my ingenious research gives an entirely different result. It may appear rash on my part to say I have found a cryptogram of Shakespeare, but what he says is rasher of Bacon.

This is my remarkable discovery at length:

"Stop the vent of Hearing when loud *Rumor* speakes;
Still unfold upon my Tongue continuall Slanders.
Ride, World, make fearfull Musters and prepar'd Defence.
Griefes! Worry blunt Monster with uncounted heads.
It — But what neede I thus
My well-knowne Body to Anathomize?
Bloodie meane Office is
To noyse abroad Lyes crafty sicke.
The Postes come tyring on,
And not a man of them brings other newes
Than they have learn'd of Me. W. S."

On page 74 begins the Second Part of *Henry IV.* To obtain the key to the cryptogram, it is necessary to multiply the number of the page by the number of words italicized in the first column, as Mr. Donnelly has already instructed us. $74 \times 12 = 888$, which may be considered as three eights. Now, if we count eight words, we find:

8. Stop the vent of Hearing when loud *Rumor* speaks
8. [omit words in brackets] still unfold
8. Vpon my Tongue continuall Slanders ride
3 times 8=24. World.
8. Make fearfull Musters and prepar'd Defence.
8. Warre [evidently *Worry* misspelt—not unusual in this Folio in other cases]
24. blunt Monster with vncounted heads [Mr. D. says he has not finished his exercises in mathematics].
8. it. But what neede I thus My well-knowne Body to Anathomize?
16. [here is a variation of the 3-eight key] bloodie
24. meane
8. Office is To noyse abroad [note the word *abroad*. What remarkable foresight!]
8 *lines*. Lyes crafty sicke. The Postes come tyring on, and not a man of them brings other newes than they have learn'd of Me.
8 *letters*. *U*.
8 *letters*. S."

It may be worthy of note that the above *u* is printed in *italics*, and thus differentiated from s, which is not so printed. It is probably so distinguished as the readiest means at hand to express the *doubling* of that character (W). Sixteen lines above, the Poet asks, "Why is *Rumour* heere?" The answer suggests itself at once: because two *u*'s appear therein, and two single *u*'s are an equivalent to one double-*u*.

We have verified Mr. Hooper's counting by reference to the fac-simile reprint of the First Folio, and do not see how his results can be disputed. He does not explain that in the first six cases the reason for ending the quotation is that we reach the end of a line. In the next instance a "variation" (probably intended to prepare for the 2-eight variation which immediately follows) leads us to go on to the end of a *second* line. The words *bloodie* and *meane* are not at the end of lines, but the indignant emphasis which Shakespeare evidently intended to lay upon them justifies us in taking them by themselves. The last quotation before the signature (*W. S.*) runs into a *third* line, but we are naturally led on to "Me" by the significant capitalization of that little word.

We venture to add these explanations of minor points in the cryptogram in order to head off possible criticisms from the Baconians, who will naturally be disgusted at finding that William was as good at the cipher business as Francis, and with his "prophetic soul" protested against the "bloody mean" attempts of nineteenth-century Donnellys to "noyse abroad lyes crafty-sicke" (that is, crafty but weak) concerning him.

In a postscript Mr. Hooper calls attention to another curious fact:

At the end of the play, and also on page 73 preceding, our illustrious Poet has drawn an elaborate design to decorate his page. The central portion may be termed a star of *eight* points with *three* dots on each side. This is evidently placed there to give the key to the cryptogram; and for the future let it be known in the literary world as the Great "Don" Key, in honor of the American student of the dramatist. With regard to his theory that Shakspere is but a mask for Bacon, while admitting that *Shak* rhymes with *Bac*, and that *spere* may very possibly be *spur* disguised (some authorities tell us that the name was pronounced *Shaxpur*), and that *spur* well represents *on*, as being used for no other purpose than to urge the lagging steed onward, we cannot, after all, avoid considering this as too fanciful.

It is curious, by the way, that no one has urged in confirmation of the Baconian theory that most of the Folios were originally bound in *pigskin*.

While we are upon this subject, let us add that we are happy to have our statement, that no reputable Shakespeare scholar on either side of the Atlantic has become a convert to the Baconian heresy, confirmed with regard to English scholars at least by so good an authority as Mr. Edmund Gosse, who in a letter printed in the *Critic* says: "Not a single adherent of any weight has joined the Baconian party here. A few persons who believe that we are the Ten Tribes, and that Arthur Orton was Sir Roger Tichborne, and that Tennyson's sister wrote *In Memoriam* — people for whom evidence does not exist, and who love paradox for its own sake — form the whole Baconian schism over here."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

833. History in Rhyme. I am very anxious to obtain a book I once had, but which is now lost, containing the different reigns, with principal events connected with same, of all the kings and queens of England, Scotland, and France, in *rhyme*. I think in this manner these historical events can be impressed upon the minds of children, and for this reason I would be much obliged if you could give me any information through your column of Notes and Queries. Address me "PAULINE."

Natchez, Miss.

834. American Poetry. I understand that there is somewhere in this country a complete library of American poetry, and that catalogues of it are somehow obtainable. I write to ask if you could kindly put me in the way of finding out how and where I can procure such a catalogue, or, failing that, to direct me to any complete or very extensive collection of American verse. S. D. S., Jr.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Probably the largest collection of American poetry in this country is the "Harris Collection," the gift of the late Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, to the library of Brown University. It numbers not far from six thousand volumes. The Hon. John R. Bartlett, one of the first authorities, did "not hesitate to say that there is no collection in the United States (in the department of American literature to which these books appertain) that can, in completeness, compare with that which graces the shelves of the library of Brown University." That eminent scholar, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, in writing his choice work on American literature, "passed several days in Mr. Harris's library consulting books which he could find in no other public or private library." A catalogue of the collection, with valuable biographical and bibliographical notes, has been prepared by the Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, a member of the library committee of Brown University. This catalogue, which was published a few months since, has had a wide circulation, more than five hundred copies having been disposed of. While criticized severely in our own columns, it is but fair to say that it has received the warm commendation of distinguished bibliographers and scholars, both in the United States and in England. Copies of the catalogue, of which there are two editions, a small quarto and a large octavo, can be obtained of the compiler, Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, Providence, R. I.

835. Quotations Wanted. Can any of your readers give the author and poem from which the following quotations are taken?

(*a.*) "Out of the Snow, the Snowdrops — out of Death comes Life."

(*b.*) "Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won,
Now comes rest."

(*c.*) "Cause never dwelt in aught of sensuous kind;
Sole first and last of all that is, and was,
And yet shall be, in Heaven, or Earth, is Mind."

J. C. H.

Chicago, Ill.

836. Text of Browning's Poems. Why is the edition of Browning, brought out within the last year by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., so entirely different from that of Ticknor & Fields published many years ago. This difference is to be noted particularly in "Paracelsus," by changes in words and omissions sometimes of over six lines, and not to our mind to edification. C.

New York City.

The early volumes of Browning issued by Ticknor & Fields followed the current English editions, and the plates used in making them continued to do service here until the appearance of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s recent six-volume edition. When Mr. Browning was about to publish *The Ring and the Book* he brought all his scattered poems together, redistributed them, and published the result in six volumes. Since that time, 1867, he has issued no new edition of his works. That edition of 1867 is, then, the latest revised edition, and differs in many particulars in text from the earlier editions. In issuing the new six-volume edition Houghton, Mifflin & Co. followed the edition of 1867. Our correspondent will find these facts stated substantially thus in the advertisement prefixed to Vol. I of the edition named.

FOREIGN NOTES.

— There seems to be a "boom" in personal reminiscences just now. Sir Frederick Pollok has published his in two volumes, full of entertaining glimpses and anecdotes of well-known people of the century; and the Rev. William Rogers, rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, Mr. Bancroft, a gentleman long connected with the English stage, and the Rev. W. Quekett, rector of Warrington, are all at work upon theirs.

— A copy of the first edition of Burns's *Poems* lately sold at auction in London for £66.

— The Dutch have been celebrating the 300th birthday of their greatest poet, Joost Van den Vandel.

— An autograph of John Howard has been discovered in London, in the form of an old lease, executed in the parish of Allhallows in 1635.

— The Duke of Argyll has nearly ready a new work on the Irish question.

— Mr. Austin Dobson furnishes the *Life of Goldsmith* for the "Great Writers" series. It will contain three hitherto unprinted letters of Goldsmith, specimens of which are now so rare.

— Mr. Wilkie Collins has ready a new story called *The Legacy of Cain*.

— The *Academy* announces a new edition of Chaucer. The editors will be Dr. F. J. Furnivall, the founder and chief worker of the Chaucer Society for the last twenty years; and Mr. A. W. Pollard, of the British Museum, editor of the two volumes of *Selections from the Canterbury Tales* in the "Parchment Library." Only the poet's genuine works will be given; and the exclusion of the many spurious poems included in former editions will make room for the inclusion of his prose works. The edition will be in six volumes, octavo; and then the text, with shortened forewords, will be issued in a Globe edition. Messrs Macmillan will be the publishers. The volumes will be also included in the issues of the Chaucer Society to its members, inasmuch as their subscriptions have furnished the material on which the edition will be based. So far as possible the best MS. of each work will be taken as the basis of its text, and not altered, save where it is plainly wrong.

— Dr. Charles Mackay has finished his *Dictionary of Lowland Scotch*, and a first edition, limited to 125 copies, is about to be privately printed on Whatman paper.

— T. & T. Clark of Edinburgh will publish this year a translation of Delitzsch's *Neuer Commentar über die Genesis*.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— The Rev. Samuel Longfellow of Cambridge surprised and gratified his intimate friends at Christmas with copies of *A Few Poems of Many Years*, a lovely little book, collecting some of his own sweet and tender verse, of which only one hundred copies were privately printed for the purpose named. Mr. Longfellow shares in no small degree the poetic gift which his distinguished brother exercised, and some of his hymns touch the high-water mark of religious poetry. It would be a fitting thing for the public to call upon this modest and gentle Christian scholar for a general edition of these poems.

— Another memorial library has been dedicated in Massachusetts, at Barre, to be known as the Woods Memorial Library. It is the gift of Henry Woods of Boston, a native of Barre, in memory of his father, H. P. Woods.

— Mr. Rufus C. Hartranft, 709 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, sends us his *Catalogue* No. 4 of books relating to America, of trade in which he makes a specialty. It contains many interesting items. One is a copy of Cicero's *Cato Major*, imprinted by Benjamin Franklin, Philadephia, 1744, priced at $100, but the three last leaves are missing. Another is Dr. Kane's own corrected proof copy of the second volume of his *Arctic Explorations*. And there is an extended collection of old and rare American plays.

— Mr. Wm. E. Benjamin, 744 Broadway, New York, publishes a long *Catalogue of Prints and Portraits for Illustrating*.

— Mr. James R. Gilmore, "Edmund Kirke," has been giving in Boston before the Lowell Institute a course of lectures on "The Early Southwest in its Connection with the Establishment and Preservation of the Union." This is the same field of American history which Mr. Gilmore has already entered with his two books, published by the Appletons, *The Rear-Guard of the Revolution* and *John Sevier*.

— The Baker & Taylor Co., New York, announces for speedy publication *National Perils and Opportunities*, being the discussions of the Christian Conference held at Washington early in December. This house has now ready the 100th thousand of Dr. Josiah Strong's *Our Country*.

— Henry Irving's address to the students of Harvard University on *The Art of Acting* has been published in pamphlet form by the Dramatic Publishing Co. of Chicago.

— *The Vicar of Wakefield*, annotated for the use of schools, will be published in Ginn & Co.'s series of "Classics for Children." March 1, Ginn & Co. will have ready *A Course in Bench Work*, a manual of study and practice, by Prof. W. F. M. Goss of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

— Señor A. P. Valdes's latest novel, *Maximina*, of which Mr. Howells speaks in the January *Harper's* as "one of the most exquisitely touching and consoling books ever written," is in process of translation from the Spanish by Nathan Haskell Dole for T. Y. Crowell & Co.

— The January *Book Buyer* has a portrait of Frances Courtenay Baylor, with a biographical sketch of that author by Ellen M. Hutchinson. The editor of the *Book Buyer* says, by the way, that it is probably within the mark to estimate the total average circulation of the seven principal magazines published in New York at 650,000 copies each month. "The total for the year, then, would be 7,800,000 copies. It would be vastly interesting to know what percentage of this number go to the West. The figures would be much larger, we venture to say, than most Eastern people imagine."

— Ticknor & Co. publish at once *Queen Money*, a story of New York, by the author of *The Story of Margaret Kent; Looking Backward*, a novel of the twentieth century, by Edward Bellamy; a portfolio of views of Trinity Church, Boston; and Mr. Ballou's *Under the Southern Cross*. Two new additions to Ticknor's paper series are *Beatrix Randolph*, by Julian Hawthorne, and *A Fearful Responsibility*, by W. D. Howells.

— Rev. William Barrows, D.D., has gathered by travel over the continent on horseback the facts for his work on *The United States of Yesterday and Tomorrow*, forthcoming from the press of Roberts Bros., and also for a statement of *The Indian Side of the Indian Question*, to be published soon by the D. Lothrop Co.

— The next translation from Balzac by Miss Wormley will be *The Lily of the Valley*.

— Mr. Hale and his son have nearly completed work on the second volume of *Franklin in France*, and it will be issued this month or next by Roberts Bros.

— *The Hereafter*, a collection of 23 opinions on the doctrine of immortality by as many theologians of various sects, is to be issued by the D. Lothrop Co., which house has also in press *Volcanoes and Earthquakes*, by Dr. Samuel Kneeland.

— Some discussion has been going on in the newspapers over the discovery that Mr. Howells has the plates of his novels made in Edinburgh and has them sent over here for printing the American editions of his works. It was thought that this fact had a bearing on the international copyright question, but the *Boston Herald* has investigated the matter and finds that Mr. Howells has his plates manufactured abroad, not because it is cheaper to do so, but because his books are first published in England to secure copyright there, and by having the plates sent to this country he avoids the expense of making two sets. The foreign plates are small in page, and this accounts for the luxurious margins of the American editions of Mr. Howells's books; to this same foreign medium of expression must also, no doubt, be attributed the fact that the characters in Mr. Howells's stories talk in a very un-American way of each other's "ardour," "fervour," and "humour." But even this excuse will not explain such a word as "affinition" (*April Hopes*, p. 273). There is such a word as "affine" — or was, for it is now obsolete; and there is such a word as "affinage," meaning "the art of refining metals by the cupel" — but "affinition" is, if we mistake not, new to the English language. However, it is a very good word.

— The American Publishers' Copyright League was organized in New York, Dec. 29, with the following officers; President, W. H. Appleton; secretary, George H. Putnam; treasurer, Charles Scribner; executive committee, J. W. Harper, A. D. F. Randolph, Dana Estes, and H. O. Houghton of Boston, and Craig Lippincott of Philadelphia.

— The *Forum* announces another series of educational articles, a discussion of the public school system: "What should be taught?" "How should teaching be done?" "What is the proper attitude of the public school to the local and to the national government, and to the churches?"

— Charles Scribner's Sons report that Mr. Page's *In Ole Virginia* has reached its third edition, while Mr Harris's *Free Joe*, published only a month ago, has already gone into its second edition.

— Robert Louis Stevenson's *Memoir* of his friend and early instructor, Fleeming Jenkin, is about to be issued by the Scribners. The book will have a rich autobiographic flavor, the author giving many incidents and impressions of his early youth, besides presenting a remarkable character-study of his dead tutor and friend.

— James Anthony Froude's new work, *The English in the West Indies*, will shortly be published by the Scribners, simultaneous with its appearance in London.

— A new work by that indefatigable traveler, Dr. Henry M. Field, is forthcoming with the title *Old Spain and New Spain*, to be published by the Scribners.

— The first edition of Professor Franz Delitzsch's *Commentary on Genesis* was pub-

lished thirty-five years ago, and fifteen years have passed since the fourth edition was issued. The venerable author has recently prepared a new edition of this important work, embodying the latest researches and discoveries, and the Messrs. T. & T. Clark, the Edinburgh publishers, by a special arrangement with the author, have undertaken to prepare an English translation of this *New Commentary on Genesis*.

— The Century Co. are about going to press with the fifth edition of Dr. Chas. S. Robinson's book on *The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus*. An edition of one thousand copies has been ordered by the London publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

— Readers interested in the workings of high and low tariffs in the various civilized countries of the world will find discussion of the subject by Hon. David A. Wells, under the title of "Governmental Interference with Production and Distribution," in the January number of *The Popular Science Monthly*.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

A GIRL'S LIFE EIGHTY YEARS AGO. Selections from the Letters of Eliza Southgate Bowne. With an introduction by Clarence Cook. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00

PLUTARCH'S LIVES OF AGESILAUS, POMPEY, AND PHOCION. Cassell's National Library. 10c.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM BARNES, Poet and Philologist. By his daughter, Lucy Baxter ("Leader Scott"). Macmillan & Co. $2.25

Fiction.

ONE TRAVELLER RETURNS. By David Christie Murray and Henry Herman. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.00

FOR GOD AND GOLD. By Julian Corbett. Macmillan & Co. $1.50

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THE kind of life pictured in these pages will never be lived again, and the last generation which had a part in it will soon have passed away. We are, consequently, under great obligation to a writer who, like Mrs. Smedes, can reproduce scenes on a Southern plantation whose kindly master held such patriarchal relations with his people. Even though she may have shown partiality, we can overlook it for the sake of the noble gentleman who is the central figure of the scene, and the daughter who does him such reverence.

The Dabneys are of Huguenot descent, from the old d'Aubigné stock; and on the father's or the mother's side the Thomas Smith Gregory Dabney of this book was related to most of the leading families of Virginia, the Pendletons, Beverleys, Maurys, Lees, Washingtons, Marshalls, and a host of others in one way or another illustrious in our history. Though a native of Virginia, and fondly attached to it, Mr. Dabney decided at the age of thirty-seven to move into one of the cotton-planting States, and bought four thousand acres in Mississippi, where he soon had a model plantation of his own, with the management of four estates belonging to minors, involving the control of about five hundred negroes. For this great army the life was an ideal one — plenty to eat, plenty to wear, easy times; house servants, sick ones, and favorites fed from the table; Saturday half-holidays allowed to the field hands; a chance for the thrifty ones to make money on their chickens, peanuts, popcorn, molasses cakes, baskets, mats, and brooms. So many negroes were on the plantation that "some kind of occupation had to be devised to keep them employed a part of the time," and it was said that one could not do a thing without the assistance of one or two others. "The cook at Burleigh had always a scullion or two to help her, besides a man to cut her wood and put it on the huge andirons. The scullions brought the water and prepared the vegetables. . . . The vegetables were gathered and brought from the garden by the gardener, or by one of the half-dozen women whom he frequently had to help him. A second cook made the desserts, sweetmeats, etc. . . . Four women and a boy were in charge of the dairy. . . . The boy brought the cows up, sometimes with one of the women to help him. Two of the women milked; the third held the semi-sinecure office, taking charge of the milk; and the fourth churned. . . . There were two carpenters in the carpenter's shop, two blacksmiths in the blacksmith's shop, two millers in the mill, and usually five seamstresses in the house. In the laundry there were two of the strongest and most capable women on the plantation. . . . Boys were kept about ready to ride for the mail or to take notes round the neighborhood."

It was like feudal days for hospitality, lavish living, and the retinue of dependents. Thomas Dabney sold but four negroes, and those for certain special reasons. He was set in his ways, punctilious, a man of strong prejudices, a remarkable character, but most genial and lovable. He was twice married, and was the father of eighteen children. Of the second wife, a charming woman, the biographer says that during thirty years she "was never without an infant in her arms." She was the one who settled the question of closing out everything and going to England when secession was imminent. To her husband's plans she put an unlooked-for stop by asking, "But what will you do with Abby?" "The question was unanswerable. It opened up a whole vista of similar ones. 'What will you do with Maria, with Harriet, with their children and husbands?' Mr. Dabney could set one or two free and provide annuities, but if he tried to make all his servants comfortable . . . it would be quite impossible for him to take his family to live in England."

They suffered shipwreck of everything, but Thomas Dabney with invincible will worked to pay his great debts after the war, and died honored and beloved, but a poor man, at Baltimore, on the 28th of February, 1885. The story of his life is like a fascinating romance. The loyal daughter has told it lovingly and well. She has admitted us into the home as if we were favored guests at the hearth stone. We see the lights and shadows, and feel the genial warmth, of the domestic atmosphere. It is a volume of rare interest, and of value for its local coloring and allegiance to a state of things that belongs to the past. Photographs of Col. Dabney and several of his favorite servants are given.

*Memorials of a Southern Planter. By Susan Dabney Smedes. Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey. $1.50.

MR. STEVENSON'S TWO VOLUMES.

THE four opening and most charming chapters of the first of Mr. Stevenson's two new volumes[1] are those which are answerable for its title. They treat of love-making and marriage-making, of the relations between youths and maidens, men and women, as sweethearts, husbands, and wives. To this somewhat difficult and often handled subject Mr. Stevenson gives new freshness by his manner of discussion. He is much of a philosopher, somewhat of a satirist; he has outlived certain hopes and ideals incident to early youth; but he keeps his faith in the nobler possibilities which underlie the ideal, in honor, loyalty, tolerance, in the patience which flowers into reward, and the self-conquest which wins the assured kingdom of the heart. He can smile at the boyish heat which is capable of so much folly and mistake, but it is the tender and indulgent smile of one who, standing firm among the ripened forces of manhood, holds youth in reverence still, and is too wise to despise its gaiety and its hopes.

A delicate play of humor softens the asperities of his occasional deductions. He lays great stress on the futility of words. "In the closest of all relations," he says, "speech is half discarded, like a roundabout infantile process or a ceremony of forma etiquette; and the two communicate directly by their presences, and, with few books and fewer words, contrive to share their good and evil and uphold each other's hearts in joy."

And again — "I hate questioners and questions; there are so few that can be spoken to without a lie. '*Do you forgive me?*' Madam and sweetheart, so far as I have gone in life I have never yet been able to discover what forgiveness means. '*Is it still the same between us?*' Why, how can it be? It is eternally different; and yet you are still the friend of my heart. '*Do you understand me?*' God knows; I should think it highly improbable."

In a later chapter, "Ordered South," there is, without a single self-allusion, a pathetic ring of personal experience of the hard fight with slowly creeping disease, in which most of his readers know that Mr. Stevenson has for some years been engaged. We must allow ourselves one short quotation from this brave and beautiful paper:

"It is not so much, indeed, death that approaches as life that withdraws and withers up from round about him. He" (the sick man) "has outlived his own usefulness and almost his own enjoyment; and if there is to be no recovery, if never again will he be young and strong and passionate; if the actual present shall be to him always like a thing read in a book or remembered out of the far-away past; if, in fact, this be veritably nightfall, he will not wish greatly for the continuance of a twilight that only strains and disappoints the eyes, *but steadfastly await the perfect darkness.*"

[1] Virginibus Puerisque and other Papers. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Author's Edition. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

Memories and Portraits[2] is a happily clever title for the other volume and exactly denotes its character. There is great charm and delicacy in some of these retrospects. As an example of what a masterly touch can do when guided by perfect taste, take the third part of "Old Mortality" and the brief chapter called "Thomas Stevenson, Engineer." The latter is admirable. It recalls with an odd contrast another sketch by another son of a father, that, namely, of Alexander Carlyle by his son Thomas. It is written in the same spirit of son-like reverence, and makes a far more thorough and careful analysis of its subject, but what a difference in the treatment! Carlyle's intense conviction of his own value to the world led him to endow all kith and kin belonging to him with almost superhuman virtues, and to passionately insist that all the world should concede them to be so endowed. Stevenson, in his brief record, not quite ten pages long if we recollect, has not a word to say about himself or the effect produced on his own feelings or character by a life and death so dear to him. There are no "Wae"s or "Ay di mi"s, but the spirit of deep, loyal, admiring regard which informs each strong, simple, well considered sentence makes us admire also. Very few of us would have cared to make the elder Carlyle's acquaintance after all that his son could say for him, but all who read must in a sense share Mr. Stevenson's sense of loss in the father whom he depicts so temperately and lovingly and mourns so warrantably.

[2] Memories and Portraits. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Author's Edition. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

MR. HOWELLS'S "APRIL HOPES."*

MR. HOWELLS shows a light and exquisite touch in *April Hopes*, a novel, it is safe to say, in which all his finer qualities are seen at their best. The sweetness of it is perhaps a trifle cloying now and then to robust palates, but the story is for all the world like a spring day where showers and sunshine gracefully intermingle. Story, we say, while in reality there is no story at all, in accordance with Mr. Howells's views of the lack of stories in "real" life. Only an account of how two young things fell in love with one another and quarreled and made up, and quarreled again, and made up again, and broke off the engagement once more, and finally made up for good and got married. But how charmingly the affair is put before us — all the foolish, silly, entrancing details are there, and never does the author exceed the limits of probability or the canons of good taste. It is like a pretty play, for the narrative in the book is a poor pennyworth of bread to an infinite deal of sack in shape of bright and sparkling dialogue. We sit and watch Dan and Alice at their love meetings and their love quarrels, hear them exchange their bits of romantic nonsense, see them go through their little deceits and flights of tragedy and playings at broken hearts, and listen while they utter protestations of undying affection and vows of unwavering faith. It is all very pretty, very dainty, very touching, and every one who assists at the performance must feel that here at any rate is a bit of reality — softened indeed, and modified somewhat by the essentially idealistic temperament of the author, who finds it hard not to give a Watteau-like grace to all his fond imaginings — yet sufficiently "real" to chime in with the actual or fancied experiences common to the majority of commonplace humanity.

In all this Mr. Howells, it seems, has a purpose. He indulges in satirical remarks concerning romantic notions of courtship, and some of his most amusing passages are those describing Dan and Alice trying to act in certain situations conformably to tradition. Alice's tragic airs are certainly delicious, and Dan's plans for doing the blighted being are excruciatingly funny — and the funniest part of them is that deep down in our own foolish hearts we know them to be true. Mr. Howells puts his foot firmly on the time-worn theory that marriage is "a game that parents play at." He exploits the American idea and recognizes "the prime agency of youth and love." Parents are relegated to the background, where, it must be confessed, they play their parts in a highly gratifying way, for while they do not hesitate to make their opinions known, they never interfere with what Count Tolstoï calls "the progress of events." The all-absorbing egotism of love, which makes the relations of two insignificant beings the central fact in the universe, was never more admirably depicted.

There is perhaps a good deal of truth in the view taken of Dan Mavering, whose love is of the sort to which, in Tennysonian phrase, a young man's fancy lightly turns, seeking the nearest attractive object. The doctrine of elective affinities has no place in the world of *April Hopes*. "Girlhood," in the author's view, "is often a turmoil of wild impulses, ignorant exaltations, mistaken ideals, which really represent no intelligent purpose, and come from disordered nerves, ill-advised reading, and the erroneous perspective of inexperience." When two creatures thus constituted indulge in the frantic effort of trying to reconcile their ideals the comedy and tragedy of courtship begin, for as Mr. Howells says once more, "the difficulty in life is to bring experience to the level of expectation, to match our real emotions in view of any great occasion with the ideal emotions which we have taught ourselves that we ought to feel."

The novel is truly a charming production. Never was its author so sure of himself, so exuberant of humor, so tender and sympathetic, as in this book. It abounds in scenes and incidents drawn with masterly skill. Doubtless the scenes are common and the incidents trifling, but they are the subjects of a subtle, exquisite, refined interpretation and they belong to the medium Mr. Howells chooses to describe. There are deeper things in life than Mr. Howells sees, but what he does see he reproduces with a poetical grace that is inimitable.

* April Hopes. By W. D. Howells. Harper & Bros.

WILLIAM BARNES.*

The Dorsetshire Poet.

THREE historic figures rise before our mind as we finish this *Life of William Barnes:* Thoreau, Whittier, and the Vicar of Morwenstow; and yet there was no more likeness between Thoreau and William Barnes than between an oak tree and an oaken carving. To poetic gifts not unlike our own Whittier's Barnes joined sundry traits of remarkable scholarship, and in him the rough, rude singularities of the Vicar of Morwenstow, which amounted so nearly to angularities, were smoothed and softened into merely a marked individuality, which nevertheless retained the quaintness of the antique and the charm of the picturesque. Rustic simplicity, classical polish, great learning along a few lines of research, highly organized sensibilities, an honest and exuberant love of nature, a steady flow of sympathies for all mankind, including children, a genuine and unaffected Christian faith, industrious habits, and a sunny temper, combined to form in him an uncommon character, as they moved him also to a beautiful life. Teacher, gardener, preacher, pastor, poet, artist, musician, engraver, collector, lecturer, antiquary, and author, he was as many-sided as the cell of a honeycomb and as full of sweetness. It is no ambitious life of him which has been written by his daughter, but a modest memoir, fully in keeping with his spirit and in tune with his gentle memory. Each of the eighteen chapters is prefaced with one of his poems, his lips thus helping his life to tell its own story. One by one the unfolding chapters take up the changing phases of his character, or the successive steps of his career — his youth and early friendships, his first home and school in Chantry House at Mere, his first essays in literature, his decision to take orders, his studies for a degree and his ordination, his first ministry in the little hamlet of Whitcombe near Dorchester, and his final settlement in the rectory of Came, in the same region, where the more than twenty remaining years of his life were spent in peaceful retirement among his children, the poor of his parish, his books and his flowers, his studies and his walks,

* The Life of William Barnes, Poet and Philologist. By his daughter, Lucy Baxter ("Leader Scott"). Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

his poems and his philological pursuits. His was almost the ideal life of the country parson, a George Herbert of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Barnes was born near Pentridge in the Dorsetshire vale of Blackmore in 1801 — not 1810, as stated by some authorities. His early surroundings were rustic. He learnt his letters at the village school, and so well that at 14 he was clerking it in a local lawyer's office. At 18 he was fairly at work on the same sort of a stool in Dorchester. At 22 he was teaching school at Mere, with drawing and engraving for his recreations. At 26 he was married to Julia Miles, the story of his early attachment for whom sparkles like a silver thread in the pages before us. At 36 his name was entered on the books of St. John's College, Cambridge, as "a ten-years man." And at 40 the foundations of his fame as a philologist and poet had been well laid. But not until 46 was he ordained, and not until 49 did he get his degree. At 50 his wife died. At 60 he was presented to the living of Came, and in its cosy rectory, "a thatched cottage with wide eaves and wider veranda, on whose rustic pillars roses, clematis, and honeysuckle entwine," on the 11th of October, 1886, he died.

Of the varied and shifting scenes along this pleasant pathway the book before us gives many a graphic picture. Here is one:

"First the morning prayers, when the priest-master read matins from a high lectern almost as if in church; the bright breakfast, at which he ate porridge and milk; and then the exact half-hour's walk round the garden. He wore a sort of tunic of brown fustian with a large worsted girdle, knee breeches, black stockings, shoes and buckles, and a felt hat that had peaked itself in front. When I saw him in this home-dress I was always reminded of an Italian figure of mediæval times. The walk round the garden after breakfast was a delightful very short half-hour. He always went first to a leaden bath for bleaching old engravings, which stood in a corner under the trees, where one or two rare prints were undergoing restoration of some kind; and I think his last visit at night and his first in the morning were to these loves of his. Then round the grass plot and flower beds, talking of bird, leaf, and flower; and of everything we talked he had something lovely to say, showing the poetry and the use of things, with sometimes a little antiquarian lore.

"He spoke always in pure English, with a beautiful simplicity and correctness, and never used an inappropriate term; indeed, it was one of his small daily troubles that people generally do not speak in truer terms, and specially that they use words of foreign origin or foreign words themselves, and he used to laugh in an amused, gentle way at many a popular misnomer. When the half-hour's walk was done he went up to work in his 'den' — which really did look something like a cave — a cave of books, all old, all rather ghostly-looking in their curious dusty bindings of calf and vellum. It was very touching to see him handle them; each one had been a sort of friend, helper, or teacher to him, and he held them with a reverent tenderness that was extremely pretty to see. A large piece of old tapestry hung on one side of the room, and this he prized very much; his writing-table stood near the one window, which looked over the fields. Here he wrote, and here, as he himself put it, had his 'visions.' The 'den,' the garden, the whole place, in its loveliness, was so far removed from all thought of what we call the world, that one hardly wonders to hear now that, largely sold as the *Rural Poems* have been in America and in England, he never gained as yet six pounds of money a year by them."

Here follows a glimpse of the poet at work:

His favourite dreaming place was a certain corner of the lawn at Came, where in May a red hawthorn tree and flowering laburnum mingled their shades on the grass, and feathery tamarisks, syringa, and lilac blossomed in the sheltering shrubbery behind. There was a tall hop-pole too, sending its graceful wreaths up luxuriantly against a background of sky; and nestling near was a white rose, which had been transplanted from the old home in town, in loving memory of her whose hands had tended it there, and whose pale face its blossoms had dressed for her last sleep. In this floral nook the poet would place his basket-work seat, and with his eyes closed and face upturned into the sunlight, he would sit for an hour at a time, sometimes brooding poetry through the medium of visions, sometimes thinking out a deep question of ethics or philosophy, or perhaps puzzling out a new metre.

Another portrait of him shows him going the rounds of his parish:

It was pleasant to see him starting out to visit his district, a leather bag slung round his shoulder over his flowing cassock. In the bag were prayer-books, or at need a pocket font or communion service. Sometimes the well-filled pockets of the cassock coat bobbed against the comely stockinged legs — for they were apt to be full of sweets for the children — or now and then a doll might be seen with its head peering out of the clerical pocket. Thus accoutred he trod sturdily beneath the hawthorn trees and across the shadows of great elms in the park, and knocked with his stick at the cottage doors when he reached them. The housewives were always glad to see him, and poured out all their confidences, sure of comfort and sympathy. If he did not come on the usual day they met him with a half reproach next time, "Ah, sir, we thought you had forgotten us." The children would creep nearer and nearer, peeping into those big pockets from which "goodies" were wont to come. I do not believe a child, however shy, was ever afraid of "our parson."

But in no scene perhaps does his figure appear in more striking outlines than in this, sketched by Mr. Edmund W. Gosse in a letter to Mr. Coventry Patmore:

"Hardy and I went on Monday last to Came Rectory, where he lies bed-ridden. It is curious that he is dying as picturesquely as he lived. We found him in bed in his study, his face turned to the window, where the light came streaming in through flowering plants, his brown books on all sides of him save one, the wall behind him being hung with old green tapestry. He had a scarlet bed-gown on, a kind of soft biretta of dark red wool on his head, from which his long white hair escaped on to the pillow; his gray beard, grown very long, upon his breast; his complexion, which you recollect as richly bronzed, has become blanched by keeping indoors, and is now waxily white where it is not waxily pink; the blue eyes, half shut, restless under languid lids. . . . I wish I could paint for you the strange effect of this old, old man, lying in cardinal scarlet in his white bed, the only bright spot in the gloom of all these books."

Mr. Hardy, Mr. Gosse, and Mr. Patmore were among Mr. Barnes's living friends; among the dead he delighted most in the writings of Hafiz, Petrarch, and Metastasio. Of the poetry of our own time he read little. His favorite studies were philological subjects, and his contributions to their literature were many and varied. The list of his published writings as given in an appendix, including both books and articles, contains about a hundred titles. The best known of these are the *Poems in the Dorset Dialect* and his *Philological Grammar*. His was a lovely character and a luminous life; Matthew Arnold's "sweetness and light" radiated from him on every side, but out of hidden sources which lie beyond the confines of Matthew Arnold's philosophy. To such a story it is good to turn from the glare and glitter of the times we live in, and to learn from it the beauty of simplicity, the usefulness of well-directed industry, the honor that belongs to fidelity, and the nobility of a service that aspires not to greatness, but condescends to men (and things) of low estate. A small photographic portrait of him faces the title-page, showing his full figure, seated in his chair, cassock, knee breeches, shoe buckles, and all, silver-haired and book in hand, a mild, venerable, benign, dome-headed gentleman of the old school.

MR. HIGGINSON'S "WOMEN AND MEN."*

WHEN it was suggested to Emerson that "H. H." was the foremost woman poet of America the reply was, "You might well omit the 'woman.'" Mr. Higginson might well omit the "men." The ostensible lord of creation plays so small a part in this collection of essays that he is chiefly conspicuous by his absence. He is dragged in now and then to point a moral and adorn a tale, but his rôle is more than subordinate. The play is not *Hamlet* with Hamlet left out, but *As You Like It* with no place for Orlando. Rosalind reigns supreme — only Mr. Higginson would perhaps prefer some less frivolous embodiment for the imaginary heroine whose qualities he extols. And yet who shall dare to say that his ideal of womanhood is not a noble one? She must have the strength of will that characterized Amy Wentworth. "It is desirable, doubtless, that a man should be strong, but we may almost say that a woman must be strong." She must be strong without being masculine, just as a man may be gentle but not effeminate. She must not, in her ambitious course, forget "the shy graces" whose incomparable charm Mr. Higginson celebrates in the closing pages of this book. He holds that "the more delicate graces of character, so far as they are founded upon modesty and a spirit of self-withdrawal, are consistent with the most eminent and acknowledged greatness before the world. If this is the case even with men, why not with women, in whom the source and spring of humility lies deeper? . . . Admit that in the intervening period, while she still has to fight for free development, there may sometimes be traces of the combat — there is yet every reason to believe that, when this period is past, a woman may take whatever sphere she can win, and may yet retain all the sweetest and most subtle attributes that constitute her a woman."

For Mr. Higginson thinks that "the shadow of the harem" still hangs over

* Women and Men. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Harper & Bros.

woman and keeps her back from making great contributions to science, art, and literature, but he points to the thorough work now being done by women in all departments of intellectual activity as indicative of the trend of the times.

The book is made up of brief papers originally published, we believe, in *Harper's Bazar;* they lose nothing by condensation and they retain all the distinctive traits of the author's lucid, clear-cut style. They deal with such varied topics as vacations for saints, maiden aunts, marketable accomplishments, women's letters, women as household decorators, parochialism, the discipline of dolls, and the American love of home. Always do they take the sanguine, hopeful tone of the social philosopher who does not descend to the level of the aggressive social reformer. Mr. Higginson is a woman's rights man because he can take broad views of the universe, and he can be an optimist without attempting to usurp the functions of divine Providence. He looks out upon the world, sees how things are going, and reports upon what he sees with an earnest conviction that comes of hopes fulfilled. It is a readable, stimulating little volume even for a man to read. That women will read and "swear by it," goes without saying.

In answer to some inquiries we may add that the chapter on vacations for saints in this volume was read by the author at the Longfellow Reading.

MYTH, RITUAL, AND RELIGION.*

MR. ANDREW LANG is at the same time one of the entertaining and one of the most trustworthy writers on the fascinating subject of comparative mythology. An agreeable writer in prose and verse, he has been a close student of primitive beliefs, which he has explained with more success, we think, than any other scholar in this department, with the exception of Mr. E. B. Tylor, whose great work on *Primitive Culture* yet remains unsurpassed. Not the least of Mr. Tylor's merits is that he has raised up a new school of comparative mythologists, who reject alike Mr. Herbert Spencer's crude eudemonism and Professor Max Müller's solar theory as sufficient explanations of antique religion. This new school, of which Mr. Lang is a shining light, seeks to understand the curious legends and myths preserved to us in the classic literature of Greece and Rome, for instance, by going back to the records of the savage state as we know it from historians and explorers. Only thus can we expect any light upon the *irrational* element in these myths, *i. e.*, the transformations of the gods into animals, their lustful amours, and their destructive civil wars. "Our theory," says Mr. Lang, "is that the savage and senseless element in mythology is for the most part a legacy from ancestors of the civilized races who were once in an intellectual state not higher, but probably lower, than that of Australians, Bushmen, red Indians, the lower races of South America, and other worse than barbaric peoples."

The first matter of importance, therefore, is to ascertain with clearness, and as comprehensively as possible, the mental condition of savages. Anthropologists teach us that leading characteristics of that condition are a child-like curiosity, a credulity equally child-like and averse to logical thought, a belief in magic and sorcery, and an undoubting conviction that animals, plants, and even inanimate things as we call them, have intelligent life. Given these conditions, the existence of which Mr. Lang abundantly proves in his earlier chapters, the absurd elements in all mythology fall naturally into the class of "survivals."

We cannot expect to trace every step of the religious development from the Pelasgian savage to a Plutarch who says that "God is perfectly good, and in no one virtue wanting, least of all in what concerns justice and love." But when Plutarch found the gods in his own day worshiped "with eating of raw flesh and tearing to pieces of victims, abusive language, and other mad doings," and when his philosophic mind revolted from the stories told of "the rapes, the wanderings, the hidings, and banishments, and servitudes of the gods," it is clear, not that these were the adventures of demons, as he would fain have believed, to save the credit of the true gods, but that he was dealing with a legacy from the savage world which the natural conservatism of the religious instinct had not yet surrendered as injurious to faith.

Mr. Lang does not push this explanation to the extreme; he acknowledges a partial truth in the theories which explain mythology from the phenomena of the elements and of philology. But he finds that "at all times the undying savage in the soul of man has been quick to revive and to reassert itself in myth. Spiritual philosophies die and decay, and in their twilight the earliest and the rudest creeds. Spiritualism, polytheism, fetichism, mystic mummery and magic, again and again reappear. . . . Man can never be certain that he has expelled the savage from his temples and from his heart; yet even the lowest known savages, in hours of awe and of need, lift their hands and their thoughts to their Father, and to ours, who is not far from any one of us."

Mr. Lang's temper is well indicated in these words. He has traversed in these volumes crowded with information, presented with delightful, persuasive art, the round of nature myths in the Aryan and extra-Aryan worlds, and has exhibited the long array of gods in their mythical aspects, from Australia through Mexico, Egypt, and India, up to the highest poetical imaginations of Greece. Everywhere he respects and reveres the perennial religious sentiment; everywhere, for the sake of that very sentiment, he would put aside the irrational element of the copious mythologies of mankind, and bid the savage make way for the philosopher. His work is as readable as Mr. Cox's and Prof. Müller's, and far more scientific. His theory is the theory alike of the Christian Father Eusebius and the Frenchman Fontenelle. As expounded in these cogent volumes it will commend itself not only to scholars, but to all who have a desire to read the strange riddle of mythology.

* Myth, Ritual, and Religion. By Andrew Lang. Two vols. Longmans, Green & Co. $7.00.

THE BOWNE LETTERS.

A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago.*

THE story of a short and picturesque but uneventful and unimportant patrician life is quaintly told in these old letters. Their interest and value lie not in the revelation of a particularly strong or striking character or of an exceptionally laborious and significant career, but in their picturing of New England society of the upper class three quarters of a century ago. There are about a hundred of the letters. They are only partly edited. The introduction by Mr. Clarence Cook is biographically useful; so are the frequent foot-notes, describing the persons named in the text, and introductive of many distinguished New England and New York families; but there is no index to proper names; there is not even a list of the letters according to dates; and that running entry of dates at the top of the page which should always accompany such a volume of correspondence is wholly lacking.

Mrs. Bowne, the author of these letters, which could be called charming only by a great stretch of compliment, but which can be called entertaining with all honesty, died at the early age of 25. She was Eliza Southgate of Scarborough, Me., where she was born in 1783. She came of excellent family and had high connections. She was at school for a time at Medford, and later in Boston, where she saw a good deal of society, and in 1803 married Mr. Walter Bowne, her first meeting with whom is thus described:

> Among the many gentlemen I have become acquainted with and who have been attentive, one I believe is serious. I know not, my dearest Mother, how to introduce this subject, yet as I fear you may hear it from others and feel anxious for my welfare, I consider it a duty to tell you all. At Albany, on our way to Ballston, we put up at the same house with a *Mr. Bowne* from New York; he went on to the Springs the same day that we did, and from that time was particularly attentive to me; he was always of our parties to ride, went to Lake George in company with us, and came on to Lebanon when we did, — for four weeks I saw him every day and probably had a better opportunity of knowing him than if I had seen him as a common acquaintance in town for years. I felt cautious of encouraging his attentions, tho' I did not wish to *discourage* it, — there were so many *New Yorkers* at the Springs who knew him perfectly that I easily learnt his character and reputation. . . . He knew I was not at liberty to encourage his addresses without the approbation of my Parents,

* A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago. Selections from the Letters of Eliza Southgate Bowne. With an introduction by Clarence Cook. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

and appeared as solicitous that I should act with strict propriety as one of my most disinterested friends. . . . He only required I would not discourage his addresses till he had an opportunity of making known to my Parents his character and wishes — this I promised and went so far as to tell him I approved him as far as I knew him, but the decision must rest with my Parents, their wishes were my law. He insisted upon coming on immediately; that I absolutely refused to consent to. But all my persuasions to wait till winter had no effect; the first of October he *will come*. I could not prevent it without a positive *refusal;* this I felt no disposition to give. And now, my dearest Mother, I submit myself wholly to the wishes of my Father and you, convinced that my happiness is your warmest wish, and to promote it has ever been your study.

Miss Southgate at this time was nineteen years of age. The sweetly filial spirit expressed in the above letter was one of her marked traits, and the color it gives to all her earlier correspondence is one of their most pleasing features. Would that there might be a revival of the good old-fashioned honor and respect for parents, and for parental wishes and authority, such as characterized "a girl's life eighty years ago."

The moral disposition manifested in these letters is in fact their leading quality. Neither before nor after her marriage could Mrs. Bowne have been called an intellectual woman, though her tastes were intellectual and her tone high. She was sensible, bright, good-humored, intelligent, inclined to reflection along the path of her observations, shrewd in her comments on people and manners, animated in her feelings, spirited in expressing them, and independent in her opinions. Moving always in the best society, fond of social pleasures, and seeing much of the life of her times, her letters have a certain brilliancy reflective of the gaiety around her, while entirely artless in their manner, unconscious in their purpose, and wholly unstudied in their materials. Probably the last thing she would have ever dreamed of would have been their revival in print as the century should be nearing its close.

The scenes of the letters are chiefly the towns along the Maine and Massachusetts seaboard, Portland and Boston, Bath and Topsham, Scarborough and Wiscasset, Saco and Salem. Besides the chronicles of ordinary events, the balls and parties, dress and the *beaux*, there are descriptions of old-time journeys across New Hampshire to Saratoga and Ballston Springs, and through Connecticut to New Haven and New York. There is also an account of a tremendous snow storm and its accompanying incidents in Portland, of the curious Hersey Derby farm near Salem, and of a visit to the Moravians at Bethlehem. Of such families as the Wadsworths, the Longfellows, the Kings, the Fishers, the Livingstons, the Morrises, the Derbys, the Crowninshields, the Coffins, and the Lymans, we get glimpses through the loopholes of the text, the quality of which a taste here and there will certify to the reader:

At the age of fourteen.

Dear Mother: With what pleasure did I receive your letter and hear the praises of an approving Mother! It shall be my study to please and make you happy. You said you hoped I was not disappointed in learning French; I hope you think that I have too much *love* and *reverence* for my Parents to take anything amiss that *they* thought most proper for me. . . .

. . . Never did I know the worth of good parents half so much as now I am from them; I never missed our closet so much, and above all things our cheese and butter, which we have but very little of, — but I am very contented.

At the age of seventeen.

Now, Mamma, what do you think I am going to ask for? — a wig. Eleanor has got a new one just like my hair and only 5 dollars, Mrs. Mayo one just like it. I must either cut my hair or have one, I cannot dress it at all *stylish*.

As I look around me I am surprised at the happiness which is so generally enjoyed in families, and that marriages which have not love for a foundation on more than one side at most, should produce so much apparent harmony. I may be censured for declaring it as my opinion that not one woman in a hundred marries for love.

At the age of nineteen.

. . . As it was the last Assembly I could not resist the temptation of going, as I knew all the world would be there. About 7 I went down stairs and found young Charles Coffin, the minister, in the parlor. After the usual enquiries were over he stared awhile at my feathers and flowers, asked if I was going out, — I told him I was going to the Assembly. "Think, Miss Southgate," said he, after a long pause, "think you would go out to *meeting* in such a storm as this?" Then assuming a tone of reproof, he entreated me to examine well my feelings on such an occasion. I heard in silence, unwilling to begin an argument I was unable to support.

At the age of twenty.

One poor bed quilt is all I have towards housekeeping, and been married two months almost. I am badly off, to be sure.

Long sleeves are very much worn, made like mitts; crosswise, only one seam and that in the back of the arm, and a half drawn sleeve over, and a close, very short one up high, drawn up with a cord. I have just been having one made so.

Mercy on me, what work this housekeeping makes! I am half crazed with sempstresses, waiters, chambermaids, and everything else, enquiring characters, such a fuss.

I am much more pleased with New York on every account than with Boston. As a city it is much superior, the situation is every way as delightful as possible. The inhabitants to me are *much more* pleasing, more ease, more sociability and elegance, yet not so ostentatious, — they dress with remarkable simplicity; and I think I could spend the winter here and not expend half the money that I must unavoidably do in Boston.

The book is a beautifully made one, with almost no typographical defects. We notice in the foot-note on p. 110 the apparent misprint of "H. N." for N. H.; and on p. iv of the introduction Mr. Cook seems to have mixed up the school at Medford with some other institution, or else his language blurs his meaning. The fifteen illustrations are illustrations. Eleven of them are portraits, and several of these are reproductions by the Bierstadt autotype process of miniatures by the eminent Malbone. Few miniatures surpass those wrought by this painter, and he seldom had a lovelier subject than Mrs. Walter Bowne, or a more manly face to work on than her husband's. The wood-cuts of the Van Rensselaer Manor House, the old Delafield House on Hell Gate on Long Island Sound, and the Bowne House at Flushing, built in 1661, add materially to the antique environment of the life. And the cover, a very artistic and successful imitation of one of the "samplers" which our aged aunts and departed grandmothers "worked" in their girl days, is a stroke of bindery genius. No wonder that a revered member of the Longfellow family had two copies of this book given her on Christmas day!

EVOLUTION.

Christianity and Evolution. Modern Problems of the Faith. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.] These twelve papers by ten contributors to the English *Homiletic Magazine* are an interesting and valuable contribution, from the side of historic Christianity, to the discussion of the great philosophical and scientific doctrine of the day. In strong contrast with the clerical tone of twenty-five years ago in this matter, they treat of the bearings of evolution considered as an accepted system upon the chief principles of Christian dogma. The reader of current religious literature, to be sure, who is acquainted with Henry Ward Beecher's lectures on evolution, or Rev. M. J. Savage's sermons, will find most of these papers very moderate in their attitude. Those which go the farthest in adherence to the new faith are by such writers as Prof. Mowerie, Sir Geo. W. Cox, Rev. Mr. Muir, and J. J. Murphy. Mr. Murphy's very able paper is the strong meat of evolutionism: he goes beyond Prof. Mowerie in claiming to be at once a materialist and a spiritualist — "a natural realist on a basis of evolutionism." The volume deserves perusal, first by those who still fear the evolution doctrines, and second by their disciples, who will be cheered by it as a sign of progress in thought from the position of the last generation.

The True and the False Theory of Evolution. By Rev. Chauncey Giles. [Philadelphia: W. H. Alden.] These six lectures present the Swedenborgian doctrine of evolution, according to which man has not ascended from matter, but has descended from a divine original. With the spiritual cast of Mr. Giles's philosophy one may easily sympathize, and consider his views preferable to the materialism of Haeckel, for example. But the fundamental assumptions of the argument will be granted only by adherents of the "New Church," and we should suppose that some of these would be staggered by such assertions as this on p. 73: "If God is not in the human form, all the representations of Him in revelation are a delusion, and any idea or conception of Him is impossible." Some persons would say that Mr. Giles's dogmatism on such subjects as the material form of the Divine Being would be materially improved by a tincture of a more becoming "agnosticism."

— The *Priced Catalogue* of rare books issued by W. B. Saunders, 33 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, contains many titles of interest. The first edition of Combe's *Tour of Dr. Syntax* is offered, in three volumes, bound by Rivière, for $65.00; a copy of the first American edition of the *Iliad* (New York, 1814), for $10.00; a copy of the *édition de luxe* of Gérome's works for $100.00.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, JANUARY 21, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

Here is an epigram in four languages on a man who steals some books:

Se l'uom che deruba un tomo
Trium literárum est homo,
Celui qui derobe trois tomes
A man of letters must become.

The Romans called a thief a man of three letters, from "fur," a thief. — *Life of William Barnes.*

THE CHASE COPYRIGHT BILL.

WE pointed out a fortnight ago that the crucial point in the international copyright controversy would ultimately be one of protection and free trade. Our opinion is confirmed by the action taken last week by the International Copyright Association, which gave its approval to the Chase bill. An important provision in this bill, as now amended, is understood to be the section providing that within three months after application for copyright there shall be deposited at Washington two copies of the book in question printed in the United States. This of course is a purely protectionist measure, and it is carried to its logical conclusion by certain publishers who are said to demand that the importation of foreign books copyrighted here shall be wholly interdicted, unless such books are printed in another tongue than English.

Whether this provision is a wise one or not, it is sure to provoke a good deal of opposition not only from book importers, but from a class of book buyers who prefer to have their books in the original editions. But the provision is also sure to work injury to the foreign author who has not an established reputation in this country. If such a writer finds it difficult to get his books published at home there will be little chance that he will be able to make any arrangement with American publishers, and when, later on, he achieves a reputation his earlier works will be at the mercy of the first comer. Think, for instance, how such a law would have affected Mr. Browning or Mr. R. L. Stevenson. Only within a few years has there been any great demand in this country for the works of either, and an international copyright law with a three months limitation clause would have been in either case little better than the existing state of open piracy.

However, the main thing is to get international copyright in any form. Once established it will be subject to revision. If we quarrel about details it is never likely to be established at all. The outlook for some sort of arrangement within a comparatively short time is now very hopeful, and the most active agency in its behalf seems now to be the International Copyright Association of this city. Mr. Dana Estes, secretary of the association, is reported as saying:

Just as soon as Congress passes a fair copyright law, admitting English authors to an equal footing with American, and the Secretary of State formally notifies the government upon the other side of such legislation, that government will frame copyright regulations putting American authors on precisely the same footing. It is a very general error that an international commission will have to be appointed, a treaty arranged and ratified, and parliamentary enactments take place. That has already been arranged for, and I have assurances for what I say. Just so soon as the Chase bill passes, and it now appears certain to meet the popular approval, Great Britain will enter into reciprocity. So general has been the misunderstanding of the powers of the English government council that even Senator Hawley in his international copyright bill proposes to confer upon foreign writers rights equal to those conferred by legislation upon our own citizens, the bill being specially framed to get over the English-American copyright difficulty.

This being the case, the way is a smooth one, and we hope the International Copyright Association will go ahead and win!

*** The subject of Johnson's style is briefly but acutely discussed by Dr. Burbeck Hill in *Macmillan's Magazine* for January. Dr. Hill takes up the question that has puzzled many a literary student — why Johnson's style was so different in the *Lives of the Poets* from what it was in his other essays and in his miscellaneous writings. Dr. Hill thinks that two causes alone are enough to account for the change in diction. In the *Lives* "the subject was such as naturally clothed itself in a lighter style, and the author was under no restraint to write a single word more than he pleased." Macaulay, it will be remembered, characterized Johnson's style as "systematically vicious," and Dr. Hill thinks this opinion not only harsh but ungrateful, inasmuch as Macaulay was himself an imitator of Johnson. In Macaulay's writings Dr. Hill detects passage after passage modeled on the *Lives of the Poets*, and he applies to them Macaulay's own criticism of Miss Burney: "We say with confidence either Sam Johnson or the Devil."

A GIRDLE ROUND THE EARTH.*

"WHAT are the sights of Moscow?" asks Mr. Richardson, as we take a plunge into the last half of his great book of 450 closely printed pages. "A great bronze cannon that cannot be fired, and a monster bell that cannot be rung," is his terse answer to his own question. This question and this answer denote the quick, sharp, business-like tone of this book, which is as fresh as a breeze, as brisk as a northwester, and as crisp as a frosty January morning. Not always polite, it is seldom dull. We confess to having opened the book with dismay, for its size is formidable and its subject endless; but if one wants to travel around the world in print we must advise him that Mr. Richardson's print is not bad to do it in.

For one thing his route goes backward, and we have the new and not unpleasant sensation of crossing first not the Atlantic but the Pacific, and touching the eastern confines of the old world before we do the western. To the Pacific Mr. Richardson gives a fairly good character, though when it engages in a typhoon, as it did on this voyage, it is not a pleasant neighbor. Nineteen days brought him to Japan, to which country of jinrikishas, temples, and potteries he devotes five chapters. From Japan he proceeded to China, where he visited Shanghai, Pekin, Hong Kong, and Canton, took a look at the Great Wall, and studied the missionaries, who he thinks are doing good at considerable disadvantage but not at much discomfort. Missionaries do not get much sympathetic recognition from such travelers as Mr. Richardson. But thus said Jesus to His disciples: "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you."

The next stage in Mr. Richardson's voyage is one of exceptional interest: by French mail steamer to Singapore, "a pretty English-Indo-Chinese town with bright green grassy lawns enshrined in luscious foliage;" then to Batavia in Java, a "land of fine railroads and not a beggar;" thence across the Indian Ocean to Ceylon, which the pious Buddhist locates "only forty miles from heaven." "We like Columbo," he says. "The sun rises here at six and sets at six — a trifle more or less the whole year round. When it comes in sight night vanishes; as it sinks beyond the ocean wave, night-time is here. Coming from east or west, coming ashore in native boats, one is glad to find here a good hotel — a vast stone structure near the landing place, with broad and cool verandas and spacious lounging chairs, clean cool rooms with well-waxed floors, lofty and bright, with perfect ventilation. Hot nights there are; but what with the partition walls stopping short of the ceiling, the broad punka fans of the spacious dining-hall, cool floors, and open doors and windows, one who keeps quiet may be perfectly comfortable; and as you take your cosey early breakfast, in or out of bed, some curious crow lights upon your window sill, hops down upon the floor, and asks you for a friendly crumb or two to pay him for his early morning song. They call them rooks here; but in color, language, and dishonesty they are veritable crows. When you are out they come into your room and steal small articles, tear up your photographs, taste your ink, and do other disreputable acts."

We are now nearly half way through Mr. Richardson's book, and just about half way round the world. Two chapters in India bring him to Arabia and Egypt *via* the Suez Canal, and then the Bible Lands have two chapters, with the usual round of visits to celebrated localities, which Mr. Richardson describes in more matter-of-fact than reverential mood. Then by way of Damascus and Beirut he pushes on to Constantinople, the approach to which through the Dardanelles in the morning sunshine presents to his mind a scene of surpassing beauty:

The curious old battlemented walls, the confused terraced roofs, the palaces in marble rows along the water front, towers, gilded tips of lofty minarets, and noble mosques with clustered domes, the cypress groves and arsenals, and over all the soft blue sky — there is no sight so fair in all the world beside.

Roumania and Austria, Italy and Switzerand, Poland and Russia, Norway and Swel-

* A Girdle Round the Earth. By D. N. Richardson. A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.00.

den, France and England, are traversed in turn, at leisure, and with thorough comprehension of all the noted points of interest and some unnoted, until the return voyage across the Atlantic ends the journey and the book "AT HOME! Four hundred days away. A hundred days at sea, and many a day by cart and car — full forty thousand miles. Yet not a moment's illness, no loss of sleep or rest, no scratch or slightest accident — a happy thirteen months; no death or illness among our kith or kin; what could be better?"

And all this for about ten dollars a day.

Mr. Richardson is not a studious or polished writer; he is sometimes a little pert; but he writes strong, plain, vivid English, he has eyes and a tongue, and he has produced really a fresh and zestful book on a theme that is beginning to be just a little stale.

MR. FRITH'S REMINISCENCES.*

IT is safe to say that not oftener than once in a decade or so is the reading public favored with a volume of reminiscences as entertaining as this from the pen of Mr. Frith. The distinguished English artist whose pictures of modern life have long charmed his contemporaries by their fidelity to nature, their masterly composition, and their subtle grace of coloring, shows himself to be no less an adept with the pen than with the brush. The details he gives of his own personal life are attractive because of their sincerity and candor. The story of his studies, trials, and successes as an artist is aptly told, and is full of suggestions to all who would follow the intellectual life. It affords, too, a welcome history of what we may call the conditions of English art for the last fifty years—the facilities for instruction, the successive schools, the attitude of the public. But Mr. Frith is something more than autobiographer and historian. He has been intimate with most of the great artists and writers of his day, and he writes of them with keen appreciation and abundant knowledge. His experiences with models are the subjects of several highly amusing chapters. And he has been directly or indirectly connected with a number of startling episodes and adventures that are told here with admirable *verve*. Add to these resources the capacity to relate a humorous anecdote and the disposition to interpolate at least one on every page, and the reader has a fair idea of what is in store for him in Mr. Frith's book. It does not contain a dull line and it may be read from beginning to end with uninterrupted pleasure.

Mr. Frith, whose father "held a position of trust" in a Yorkshire family, first displayed his talent at the age of eleven, by making drawings after some prints of the works of the old masters. When his father offered to send him to London that he might study to be an artist, he declared his preference for the auctioneer's calling. However, to London he went, worked hard for ten years and then won his first success with a painting of a scene from *The Vicar of Wakefield*. He made pictures of Dolly Varden which attracted Dickens's attention and led to commissions from the novelist, then "a pale young man with long hair, a white hat, a formidable stick in his left hand." Later, Mr. Frith painted Dickens's portrait, and we are given a description of the study at Tavistock House, the desk bearing the first few pages of *Tale of Two Cities*, and Dickens walking about the room, pulling his beard, muttering to himself, and making dreadful faces as he evolved his plot. One morning Dickens came in and found a parcel of books and a letter on his desk.

> The work was *Adam Bede* and the writer's name was George Eliot. Dickens took up one of the volumes, looked into it, and said: "Seems clever — a good style; suppose I must read it." And read it he did that very day, for the next morning he said: "That's a very good book, indeed, by George Eliot. But unless I am mistaken, G. Eliot is a woman."

Thackeray, Mr. Frith met at a club, but his feelings were hurt by some pleasantries on the part of the author of *Vanity Fair*, whom he thereafter admired at a distance. Of Landseer several anecdotes are related, among them this:

> At one of the court balls Landseer attended, and when the king of Portugal, who was also a guest, was made aware of the presence of the great animal painter, he expressed his desire for an introduction. Landseer was presented accordingly, when the king in his imperfect English said, "Oh, Mr. Landseer, I am delighted to make your acquaintance — I am so fond of *beasts!*"

Once Mr. Frith saw Beckford at an auction room, and heard him indulge in a good deal of profanity over an ostensible Raphael. Then comes a story — vouched for by Mr. Frith as absolutely true — of an experience of a distant relative who for a wager made his way into the grounds of Beckford's magnificent estate, Fonthill Abbey, was received by a man whom he took for the head gardener, and was shown all the marvels of the gardens, the house, and its contents. As the visitor was about to depart the whilom *cicerone* said, "You must stop and dine with me; I am Mr. Beckford." A sumptuous dinner followed, in the course of which the author of *Vathek* entertained his guest with his wonderful conversational powers. After the repast the host disappeared and a servant entered.

> "Mr. Beckford ordered me to present his compliments to you, sir, and I am to say that, as you found your way into Fonthill Abbey without assistance, you may find your way out again as best you can; and he hopes you will take care to avoid the blood-hounds that are let loose in the gardens every night." . . . My cousin climbed into the branches of the first tree that promised a safe shelter from the dogs, and there waited for daylight. . . . "The wager was won," said my relative; "but not for fifty million times the amount would I again pass such a night as I did at Fonthill Abbey."

But we cannot go on quoting from Mr. Frith's book, which contains materials for a dozen novels. We commend it warmly as one of the most thoroughly entertaining volumes of the day.

*My Autobiography and Reminiscences. By W. P. Frith, R.A. Harper & Bros.

FICTION.

The City of Sarras. By U. Ashworth Urguart. [Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.] *The City of Sarras* is quite disconnected with the book to which it supplies a name, save by a chance allusion in its opening chapter. The speaker is Dorotheus, a calm young Christian philosopher, who speaks in exalted paradox, and has — oddly enough — established his academe in the purlieus of "The Summer Palace" — of what king or kingdom is left unnamed. The other characters are Morgan, a beautiful court lady with a restless heart, Daimen, a courtier, Noel, a misshapen but all-powerful influence, who plays the violin, disbelieves in virtue, and marries Morgan, *et omnes alii*, as unreal as these. The story is, in fact, an extravaganza with a morbid conscience at the heart of it. We can understand the extravaganza, but in no wise the conscience. It reminds us in its touch of Mrs. Spofford, and again of the author of *Charles Auchester*, but it lacks the passionate picturesqueness of the latter. It is but an echo, which reminds us distortedly of a strong street voice, and what it means to say we do not quite make out.

Palm and Pine. By Moncure D. Conway. [Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.] There is an old-fashioned quality to this novel which reminds one of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child and her congeners, the leaders of the anti-slavery revolt; and the days when all enlightened fiction was expected to subserve the cause of moral truth. The scene of *Palm and Pine* is, first Cambridge, afterward Virginia, Harper's Ferry and Kansas. Its brace of heroes belong respectively to New England and Virginia, and after exchanging challenges and very many shots in behalf of the "institutions" of their different sections, may be said to exchange minds and opinions as well; for the Southerner becomes a determined opponent of slavery, and nearly loses his life through an indirect participation in John Brown's raid; and the Northerner, from experience with the South, learns to realize that slavery is often an inherited curse rather than a deliberate crime, and is sometimes co-existent with noble qualities of mind and heart. Such a plot would seem to put the hands back on the dial of time a long ways, but the story has interest and a distinct flavor of its own.

Miss Curtis. A Sketch. By Kate Gannett Wells. [Ticknor & Co.] Sparkling, incisive, piquant, aggressive, provocative of thought, earnest, unique — these are some of the epithets to be applied to this sketch. Miss Curtis herself is an oddity, a venerable spinster of Beacon Street, with money, queer notions, and ideas about the educational influences best for developing children which are peculiarly her own. She has excellent subjects in the quaint brother and sister, Owen and Olive, whom she finds capable of being "even with her," after the strange test she put them to at Christmas. Her startling sort of reasoning about Olive's opportunity for growth and usefulness is that "mothers ought to die . . . in order to make room for their girls. Young ladies who are needed at home do not have to go around reforming and legislating . . . Give a girl action;

let her father be a widower with little ones; let her oldest brother marry when he hasn't a cent—kill off his wife, bring home the child — thus the girl that's got a mother living has something to do. She can read history and novels for composure, but keep her from literature — it only makes her supercilious; or if it doesn't, she's always saying what other people think, instead of finding out what she herself thinks."

The story is more about Olive than Miss Curtis. Although the girl, whose home was "one of principles, not of rules," came under the influence of a mother with "far-reaching views of life," it was their singular neighbor whose advice was most potential in forming her character. Olive grows to young womanhood, and is presented as a type of healthy-mindedness, a rebuke to Boston girls with missions, purposes, hobbies. She eats when she is hungry, sleeps when she is sleepy, does not care to be a brilliant scholar, is independent and frank, studies, dances, sews, sweeps, cooks, rows on the pond, rides on horseback, sits straight, walks erect, dresses well, and has a fixed purpose of acquiring Greek harmony of mind and body, "a Vittoria Colonna for her future Michael Angelo." He does not come, however, but instead a ranchman, Mr. Kimen, and his coming gives an opportunity to see how this out-spoken and self-poised girl will treat an admirer. Miss Curtis in her last hours tells Olive the bitter story of her life, and how she wanted to "reform the whole of people's lives at once, and was not contented to work in bits and by degrees;" and leaves her fortune to the girl, who understands that she "must have been purposely educating me to help others in practical ways." There are sharp thrusts at some Boston "hobbies," but the author does not make it quite clear what she would have put in their place.

Uncle Lisha's Shop. Life in a Corner of Yankeeland. By Rowland S. Robinson. [Forest and Stream Publishing Co.] These twenty-two sketches relate the experiences of some of the people of the "township of Danvis," in Vermont, at a period when manners and speech were primitive and crude. The gossiping men have a place of meeting at the shop where Uncle Lisha sits and cobbles shoes in the evenings, and they tell hunting stories and stories about their neighbors in a coarse way, with a good many shrewd hits, and in a vernacular of this style, where Solon is accounting for the hooting of owls: "Waal, I'll tell ye, Tawmus. I've meddytated on't c'nsid'able, an' my ide's this. . 'D'ye ever have the rheumatis?" "Yas, I've hed 'em." "N' wa' n't they wus 'fore a storm?" Tom nodded repeatedly, and said, "They was wus." "Waal, naow there," Solon continued, "the aowls 't hear is big aowls, an' nat'ally they'se ol' aowls, 'n they've got the rheumatis, an' when the's a storm a-comin' on the rheumatis begin to rack 'em, an' they holler aout. Hain't that re'son'ble naow, and . . . phillysoffycable, so to speak?"

Free Joe, and Other Georgian Sketches. By Joel Chandler Harris. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.] Readers of the magazines will hardly need to have their attention called to the fine quality and artistic finish of Mr. Harris's work. Among Southern dialect stories his have an individuality in these respects, and in a certain fitness and proportion as well as dignity of treatment. The present collection has five titles — "Free Joe," "Little Compton," "Aunt Fountain's Prisoner," "Trouble on Lost Mountain," and "Asalia." The first is a little masterpiece, done by a hand skilled in drawing the few needed lines, making a subtle shade here and there, and leaving the rest to the reader's imagination to supply — a pathetic picture on a small canvas where every face tells its own story — an appeal to justice for the wronged as potent as a whole volume of arguments. "Trouble on Lost Mountain" introduces mountaineers and situations which are becoming familiar to us in the work of the new Southern writers; the other three draw Northern and Southern characters in contrast, with specially fine effect in "Little Compton."

How Deacon Tubman and Parson Whitney Kept New Year's, and Other Stories. By W. H. H. Murray. [Caledonia County Publishing Company, St. Johnsbury, Vt.] The first of these four stories is a rather rollicking tale, in which the Deacon and the Parson are made to show their geniality of soul by coasting and horse-trotting one New Year's day. "The Old Beggar's Dog" and "The Ball" are pathetic stories, and the fourth, "Who was He?" is based on the idea that the will has power to will itself, and life as well, out of the body, but in such stories Mr. Murray's abounding animal spirits do not find their legitimate field. He should confine himself to tales like the first one, in which vigor and heartiness may excuse the lack of refinement, or the second and third, which are really touching, even if overwrought. The "illustrations" are coarse and detestable wood-cuts.

South County Neighbors. By Esther Bernon Carpenter. [Roberts' Brothers. $1.00.] By "South County" is meant the Narragansett region in Rhode Island, which has more people of peculiar character than one would be likely to find anywhere else in New England, unless it might be in some out-of-the-way corner where an aboriginal element still lingers. A collection of country folks with more individuality, more oddities, is seldom found between the covers of a book. The sketches are bright, racy, with plenty of mother wit, and each character as original as if he or she were the only specimens of the kind, yet all are vital with the humanity which makes the whole race kin. "Bucolic and seafaring types" the author designates them, and asserts that they are "simply types, rather than likenesses," but the reader will feel very sure that they are excellent dashes, at least, at portraiture.

RECENT POETRY.

In the matter of verse the year 1887 leaves us a considerable aftermath. During the twelvemonth we reviewed no less than sixty-three volumes under the heading of "Recent Poetry," and yet here are twenty-five wholly new volumes more confronting us at the very outset of the new year and demanding our belated attention. If in the course of our remarks we seem to be unnecessarily harsh and perfunctory, we hope that our unhappy situation may serve as a partial excuse. "No one reads poetry nowadays; no one buys it, no one wants it," said a prominent publisher not long ago. This must be true when we consider the newspaper notices of some current volumes of poetry — for surely the friendly writers who laud so highly the productions of their contemporaries never can have dulled the fine luster of their enthusiasm by a perusal of some of the books which call forth their encomiums! There must be, then, in this pile of twenty odd volumes, several that no eyes save those of the author and proof-reader ever have explored. Would it not be well to leave them in the enjoyment of their well-earned repose? The exigencies of criticism say, no. Let us then to our thistles; perhaps there are one or two clover blooms among them, after all!

At the top of the pile lie *Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life*, by George Meredith [Roberts Bros. $1.50] — a nosegay of thistles hiding clover blooms in its midst. Mr. Meredith here assumes the tragic mask, and his audacious thought is finely matched in the stern, rough, forcible cut and thrust of his heteroclitical imagery and the jagged, unpolished rhymes that form its edge. Sometimes, to change the metaphor, the exterior garb into which he thrusts his ideas is ample, but more often it is burst asunder, and but ill clothes the conception within. Who can find sense or beauty in lines like these?

> The Crown on seas of blood, like swine,
> Swam forefoot at the throat:
> It drank of its dear veins for wine,
> Enough if it might float!
> It sank with piteous yelp, resurged
> Electrical with fear.

There is a good deal of this sort of thing in Mr. Meredith's verse and it seems like nothing less than pure affectation, for the author of them can be lucid enough when he tries — or does not try. The *Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life* include four productions that are not only to be ranked among Mr. Meredith's best work, but which must stand in the forefront of modern poetical literature. These are, first, the ode "France, December, 1870," then "The Nuptials of Attila," and then, a long way after either, "The Young Princess," and "King Harold's Trance." "The Song of Theolinda" is also of noteworthy power. Of all, the ode to France is supreme in its majesty, its wisdom, its grand, sonorous versification. One cannot read it or any of the others just mentioned and deny that Mr. Meredith, with all his eccentricities, is in truth a poet.

From the present Earl of Lytton we may always be sure of getting ripened fancies, a free play of wit, a frequent dash of cynicism, and sparklingly correct versification. *After Paradise; or, Legends of Exile, with Other Poems* [Estes & Lauriat], do not form any exception to the rule. Owen Meredith dearly loves a parable, and he is never more at his ease, never more felicitous, than when putting a little allegory or novelette, or legend or romance, into metrical form. In "The Titlark's Nest" a traveler holds converse with an old shepherd, who takes the song of the bird that has made its home in the ruined temple, for the voice of a god. The traveler tells him it is the note of the *Curruca Orphea*, and the old shepherd in sounding phrases maintains that the song if not the voice of a god is at least a divine utterance. The "Legends of Exile" deal with the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. Adam prays to the angel that he may forget his sinless past, and the prayer is granted, but memories of Eden come to him in dreams, and that is poetry. In his sleep, too, the voices of the universe, consoling and demoniac, sound in his ears, and that is music, —

> Beyond the strife of discords and the cry
> Of conflict, with inveterate endeavor,
> Tending towards a far-off harmony.

Love is the "last gleam of Eden's light" in the

eyes of Eve's daughters. The ideal which man s ever pursuing is

> That phantom, faultless, fair,
> The unforgotten Eve of Paradise.

The beasts, frightened by Adam's cruelty, fly, and the name of their unfading forest home is fable. One that Eve was petting sought protection in another way:

> It spied a heap of fish-bones on the floor.
> Then from Eve's lap down-sliding to the ground,
> It rolled itself among them o'er and o'er
> Till it became a Porcupine.

The other poems in the volume include two or three impassioned lyrics, notably "North and South." "Prometheia" ends with the Titan's cry,

> "Poets, can you be silent?" . . .
> "If not . . . . well, learn to suffer, even as I!"

The intellectual depth and the ethical fervor of the *Poems* of David Atwood Wasson [Lee & Shepard] mark them as distinct from the verse of the day and give them a place apart. Their high seriousness is what might have been anticipated from a thinker of so much force and originality, and they will undoubtedly hold their own as among the manifestations of the highest New England thought during the last quarter of a century. The distinguishing qualities of Mr. Wasson's verse are spiritual insight, and a lofty, joyous optimism which seemed to lift the author into an atmosphere of serenity and peace. We know that he was nearly all his life "a suffering invalid, who had almost exhausted the capacity of the human body to bear anguish and pain," but his poems express always his moods of far-reaching hope and earnest confidence in the supremacy of good. Undoubtedly he owed much to Milton for the form of his verse, yet when we characterize his finer productions as Miltonic we use the adjective only to praise. His blank verse has decided individuality in its subtle majesty, and his imagery is permeated with an inspiring sense of beauty. The three most ambitious flights in this volume are the "Orpheus," "The Babes of God" (so named by the editor), and "The Confession." The first celebrates determination to face the decrees of destiny with a courageous heart—

> The gods love them
> That even against the gods, should there be need,
> Dare stand erect and to themselves be just.

And again we find this noble sentiment finely expressed:

> The gods will greatly give,
> But greatness in the taking can alone
> Their gift make good.

"The Babes of God" enter the world of sense to test

> The destines that keep the universe
> Alive and sweet, that work deliverance
> Perpetual for the all.

The sonnets printed toward the close of the volume show a vigor of conception and a dignity of utterance that make them noteworthy. Such productions as "Pride," "Royalty," "Doom," "Surcease," are hardly to be matched since Wordsworth's day. In "All's Well" and "Seen and Unseen" Mr. Wasson has given with rare felicity a whole philosophy. Of the first we quote the concluding stanza:

> "All mine is thine," the sky-soul saith:
> "The wealth I am must thou become:
> Richer and richer, breath by breath,—
> Immortal gain, immortal room!"
> And since all his
> Mine also is,
> Life's gift outruns my fancies far,
> And drowns the dream in larger stream,
> As morning drinks the morning-star.

A loving hand has gathered into a little parchment covered volume some of the more noteworthy of the *Poems* of the late Edward Rowland Sill [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00]. Most of them have appeared from time to time of recent years in various periodicals, and before the author's untimely death they had won for him the appreciation of thoughtful readers who looked eagerly for whatever came from his pen. He led a quiet life, a part of it devoted to teaching; he was but forty-six when he died. His poems here gathered deserve, and will undoubtedly secure, remembrance. His artistic impulses were genuine, his command of technical resources was varied and sure, his views of life and its problems acute and sane. In such a poem as "Field Notes" the influence of Emerson is plainly to be discerned, and Mr. Sill's mode of thought was often Emersonian. Emerson might have written these lines:

> 'Twere good to live one's life alone,
> So to share life with many a one:
> To keep a thought seven years, and then
> Welcome it coming to you
> On the way from another's brain and pen,
> So to judge if it be true.

Emersonian, too, are "Carpe Diem" and "Service." But there are in the volume many productions whose metrical beauty Emerson never could have attained, among them this:

A MORNING THOUGHT.

> What if some morning, when the stars were paling,
> And the dawn whitened, and the East was clear,
> Strange peace and rest fell on me from the presence
> Of a benignant Spirit standing near.
>
> And I should tell him, as he stood beside me,
> "This is our Earth — most friendly Earth, and fair;
> Daily its sea and shore through sun and shadow
> Faithful it turns, robed in its azure air.
>
> "There is blest living here, loving and serving,
> And quest of truth, and serene friendships dear;
> But stay not, Spirit! Earth has one destroyer —
> His name is Death: flee, lest he find thee here!"
>
> And what if then, while the still morning brightened,
> And freshened in the elm the Summer's breath,
> Should gravely smile on me the gentle angel
> And take my hand and say, "My name is Death."

One knows now what to expect from Miss Edith M. Thomas. Airy imaginings, a multiplicity of choice epithets, a fine precision of technique, no intensity, no passion — are not these the qualities of her verse? When she began to publish her art was perfected, and neither of her later volumes shows any advance from the first. In *Lyrics and Sonnets* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25] she maintains the triumphs previously won, but she gives us nothing that can add to her already secure reputation. The tetrametric distich is still her favorite form of verse, and although she works wonders in it, we confess for our part to finding its frequent use monotonous. Where Miss Thomas chooses other measures, as in "The Breathing Earth," "Sea-Bird and Land-Bird," "To the Evening Star," and "The Kingfisher," she wins her best results, but even here the charm is to some degree evanescent and elusive. The soul of poetry is present, and yet when we look most closely it is not visible. There is a noble series of sonnets at the close of the volume — clear-cut, forcible, harmonious, every one. We quote:

MUSIC.

> The god of music dwelleth out of doors.
> All seasons through his minstrelsy we meet,
> Breathing by field and covert haunting-sweet:
> From organ lofts in forests old he pours
> A solemn harmony; on leafy floors
> To smooth autumnal pipes he moves his feet,
> *Or with the tingling plectrum of the sleet*
> In winter keen beats out his thrilling scores.
> Leave me the reed unplucked beside the stream,
> And he will stoop and fill it with the breeze;
> Leave me the viol's frame in secret trees,
> Unwrought, and it shall wake a druid theme:
> Leave me the whispering shell on nereid shores:
> The god of music dwelleth out of doors.

In *The White Sail, and Other Poems* [Ticknor & Co.], Louise Imogen Guiney has lost a good deal of that lyrical spontaneity that characterized her earlier verse, and has substituted for it forced inspiration and a hard, cold, and polished art. The imagery is varied, the versification highly skillful, the scholarship — judging by an abundance of classical allusions — very creditable; but the word skill expresses exactly the quality of the contents of this volume. They are deliberately done, and while they frequently gratify the intellect they never touch the heart. "The White Sail" is the sail that Theseus forgot to raise and the legend is elaborated with a good deal of ingenuity. It is dedicated to Keats and the dedication awakens unfortunate comparisons.

With senses wearied by these hypercultivated products of the native garden we turn to the *Afterwhiles* of James Whitcomb Riley [Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.] and breathe a sigh of refreshment. Here at least is something genuine; here is a nature bubbling over with quaint, humorous, delicious, and pathetic fancies, and daring to express itself in its own way. We begin to read, and from the wise and thoughtful proem on through ballad, lyric, sonnet, and the mirth-giving verses "in dialect," we go to the very end. Surely a new volume of verse that one can read from title-page to finis is in these days an exceptional source of pleasure. "The South Wind and the Sun" has the fervor of midsummer and the glorious tints of nature.

> Over orchard walls they went,
> Where the fruited boughs were bent
> Till they brushed the sward beneath them
> Where the shine and shadow blent;
> And the great green pear they shook
> Till the sallow hue forsook
> Its features, and the gleam of gold
> Laughed out in every look.
>
> And they stroked the downy cheek
> Of the peach, and smoothed it sleek,
> And flushed it into splendor;
> And with many an elfish freak,
> Gave the russet's rust a wipe —
> Prankt the rambo with a stripe,
> And the winesap blushed its reddest
> As they spanked the pippins ripe.

"The Last Kiss" is a most pathetic little lyric and so is "When Bessie Died." Serene wisdom, the philosophy of experience, is in "Who Bides His Time." The sonnets are marked by many a felicitous line. We can see Pan loitering by the woody streams,

> Soaking the lush gloom up with laziness.

In the sonnet on "June"

> The zephyr throws
> The shifting shuttle of the summer's loom,
> . . . . The lily blows
> A bugle call of fragrance.

"Silence" is a weird and startling conception and there is an all-pervading tenderness in "When She Comes Home." Of the dialect poems, "Knee-Deep in June" is an unmistakable gem. Not since Lowell's early verse has there been so ample an expression of abandon.

John Vance Cheney displays versatility in his *Thistle-Drift* [Frederick A. Stokes] — trifles light as air even when dealing with the most solemn themes. Genuine feeling in them there is none.— James B. Kenyon *In Realms of Gold* [Cassell & Co.] presents a series of deftly colored pictures. Mr. Kenyon's rhymes are always unimpeachable, his lines have always the requisite number of feet, and he chooses his adjectives with much discrimination. In Mr. Kenyon's earthly paradise the sunlight is "golden," dells are "shady," waterfalls "jocund," palms "vel-

vet," corn "ripe" or "ripening," lashes "silken," slopes "dewy" — each substantive is provided, with its little dash of color — and the whole effect is rather pretty, if one doesn't try to get too much of it. — Robert Burns Wilson with his poems of *Life and Love* [Cassell & Co. $1.50] is at least sincere, and plainly does not feed his muse on artificial emotions. His narrative verse is strong and vivid, never overwrought. When he propounds opinions he is apt to be didactic — almost Tupperesque — as in "Uncertainty." His views of life are gloomy. "What were it Worth?" he asks, if this were all. There is a tone of sadness in many of his poems. "Life is but a Being and Regretting," "The Bloom upon the Branch Must Die," "If One Could Ease an Aching Heart," "The Days are Few" — are some of his themes. But, as we have intimated, there seems to be no affectation in the mood, which, indeed, now and then rises into confidence and hope.

With Madison J. Cawein and his *Blooms of the Berry* [Louisville: J. P. Morton & Co.] it is a bad case of Swinburne on the brain. Mr. Cawein thus indecently depicts "Moonrise at Sea:"

> And soon from her waist with a slipping
> And shudder and clinging of light,
> With a loos'ning and pushing and ripping
> Of the raven-laced bodice of Night,
> With a silence of feet and a dripping,
> The goddess came virginal white.

Mr. Cawein outdoes his master in the coining of strange adjectives and meaningless phrases. "Lawny" is a pet word with him. We have "lawny light" (p. 16), "lawny limbs" (p. 20), and "lawny summer" (p. 21). The river is "cliff-lunged" (p. 33). Phoebe, the toll-man's daughter, is an interesting creature as Mr. Cawein portrays her. You would know her, he says, "by a slow, calm smile, Whose source seemed distant many a mile."

> And such a head! — You'd thought that there
> The languid night, in frowsy bliss,
> Had curled brown rays for her deep hair,
> And stained them with the starlight's kiss.

There is another maiden, on page 36, "whose mouth heat-lightens up with pearl." The reapers' sickles flash "in loops of shine" (p. 33). We read of "cold, limpid blisters of the dew." And we wonder (p. 48) what the "slanted strength of the morning" can be when it smites a "worm-fence."

The *Songs and Ballads* of Fanny Raymond-Ritter [New York: F. W. Christern] were manifestly written to be set to music, and they are full of delicate harmony. "The Rose-Star" (p. 44) is a beautiful poem. The sonnets, although "chiefly irregular," are, particularly those on "Beethoven" and "Beethoven's Seventh Symphony," admirably conceived. The "summer-night nocturnes" have a Shelley-like charm of subtle melody, and the transcriptions of foreign folk-songs are of much interest. — *From Heart and Nature*, by Mrs. S. K. and Charles Knowles Bolton [T. Y. Crowell & Co.], presents for the most part simple, unpretentious fancies not without a gentle and appealing grace. — The words written of the preceding volume will apply also to the *Bird Talk* of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00]. Some of Mrs. Whitney's verses, those on the cat-bird, for instance, are really ingenious. — *Immortelles*, by Cora M. A. Davis [G. P. Putnam's Sons], is a volume "sacred to the memory of a faithful, loving wife," and "not written for the public eye or intended for the ordeal of criticism." — The poet who is able to command the artistic and mechanical resources displayed in the manufacture of M. B. M. Toland's *Eudora* [J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.00] may well esteem himself favored by fortune. Messrs. Siddons Mowbray and W. H. Gibson have furnished the drawings, Mr. L. S. Ipsen a series of decorative designs, and the binding is of itself a poem. We can say of this book what the auctioneers sometimes say of the art treasures they are anxious to sell — "the frame alone is worth the price of the picture."

Intensity, aspiration, devotion, faith, are the qualities clearly perceptible in the *Poems Dramatic and Lyric* of Constance Faunt Le Roy Runcie [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00]. Our preference is decidedly for the shorter lyrics; the dramatic productions seem to be largely inspired by hysteria. — Mrs. Sarah Prescott Kellogg is inclined to be tearful in her didacticism in *Rhymes for All Seasons* [D. Lothrop Co.]. — The simplicity of the *Heart Lyrics* of Jessie F. O'Donnell [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25] is a winning quality when combined, as it is here, with decided beauty of expression. "The Night-Blooming Cereus" is an exquisite poem. — *Moly*, by Curtis May [G. P. Putnam's Sons], is a mild and inoffensive "book of poems" very creditable to the author's industry and good sense — particularly to the former. — Truman H. Purdy in his *Legends of the Susquehanna, and Other Poems* [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50] rhymes in an honest, uncultivated, and effective way of Shikalamy, great head chief of the Six Nations and father of Logan; of "My Early Home;" "The Old School-house;" and of the changes of the seasons through the sylvan year. The book is coarsely made and the illustrations, by F. O. C. Darley and F. E. Lummis, are astonishing productions. "A Landscape on the Sky" (p. 183) is an excellent representation of the explosion of a submarine torpedo.

Edwin Arnold continues in *Lotus and Jewel* [Roberts Bros. $1.00] to exploit the literature and legends of India. "In an Indian Temple" represents an English Sahib reading the Upanishads with a priest, and listening to the songs of a nautch-girl. The story of Sita as told by the priest is a legend of the great famine when a Brahmin's wife offered to surrender her honor to a wealthy usurer, that she might obtain food for a starving sage. Her husband, first moved to murderous wrath, relents and approves her vow, and himself bears her through the storm to the house of her creditor. The latter, touched by the husband's self-sacrifice, sends his guest away loaded with gifts and unharmed. "A Casket of Gems" is a series of poems on Indian jewels, the initial letters of the names forming an acrostic. "A Rajpût Nurse" relates how Môti, foster-mother to the king's son, hearing that men came to slay the prince, clothed her own baby in the royal garb and left it to perish while she fled with her charge to a place of safety.

> And the Rajpût women will have it (I know not if this can be so)
> That Môti's son in the putta and golden cap cooed low,
> When the sharp blades met in his small heart, with never a moan or wince,
> But died with a babe's light laughter, because he died for his Prince.

Two extended translations from the Sanskrit — "Grishna, or the Season of Heat," from the *Ritu Sanhâra* of Kâlidâsa, whatever that is, and "A Queen's Revenge," from the *Mahâbhârata* — conclude the volume.

May Kendall, who advertises her herself as "one author of *That Very Mab*," has *Dreams to Sell* [Longmans, Green & Co.]. The verses composing the volume are anything but dreamful. Those under the heading "science" are satirical, and some of them, as the "Lay of the Trilobite" and the "Ballad of the Ichthyosaurus," are very bright indeed. There are some melodious boat songs, and several ballads fresh in sentiment and musical in form. But the author is at her best in the satirical vein. "The Crossing Sweeper," "Otherworldliness," and "Failures" cut close to life as it is. — In *Disillusion and Other Poems* [London: Fisher Unwin] Ethel M. de Fonblanque chants in measured strains of the fugacity of love, the sorrows of inevitable parting, the sufferings of a fond heart that is constantly renouncing the claims of frail masculine affection and ever demanding, "Do You Love Me Still?" — John Frederick Rowbotham, who is the author of a *History of Music*, has a theory that the hexameter is unsuited to English verse, and in *The Death of Roland* [London: Trübner & Co.] he employs a form which he regards as far preferable and which he defines as "an octometer catalectic, unrhymed, with all its places free except the two last." This form corresponds with modern musical development where rhythm depends on equality of phrasing. "Even-footed verses admit of this equality of phrasing, but odd-footed ones do not," the hexameter agreeing with the phrasings of Greek music, which normally ran in pairs of three bars. So Mr. Rowbotham has made upwards of 8,000 of his octameter verses, which not for diamonds or rubies would any sane person undertake to read. Thus runs Mr. Rowbotham's substitute for the hexameter:

> Soldiers, the fight at last is over. No word, none, have I to say
> About 't, but what must be entire and unalloyed praise of your
> Bold bearing, and cry up your gallantry to the highest pitch.

At the bottom of our nearly-exhausted pile we find several anthologies which we must dismiss briefly. The editor's name does not appear upon the title-page of an exquisite little book containing *Lyrics, Idyls, and Romances* selected from the writings of Robert Browning [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00]. Is Mr. Browning himself responsible for this collection? At any rate it is admirably done and ought to impress the most Philistine mind with the actual poetical resources of the author. — From A. H. Bullen comes a beautiful volume: *More Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age* [London: John C. Nimmo]. Thirty-three poets are represented, among them John Dowland and Thomas Campion, the latter a lyrist whom Mr. Bullen may be said to have discovered and who, the editor thinks, "is worthy to rank with Shelley and Burns." For his labors in this choice field of English verse Mr. Bullen will receive the hearty thanks not only of students of literature, but of all who love the best in poetry. — The second revised edition of Dean Carrington's *Translations from the Poems of Victor Hugo* [Thomas Whittaker] is now accessible in neat, handy form to American readers. The translations are felicitously done, and afford a thoroughly trustworthy idea of Hugo's lyrical genius. — It is safe to say that admirers of George MacDonald will be glad to have the collection of his

Poems selected by V. D. S. and C. F. [E. B. Dutton & Co. $1.25], for the editors have made of their undertaking a labor of love. — Lastly, whoever cares for the *Early and Late Poems* of Alice and Phœbe Cary can now have them in a compact volume supplementing the current standard edition. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.]

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Higher Ground. Hints Toward Settling the Labor Troubles. By Augustus Jacobson. [A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00.] Mr. Jacobson's volume consists of two parts of very unequal value. One portion is his discussion of industrial education, in which he rightly sees great possibilities of good for modern society. He gives the theoretical grounds in its favor, and supplies full information concerning existing schools in Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis, where an industrial training is given. Instead of advocating a general spreading of this excellent system on the same basis of individual initiative, or the simple extension or modification of the present too bookish curriculum, Mr. Jacobson presents a scheme for paying parents for keeping their children in schools of the improved type. He would have the compensation begin at the child's twelfth year and continue till his twentieth; the yearly sum paid would range from $50 at first to $300 in the final twelvemonth. To support the enormous expense of such a scheme, he would revive the graduated income and succession taxes. Mr. Jacobson quite fails to see that his scheme is impracticable, and that the bad effect of such over-assistance would counterbalance much of the good effect of industrial education, for the latter says "Help yourself," while the scheme says "Wait for the State to help you!"

The Beginnings of Civilization. By C. W. Hutson. [John B. Alden. 50 cents.] This brief manual by a professor in the University of Mississippi brings together in a readable and trustworthy compilation the main facts of prehistoric archæology, primitive history, ethnology, and mythology. It is not an original treatise, like Mr. Tylor's *Anthropology*, but a handbook based on such works. The author keeps clear of dogmatism on almost all disputed matters, but he certainly makes too much of the Euskarian element when he calls it the source of the humor in modern civilization.

Slav or Saxon. By W. D. Foulke, A.M. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.] This "study of the growth and tendencies of Russian civilization," founded on recent authorities, sketches in a clear and graphic way the territory, people, and government of Russia, traces its history, outlines the reforms made by Alexander II, and lays bare the cruel rigors of the present despotism. Mr. Foulke sees in Russia a standing menace to the peace and progress of the civilized world. Her autocratic government is an anachronism which cannot long endure; Saxon freedom will put a sure end to it. Mr. Foulke's book is an excellent outline for those who cannot study the Russian question for themselves in larger works.

The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. An Historical Study. By Ethelbert Dudley Warfield. [G. P. Putnam's Sons.] This conscientious monograph lights up an obscure corner of American history. The resolutions referred to were a moderate but decided enunciation of states rights doctrines as a protest against centralization. Mr. Warfield rescues their authentic pedigree from a mass of contemporaneous rubbish, presents them in full and clear outline, and identifies John Breckinridge — not Jefferson — as their author.

Hegel's Philosophy of the State and of History. An Exposition. By George S. Morris. [S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.25.] The sixth volume of Griggs's philosophical classics presents the argument of two of the masterpieces of German philosophy. Prof. Morris has abstained from comment and criticism on account of limitation of space; but, like the other volumes of this admirable series, the exposition in readable English is far preferable to the original or a full translation for the great majority of readers. To Hegel the State "is the actualization of concrete freedom, and concrete freedom is the vital union of the particular interests of the individual with the universal aims of man." The philosophy of history is Hegel's most concrete performance, in which he keeps closest to the actual world, and careers least on the wings of the ambitious "Idea." Some of its generalizations need correction from later science, but it is a masterly sketch of human development, the "development of freedom and of the consciousness of freedom, and so an actual and progressive realization of the spiritual nature of man, the true theodicy, the justification of God in history."

The Old South and the New. By Hon. W. D. Kelley. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.] Judge Kelley, whose extreme protectionist sentiments are well known, here reprints a series of letters originally addressed to the *Manufacturers' Record*, contrasting the exhausted South of 1867 with the prosperous South of today, the tale of whose manufactures is simply marvelous. Anniston, Ala., South Pittsburg, Tenn., Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Birmingham, are the places whose industries Judge Kelley describes in most detail. Two chapters about Florida and cotton-growing set forth the advantages of mixed agriculture over the system commonly pursued. The volume has much valuable information apart from the economic applications which the author makes.

Studies in Civil Government. By William A. Mowry, Ph.D. [Silver, Rogers & Co.] Mr. Mowry's text-book has grown out of twenty-five years' experience in a high school. It covers the familiar features of school books on government, gives the constitution of the United States with a running commentary and a history of its adoption, and treats the nature and relations of town, city, and State government. The chapter on the practical operation of the United States government is one of the best. A novel feature of the book is the introduction of nine full-page illustrations and plans of public buildings at Washington, that add to the attractiveness of a book which throughout shows the hand of a practical teacher.

The Science of Politics. By W. T. Mills. [Funk & Wagnalls. $1.00.] Prohibitionists know Mr. Mills as a writer in the *Voice* of New York, and a skillful organizer of the "third party." The book is devoted almost entirely to "practical politics" in the best sense of the term. He examines the reasons for the origin and continuance of parties, the claims they can rightly make upon self-respecting men, and the duties of legitimate activity in procuring success at the polls. Mr. Mills would have made a better text-book for the citizen if he could have kept out more of the immediate application of his principles to the formation of a temperance party. But this evidently was the inspiring cause of the work, and the part of Hamlet could not conveniently be omitted! The arguments for enlightened partisanship which the writer brings forward are familiar to the readers of the independent press, but it is a happy thought to unite them in a book. Mr. Mills's pages, however, have had small pains bestowed upon them by the proof-reader.

STUDIES IN BIOGRAPHY.

Reminiscences of Friedrich Froebel. By Baroness B. von Marenholz-Bülow. Translated by Mrs. Horace Mann, with a sketch of the Life of Friedrich Froebel by Emily Shirreff. [Lee & Shepard. $1.50.] The Baroness von Marenholz-Bülow was the one friend of Froebel, the founder of kindergarten, who understood him thoroughly, and her recollections of him during the last four years of his life have been well said to be "the only life-like portrait" of him that we possess. They were excellently translated by Mrs. Mary Mann ten years ago, and the publishers have issued a new impression, to which we need only call the attention of teachers.

The Education of Man. By Friedrich Froebel. Translated and annotated by W. N. Hailmann. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.] A volume in Prof. W. T. Harris's "International Education Series" affords an insight to Froebel's educational philosophy; a treatise on principles rather than methods, amply illustrated, however, by citations from practice and experience. The divine groundwork of educational science is first surveyed; the life of childhood, physical and intellectual, is then analyzed; the tastes youth are traced in their connection with moral and mental training; and as the work proceeds it enters into the concrete and explicit. A book for all teachers, and for all parents who will accept it.

The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. Compiled and edited by John Bigelow. Vol. V. [G. P. Putnam's Sons.] A mass of miscellaneous papers and letters fill this volume, running from 1772 to 1775. There are state documents, domestic correspondence, and scientific fragments. Such topics as the causes of colors, the relations between magnetism and electricity, applications of electricity, and the art of printing on china ware, show how Franklin was a pioneer on the frontiers of the scientific thought of his time.

Madame de Staël. By Bella Duffy. [Roberts Brothers. $1.00.] So extraordinary, politically and socially, were the times and scenes in which the talented heroine lived, and so prominent was her position, that hardly any biography of her could fail to be interesting. In this are evident extensive reading and careful labor, with sprightly style and well-balanced judgment, the last noticeable especially in the appended critique of Madame de Staël's writings. There is, however, great lack of clearness. In the sudden reference to persons and events without previou explanation or statement, in the unwarrantabl assumption that the reader is already familia

with them, and in the omission to state other events in their order, the work often perplexes more than it informs and becomes an essay rather than a biography.

Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters. By J. B. McMaster. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.] Prof. McMaster's thoroughly readable volume treats Franklin simply as a writer; but his literary productivity began so early, and, such as it was, continued so late, that the narrative here given is quite a complete life of the author of *Poor Richard's Almanac*, though the account of the political achievements is brief. Prof. McMaster has brought to the front some literary matter not hitherto collected, such as the Dogood Papers and the Prefaces and Prognostications of Poor Richard, and he gives in full Father Abraham's Speech at the Auction, which is a cento of proverbs of worldly wisdom, unsurpassed in its way. On this, and the *Autobiography*, he rests Franklin's title to distinction in letters. But he quotes as well from the absurd paraphrase of the Book of Job, in which Mr. Matthew Arnold has taken such comfort, as showing that even Franklin could not always be sensible. Compare this verse with King James's translation: "And God said, Well, what think you of Lord Job? You see he is my best friend, a perfectly honest man, full of respect for me, and avoiding everything that might offend me." Franklin's life has been often written, but never with more animation and fullness of appropriate detail than Prof. McMaster's volume exhibits.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

December Meeting of the Shakespeare Society of New York. The President, Appleton Morgan, Esq., in the chair. The President said that during the vacation an episode of almost a century ago had substantially repeated itself. It is all but a century ago that England was stirred into a literary excitement by the Shakespeare forgeries of William Henry Ireland. Certainly the excitement for which Mr. Donnelly is responsible is, at least, the equivalent of that one. The Ireland business, while it set London agog, does not seem to have made even an echo over here. The Donnelly *furore*, on the contrary, first captured New York, and now, it is understood, it is dominating London. Since the Donnelly Cipher and the Baconian authorship were both to be attacked at the meeting, Mr. Morgan said that it was proper that a Baconian should first be heard from. He then read a letter from the most eminent and scholarly expounder of the Baconian hypothesis, the Hon. Nathanael Holmes, of Cambridge, who said that while ciphers were used in the Bacon-Shakespeare day, and while, therefore, there was no inherent impossibility in Mr. Donnelly's proposition, he (Judge Holmes) could not recognize either the style, method, or manner of Bacon in any of the matter which Mr. Donnelly claims to have extracted from the plays. The words may be Elizabethan, but the way in which they are hitched together is not. He admitted that Mr. Donnelly had a right to ask suspension of judgment until his book is in print, but he himself must confess that he sees no tendency in cipher theories except to throw ridicule on the Baconian theory. Mr. Frey then read the paper of the evening, "The Donnelly Mythe." He said that four years ago Mr. Donnelly had announced his alleged discovery, but up to date had only printed certain pages of an alleged-to-be-forthcoming book in the *North American Review*. But of this the London Baconian Society had remarked there was nothing in it that had not been perfectly familiar for at least a quarter of a century, and demanded that, if Mr. Donnelly had discovered a cipher, he forthwith produce it. He (the speaker) despaired, for one, of ever seeing that book; did not believe it would ever appear; or if it did that it would contain more than the *North American Review* papers had pretended to reveal. But meanwhile he would proceed to show how erroneous was Mr. Donnelly's every statement in the *North American* papers, and to urge therefrom that if the book ever did appear it must be likewise false and inconsequent. If Mr. Donnelly ever prints and will give us what the Bacon Society calls for — namely, the rule by which he finds the cipher narrative — it will be in order to dissect it. Meanwhile the speaker was at the disadvantage of replying to the whole matter in the dark. Mr. Frey then disposed of Mr. Donnelly's claims to personal ability to judge of the literature of the period in question, showing (1) that he is intensely ignorant of the idiom of the date; (2) is unfamiliar with the literature contemporary with the plays; (3) has never examined the typography of the printed books of that period; (4) nor the state of the art of printing; (5) nor the history of the text from which Hemings and Condell printed. The speaker presented the results of a careful study of contemporary printed books, which emphatically showed that irregular pagination was the rule rather than the exception (for example Lee's *Theodosius* of 1684 is paged to 56; then 49 to 59; then 52 and 53, and so on). As to the nomenclature of the characters, how should Bacon happen to know the names of Warwickshire grooms, loafers, servants, and tinkers? And did Bacon buy Hemings and Condell (Shakespeare's fellows and legatees) to keep silence while he doctored the First Folio? Mr. Fleming said that there was one fact in connection with the Baconian theory which is very suggestive; namely, the advocates of that theory do not advance, in its support, one single *positive* argument. Everything they assert is *negative*. Shakespeare was *not* a learned man; *not* a traveled man; was *not* familiar with the customs of aristocratic society; was *not* this, or that, or the other, which the writer of the plays must have been, and, therefore, he (Shakespeare) could not have written them; and then they draw the conclusion (which does not at all follow from the premise) that Bacon must have written them. Now, we can prove by this same negative process (so to describe it) that Bacon could not have written these plays. In them we find poetry of the highest order. The writer of them possessed in a wonderful degree the poetic talent. We know Bacon was not a poet. He made some attempts to write dramatic poetry which were failures, therefore Bacon could not have written these plays. Let any one study Bacon's *Essay on Gardens*, and then the description of flowers in *Winter's Tale*, and he cannot fail to perceive the absence of the poetic insight in Bacon, and the presence of it in the writer of these plays. That two writers treat of the same subject does not prove them one and the same man. Both Tennyson and Kinglake treat of the charge of the Light Brigade — but Tennyson writes in poetry and Kinglake in prose; will there hereafter be a theory that these two — poet and historian — are one? Again, the Baconians overestimate the opinions of men living in our day, and underestimate that of Shakespeare's contemporaries. No one doubted Shakespeare's authorship until within thirty years. Are the opinions of Delia Bacon, Judge Holmes, and Mrs. Pott to be accepted, and those of Ben Jonson, Hemings, Condell, Sir William Davenant, and many others (Shakespeare's intimate friends and co-workers in dramatic literature) to be rejected simply because the science of textual criticism is three hundred years older than it was in their days? As to the Donnelly cipher, Mr. Frey's exhaustive paper shows that it cannot be well founded. The errors in the First Folio would make it impossible to read such a cipher, even were it concealed therein.

Mr. Fleming then took the chair, and Mr. Morgan said that there were a great many questions about the Shakespeare plays as to which he himself had been so positive on both sides that he was still in doubt. He thought the Baconians had made out a pretty good case so far as negative internal evidence went. There were undoubtedly thousands of passages in Shakespeare that Bacon might have written and that sounded like him. What the Baconians wanted was some external historical evidence not purely negative. He had expected that the Bacon Society of London, instead of confining itself to this internal evidence and the parallelisms, would have expended itself on more circumstantial matters — Bacon's London life; the companions of his early poverty; any connection or correspondence he may ever have had with any of Shakespeare's friends, actors, or theatres, etc. He thought that when the Baconians could show a probable case from this historical side they would be entitled to say, "The internal evidence we have already given you." But until then, he — the speaker — must decline to yield his assent. On the other hand, the Shakespeareans have hurt their case by advancing a great many weak and silly arguments — for example, the "four reasons" of the late Dr. Hudson would not stand analysis. Nothing, again, could be weaker than the argument that had Bacon written the plays he would have been prouder to acknowledge them than anything he did acknowledge. All human experience is to the contrary. An author rarely recognizes his own best work. Bryant believed that the careful work of his maturest years — his translation of Homer — would be his best title to immortality; but it is by his *Thanatopsis* (written when a boy about as old as Shakespeare on his arrival in London) that Bryant will best be remembered. Bacon may have considered the Plays as mere pot-boilers. The Shakespearean authorship should be allowed to rest on the presumption in its favor. If Lord Bacon were present, he would agree with Mr. Fleming as to the value of negative evidence in the absence of any positive evidence. Mr. Fleming is right as to the way to treat this theory. Let us assume that it is true, and then try and find the reasons why it is true. Similarly let us deal with the cipher theory. Let us assume that Bacon put a cipher into the Plays we call Shakespeare's, and then let us ask ourselves if anybody can read that cipher today. Have we any authentic copy; anything not marred by printers, actors, editors, commentators? The speaker did not believe that Mr. Donnelly is insincere, because he had been at Mr. Donnelly's home and had seen evidences of too much hard work; but he did believe that Mr. Donnelly was mistaken; that what he has found is his own cipher, not Bacon's. The speaker could agree with Judge Holmes that Mr. Donnelly has a right to ask a suspension of judgment until his book comes out, but only for a reasonable time. Most scientists would scout the idea that a man would have any right to announce that the moon was made of green cheese, and demand that the scientific world should suspend judgment as to the material of which the moon was composed until he had leisure to prove that it *was* green cheese. As to the pagination of the First Folio (wherein Mr. Donnelly found his key) it appeared on close study to be the most perfect detail about the whole book. Words are misspelled, omitted, misplaced by thousands; the punctuation is constantly execrable. The errors in paging are easily counted, on the other hand. And is it possible to imagine that the keys to Bacon's cipher (with only about forty exceptions) form a consecutive notation, 1 to 56, 69 to 200, etc.? However, he was glad of the Donnelly theory; it had made thousands of new readers for Shakespeare and suggested new lines of study. Mr. W. H. Wyman said that at one period of his life he had had occasion to become practically familiar with the art of printing, of the type-setting and manufacture of books. There were but two ways in which Bacon could have managed to get that cipher into the Plays: (1) by putting it into his manuscript, or (2) by inserting it in the proof. But to set it up from the first the printer would have been obliged to make every printed page the exact equivalent of every MS. page, which is practically impossible. And to print it from the inserted proof would have so overrun the book as to make *that* quite as impossible as the other. The Rev. L. H. Singleton announced himself no cipherist, but still a Baconian. To

him Bacon's Essays read like the Plays, and the Plays like the Essays. The chair announced that the paper for the next stated meeting, January 26, would be "First Folios in New York City and Vicinity, their History, Value, and Records," by Mr. W. H. Fleming. The society then adjourned.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

837. Historical Societies. Can you put me in the way of obtaining an accurate and complete list of all historical societies in the United States? I want the name of each society, with name and address of the secretary or principal officer in each case. A. B. S.

Doane College, Crete, Neb.

No such list exists. It could only be made up by consulting the reports of all the societies in some large library.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— The 80th birthday of the venerable Dr. John Lord, the well-known lecturer and author, was duly commemorated in Stamford, Conn., on the 2d of January. A reception, supper, poem, and a few addresses were the chief features of the occasion. Dr. Lord is now preparing two new volumes of his lectures to take a place beside his "Beacon Lights of History." One of them will be called "Jewish Heroes and Prophets," the other "The Old Pagan Civilization." The thousands who have heard these lectures delivered will greatly value them in printed form, and congratulate their author that he has lived to see them published.

— Mr. J. S. Cotton, editor of the London *Academy*, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, kindly complimented the *Literary World*, the *Critic*, and the *Nation* for their efforts on behalf of historical and archæological investigations, adding that our American journals of archæology and philology were far superior to those published in England. Mr. Cotton edits so able a journal himself that he can afford to be generous to American journalism.

— Canon Liddon was elected by the Egypt Exploration Fund to its directory at the recent annual meeting in London, and Sir John Fowler succeeds to the presidency. Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow of Boston continues its vice-president and honorary treasurer for America.

— It is not the fact, as stated in some of the daily papers, that Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the *Christian Union*, and now temporarily supplying Plymouth pulpit, has been invited to the permanent pastorate of that church. The invitation is only to continue to act as a "supply," and the church understands that Dr. Abbott cannot give up his work on the *Christian Union*, which is now a part of his life. Dr. Abbott has done no pastoral work in Plymouth Church, and will not undertake it, though of course accepting certain administrative duties in addition to preaching. A very good portrait of Dr. Abbott, with an accurate account of him and of his family connections, appeared in a late number of *Harper's Weekly*.

— We have seen the specimen pages of *Garden and Forest*, a new twelve-page weekly to be begun in New York, February 1, under the editorship of Prof. C. S. Sargent of Harvard University. Its field, as its title indicates, will be landscape gardening and forestry, the latter subject being one that greatly needs exposition in this country. Mr. W. A. Stiles, formerly of the Philadelphia *Press* and New York *Tribune*, will be the managing editor, and Mr. D. A. Munroe, for many years connected with Harper & Brothers, the publisher.

— A new translation of Saint-Pierre's *Paul and Virginia* is published today by W. S. Gottsberger.

— Isaac Myer, LL.B., of Philadelphia (209 South Sixth Street) announces a limited subscription edition of a work on the *Qabbalah* based on the philosophical writings of Avicebron.

— We are glad to see that the pages the *Critic* (New York) has hitherto devoted to extended clippings from the English magazines, are now given up to arguments in favor of international copyright. The change is a wholesome one, and as Carlyle would say, "significant of much."

— Thomas Whittaker (New York) issues this month *Readings and Prayers in aid of Private Devotion*, by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island; *A Manual of Church History*, by Rev. Arthur Charles Jennings; and *An Exposition of the Apostles' Creed*, by the Rev. John Eyre Yonge.

— Under the title of *Sketches of War History: 1861–1865*, it is proposed to issue in book form 37 papers read during the last five years before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Subscriptions will be received by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

— Dr. McCosh's lectures on *The Religious Aspect of Evolution* will be published shortly by G. P. Putnam's Sons, who have also nearly ready *The Relations of Church and State in the United States*, by Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D.; *The Life of Lincoln*, by Noah Brooks; *Governor Chamberlain's Administration in South Carolina*, by Walter Allen; and *The Fall of New France, 1755–1760*, by Gerald E. Hart, President of the Montreal Historical Society.

— Roberts Brothers will publish before long a new volume of essays by Dr. F. H. Hedge; the first volume of a translation of Renan's *History of Israel;* and, in the "Famous Women" series, *Hannah More*, by Miss Yonge.

— The February *Atlantic* is to have a poem of five pages called "Endymion," by James Russell Lowell. Mr. James's promised three-part story will begin in the March issue.

— George Willis Cooke has been giving on Wednesday afternoons, in the rooms of the N. E. Women's Club, Boston, a course of lectures on the poetry of Robert Browning, the special subjects being Browning as a man and a poet, his dramatic genius and his religious teachings. The second lecture was given at the Concord School of Philosophy last summer, in the course on dramatic poetry.

— Mr. Swinburne contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for January an article called "Dethroning Tennyson: a Contribution to the Tennyson-Darwin Controversy." He has been intrusted, it seems, with the papers of Miss Celia Hobbes, a lady "languishing" (unjustly) in Hanwell Asylum, who has devoted many years and extraordinary cryptographic astuteness to proving the Darwinian authorship of the poems attributed to Lord Tennyson. Of Miss Hobbes's papers Mr. Swinburne's article is, of course, only a summary. The entire work will be very voluminous, and when published will be dedicated by Miss Hobbes herself to "the great telegraphic school of Shakespeareans — the illustrious poetical critics and Elizabethan scholars of the *Daily Telegraph*."

— James Russell Lowell's article on Landor, in the forthcoming February *Century*, includes a brief, hitherto unpublished, poem by Lowell himself, and also an account of his visit to Landor at Bath, in 1852. Lowell's essay precedes some unpublished letters from Landor to Miss Boyle, a lady still living in London.

— *Lippincott's Magazine* has started in its February number a series of one hundred questions in literature and matters of current interest, for the best answers to which a prize of one hundred dollars is offered.

— The unpublished letters from Mendelssohn to Moscheles, in *Scribner's Magazine* for February, have been in the possession of Felix Moscheles, the artist-son of the composer, for many years. They have been translated from the German by Felix Moscheles, and are connected with a commentary by William F. Apthorp.

— After some changes the list of officers of the International Copyright Association now stands as follows: President, Charles W. Eliot; vice-presidents, John Lowell, Phillips Brooks, Henry O. Houghton; treasurer, Charles C. Soule; secretary, Dana Estes; assistant secretary, Warren F. Kellogg; directors, Alexander H. Rice, Francis A. Walker, Robert R. Bishop, E. H. Clement, John D. Long, Benjamin H. Ticknor, Francis Parkman.

— Harper & Brothers have ready the first number of a series of handy little volumes, to be called "English Classics for School Reading," edited by Dr. William J. Rolfe. The book consists of annotated extracts from Sir Walter Scott's works, is illustrated, and contains a short sketch of Scott's life.

— The January number of the "Riverside Literature Series" is entitled *Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech, and other Papers.*

— *The Second Son*, by Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Aldrich, will be published immediately by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

— Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, a physician, a novelist, and poet, has just ready at the Riverside Press a thin duodecimo containing *A Masque, and other Poems.*

— A new book by Bret Harte will be published in a few days, with two characteristic new stories, "A Phyllis of the Sierras" and "A Drift from Redwood Camp."

— Stuart Sterne will shortly publish through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. *Beyond the Shadow, and other Poems.*

— Gen. Sherman will have an article in the forthcoming *Century* on "The Grand Strategy of the War of the Rebellion."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

EARLY ADVENTURES IN PERSIA, SUSIANA, AND BABYLONIA. By Sir Henry Layard. 2 vols. Illus. Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50

Fiction.

RICHARD CABLE, THE LIGHTSHIPMAN. By S. Baring-Gould. J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 25c.

MISER FAREBROTHER. By B. L. Farjeon. Harper & Brothers. Franklin Square Library. 25c.

Poetry.

THE PROGRESS OF LEARNING. By George Lansing Taylor. John B. Alden. 25c.

LOCRINE. By A. C. Swinburne. J. B. Alden. 20c.

SOME DAINTY POEMS. By Waldo Messaros. Illus. Rufus C. Hartranft.

THE OLD FARM HOME. By Abbie M. Gannett. D. Lothrop Co. 75c.

IDYLS AND LYRICS OF THE OHIO VALLEY. By John James Piatt. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

Science and Philosophy.

FEVER NURSING. By J. C. Wilson. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.00

DOCTOR AND PATIENT. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50

Juveniles.

PETER BUDSTONE. The Boy who was Hazed. By J. T. Trowbridge. Illus. Lee & Shepard.

Theology and Religion.

THE PARABLES OF THE LORD JESUS ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW. Arranged, Compared, and Illustrated by Thomas Richey. E. & J. B. Young & Co.

Miscellaneous.

AN OLD ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By Eduard Sievers. Tr. and edited by Albert S. Cook. 2d ed. Ginn & Co. $1.12

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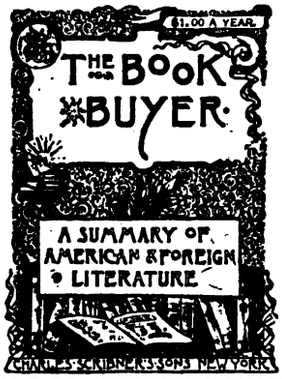

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* Fifty Years of English Song; Selections from the Poets of the Reign of Queen Victoria. Edited and arranged by Henry F. Randolph. 4 vols. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $5.00.

GREEK LIFE AND THOUGHT.*

PROF. MAHAFFY'S *Social Life in Greece* is one of the most delightful and instructive books on the manners and customs of ancient Greece in existence. The present work is intended as a sequel; but while the author's immense learning and unfailing vivacity make it highly readable, the contrast between the well-defined sphere of the earlier volume and the miscellaneous aggregate of Hellenedom and Hellenistic nations of the later is entirely in favor of the book that ranged so charmingly from Homer to Menander. The *Story of the Nations* series has a volume entitled the *Story of Alexander's Empire*, by Prof. Mahaffy, but it is not the story of any nation, rather an account of the most extreme dislocation and confusion of nationalities. There is no steady course of Greek life and thought to be followed here through all the Greek-speaking countries on which the marvelous son of Philip of Macedon set his heel. Necessarily lacking unity, then, since this was not in the subject, Prof. Mahaffy's volume is still one of great value and interest, not only to students, but to all who would acquire some knowledge of one of the most obscure and complicated chapters of human history, the long period of disruption and contention following on the conquests of Alexander until the stern Roman brought peace and the sword of empire. Much of the history of the times is here recited, since otherwise the chapters on the manners and customs, the literature, philosophy, and religion of the various countries would have been blind reading. We see how strangely old are many of the "questions of the day," the land trouble, the issue of federation or imperialism, and other burning problems of our own time and that ancient time as well. "The curious analogies of Hellenistic life" are drawn out by the writer in detail; and they are not the least valuable part of a work which we must here content ourselves with denoting as invaluable in its field. To notice it in detail would be like reviewing an encyclopædia; to criticise it properly, one should have a knowledge of obscure post-classical literature, to which few scholars out of Germany can make any pretense. Time may bring us histories of this confused period more thoroughly wrought out; it is not likely to bring one more impressive or entertaining than this.

* Greek Life and Thought, from the Age of Alexander to the Roman Conquest. By J. P. Mahaffy. Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

THE BIDDY CLUB.*

IF condensed into three fourths the space, and written in a style which savored less of the preceptress or pedagogue, this book would be decidedly more attractive. It contains nineteen chapters; and such themes as concern the relations between mistresses and servants are presented by a model woman, Mrs. Hughes, in what purport to be discussions at the parlor meetings of the Biddy Club, made up of the "Sprightly Person," the "Imitation Millionaire," and several others, but which are in fact essays

* The Biddy Club: and how its members, wise and otherwise, some toughened and some tender-footed in the rugged ways of housekeeping, grappled with the troublous Servant Question, to the great advantage of themselves, and, as they hope, of many others. By Griffith A. Nichols. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

in weekly installments by the first named lady.

The author is a person of breadth and culture, of good, common sense, and many of her opinions are worth heeding in spite of the pedantic way in which she expresses them, as, for example, when she insists that the mistress herself should thoroughly understand housekeeping — giving, as a typical instance of the frequent lack of knowledge, her own ignorance, when she was married, in going to the butcher's one morning and ordering "a piece of stuffed veal;" that a mother should be continually educating herself to be able "to respond to the wants of her children" when their brains begin to need help; that American children with their exitcable nerves should have gentle and quieting influences about them; that there should be some kind of money arrangement between husbands and wives, so that the latter need not feel as if they were pensioners or beggars; that women should not consider it necessary to give so much of their lives to meaningless calls and the demands of mere gossips on their time.

In some of these suggestions no doubt many a housekeeper will find help, and also in the more essential of the matters bearing on the servant question, though she must be a courageous and well-poised mistress who can carry into practice the advice to put her servants into "a uniform" consisting of "a calico gown made with full skirt and plain waist," and limiting her to three of these, to be worn according to certain sumptuary laws; or who can compel her servants to take a bath at such and such times; or, more difficult still, can establish a bill of plain fare for the servants on the presumption that they are never so much as to taste the costly "fancy dishes" which the more dainty appetites of their superiors are said to require; for those would be rare servants indeed who could be persuaded that liver is as good as roast chicken or buttermilk as much to be desired as cream.

HORTUS INCLUSUS.*

The Ruskin-Beever Letters.

CONISTON is at the head of Lake Windermere in the English Lake District. The Sister Ladies of "The Thwaite," there, are the Misses Beever, Mary and Susie. An elder sister, Margaret, died in 1874. Sister Susie is thirteen years older than Mr. Ruskin, which makes her now about eighty. Speaking of the two in the past tense as if they were no longer, Mr. Ruskin says in his preface: "Both of them capable of understanding whatever women should know, the elder was yet chiefly interested in the course of immediate English business, policy, and progressive science, while Susie lived an aerial and enchanted life, possessing all the highest joys of imagination, while she yielded to none of its deceits, sicknesses, or errors.

Of this modern Mary and Martha — the Mary in particular — Mr. Ruskin has long been a lover-like correspondent, and now "he" and "she" have permitted Mr. Albert Fleming, Mr. Ruskin's "Master of the Rural Industries at Loughrigg" — which language one might suppose to be Ruskinese for Loughrigg farmer — to make a selection from these letters for publication. "Often," says Mr Fleming in his introduction, "have I urged my dear friend Miss Beever to open to the larger world the pleasant paths of this her Garden Enclosed. . . . She for her part had long desired to share with others the pleasure these letters had given her, but she shrank from the fatigue of selecting and arranging them. It was, therefore, with no small feeling of satisfaction that I drove home from the Thwaite one day in February last, with a parcel containing nearly two thousand of these treasured letters. I was gladdened also by generous permission, both from Brantwood and the Thwaite, to choose what I liked best for publication. The letters themselves are the fruit of the most beautiful friendship I have ever been permitted to witness, a friendship so unique in some aspects of it, so sacred in all, that I may only give it the praise of science. I count myself happy to have been allowed to throw open to all wise and quiet souls the portals of this Armida's Garden, where there are no spells save those woven by love, and no magic save that of grace and kindliness."

Mr. Ruskin having duly complimented in his preface the Misses Beever in general, and in the letters which follow, Miss Susie in particular, and Mr. Fleming in his introduction having complimented Mr. Ruskin, sufficient extracts are appended from Miss Susie to pay return compliments to Mr. Ruskin; and then finally the book is dedicated by Miss Susie with "grateful thanks" to both Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Fleming. Under so broad a mantle of mutual admiration there can be little room for criticism to creep in.

Nevertheless we question the taste that gave these letters for publication, under such terms and conditions at least. Mr. Fleming would much better have restrained his enthusiasm of loyalty to his patron and patron's saint, and waited till they had passed on.

There are 184 coarsely printed pages of the letters, seven eighths of them from Mr. Ruskin to Miss Beever. They are affectionate, playful, whimsical, droll, full of striking sayings like the following:

I am the only author on art who does the work of illustration with his own hand; the only one therefore—and I am not insolent in saying this—who has learned his business thoroughly.

I was greatly flattered and petted by a saying in one of your last letters, about the difficulty I had in unpacking my mind.

In heaven I mean to go and talk to Pythagoras, and Socrates, and Valerius Publicola.

Oh, dear Susie, why should we ever wear black for the guests of God?

It is very comic, the way people have of being so particular about the second and fourth commandments, and breaking all the rest with the greatest comfort. For me, I try to keep all the rest rather comfortably, and let the second and fourth take care of themselves.

I lunched with Cardinal Manning, and he gave me such a plum pie. I never tasted a Protestant pie to touch it.

From Brantwood and other English points some of these letters are written, from the Continent others — from Italy, and Rome, and Paris, and Chartres, from Venice, and Lucca, and Assisi. That they are readable is not to be denied, but how the persons between whom they passed can have consented to their being made public during their lifetime, we cannot understand.

SOCIAL EQUILIBRIUM.*

THE author of this collection of essays is a Unitarian clergyman whose first pastorate was in Salem, Mass., to which place the last two essays, quite uncounted with the others, on the ecclesiastical and secular origins of Unitarianism, refer. He has been favorably known to the readers of the periodicals of his denomination as one of the sober-minded, progressive men, whose "radicalism" was shown by a firm grasp on fundamental principles of free thought, and his "conservatism" by an always reverent temper and an excellent gift of critical appreciation of later theories of life and duty. He takes for granted the theory of evolution in the ten pregnant essays in this volume, which discuss the most fundamental questions of ethics and religion, as related to each other, to science, to tradition, and to the long process through which both have come to be what they are today. But he is far from taking for granted that the *dicta* of Darwin and Spencer are to be accepted with little or no attempt at judicial appreciation by students of morals and lovers of religion. These ethical and religious essays deserve a high place, on the contrary, among the number of books, as yet small but happily increasing, written by men who never have known what it was to disbelieve in Darwinism or evolution, who have grown up in the now prevailing doctrine of development, and consequently are the last persons to be suspected of theological bias when they show how deficient in many important respects the Darwinian and Spencerian systems are in their treatment of ethics and religion as we know them today.

We lately commended Prof. Schurman's excellent volume on the ethical import of Darwinism, as a valuable contribution to this much-needed literature. Mr. Batchelor's essays are more independent of particular reference to Darwin, but they deserve a place of at least equal honor. The discussions of the natural meaning of the word "Ought" and of the natural history of the moral ideal have few, if any, superiors among the more constructive schemes of ethics which are in harmony with a belief in general evolution. Of the author's vigor of argument, clearness of statement, judicial independence, and nervous but finished expression, we can give but one illustration from the fine essay

* Hortus Inclusus. Messages from the Wood to the Garden, sent in Happy Days to the Sister Ladies of the Thwaite, Coniston, by their Thankful Friend John Ruskin. John Wiley & Sons.

* Social Equilibrium and other Problems, Ethical and Religious. By George Batchelor. George H. Ellis. $1.50.

on Ethics and Happiness. It will show how little Mr. Batchelor is the captive of cant about "environment."

The great achievement of the rational man is not adapting himself to the environment in which he finds himself. Savages have done that as successfully as civilized men. The great achievement of the saint, the hero, the sage, is in creating derangement by rising above, and becoming unsuited to, his social environment, and then falling to work to create a new environment. The rational powers survey the field of human action and the course of human progress, and perceiving that all along that course the field is strewn with the wrecks which indicate the waste of the finest products of human life, cast off and destroyed in the effort of man to live the healthy life of a brute, they declare that these fine, fragile, perishable elements are best, with all their pains and perils, and they determine that they shall remain, and that a new environment shall be created in which they shall at last be safe.

Two essays on heredity in relation to education and to tradition in morals are a needed supplement to the partialisms of Ribot and Galton. Perhaps the finest thing in the volume is the fourth paper, "Religion its Own Evidence," a masterly analysis of the religious sentiment, showing that it rests on its own foundation as an integral part of human nature, and neither needs nor has any so-called "scientific basis." "Righteousness its Own Law" is a strong argument for the like independence of the moral sentiment and its hold on primal reality. The first three essays, a group by themselves, we can only name — "Social Equilibrium," "The Revolt of the Majority," "The Future of the Minority." They propose no remedies for existing evils, but are a luminous and thorough statement of the great general features of discontent in modern society, the main cure for which is indicated in a more moral, a more Christian civilization.

It is a pleasure, when the voice of the partisan, in social, moral, and religious issues, is heard so often and so loudly, to be able to recognize and to applaud a tone at once so manly and so impartial as Mr. Batchelor's, and to call our readers' attention to a book of the first order on the readjustments in society, in ethics, and in religion that seems to be demanded by the new thought. These essays answer well and wisely "the one question, How shall the modern man so adapt himself to the new conditions of his life as to keep the faith, hope, and charity of the older time, while he yields himself to the revelations of science and enthusiasms of progress?"

THE STORY OF IRELAND.*

THE tangled web of Irish history affords a theme both instructive and difficult. It is instructive from the illustrations it gives of the philosophical doctrine of cause and effect, of wrong and retribution, true in case of a people as of an individual. It is peculiarly difficult from the scantiness of record, not only of the earliest times, but also of some periods later; from the lack of natural points of division furnished in many countries by the succession of chief rulers; from the petty scale of many of its heroes and events, a great part of the story being but a narrative of savage and useless strifes between races and families, embittered in later centuries by differences of religion; and from the confusing succession of bloody and unsuccessful rebellions against the dominion of England.

In view of these difficulties our author has aimed not so much to set forth events in the clear order of time as to present a striking panorama of Ireland and its people at successive stages of progress, and of the general course of the changes from one age to another.

The period of legend, the time whose heroes are to modern readers but little more than "the shadow of a name," extends later in Ireland than in most Christian lands. In fact, even after we have had a brief glance at actual history, soon the dense mist rolls back over the scene and but little clear view is again offered until the Anglo-Norman conquest, A.D. 1170. The most important of these interposed periods of real history is that of "the apostle of Ireland," Saint Patrick; who, by the way, was neither an Irishman, nor, in the modern meaning, a Roman Catholic; of Scotch nativity, most probably, and of Christian parentage. He was carried into Ireland at about sixteen years of age and held there several years as a slave; escaping, he received instruction in theology and holy orders in the Church in Britain or Gaul, and returned fired with missionary zeal to convert from paganism the island of his captivity. With but few followers he achieved a success in this great undertaking which is of itself, as our author well remarks, miracle enough without the addition of the wonders attributed to him by pious legend. For above two centuries the Church in Ireland was distinguished for learning, for orthodoxy, and for zeal in missions.

In the years 791-801 occurred the earliest invasion of the Northmen, who crushed out the native resistance and founded Dublin, Cork, and other coast towns. Under the Irish chieftain, Brian Boru, the people afterwards inflicted a heavy defeat upon the Norse invaders, and but for his untimely death Ireland might have become a united and independent kingdom. But the old spirit of jealousy and distrust soon produced the old state of chaos, lasting until the invasion from England, and indeed far later.

A papal bull was obtained by King Henry II sanctioning the conquest of Ireland — doubtless to give the enterprise somewhat of the glory of a crusade; but the details of its execution were such as to make the invasion much more like the wild episodes of American history known as filibustering expeditions. After the king had arrived in person, however, with force sufficient to overawe all resistance, he divided off the territory into counties — the four provinces being of much earlier formation — and established courts of law, tithes, and the feudal tenure of land. The executive government was to be by a viceroy, an office often held by a royal prince, whose authority was exercised at Dublin by a deputy. These were in too many instances either incompetent or vicious.

It would be difficult and unprofitable to attempt to mention in brief compass even the outlines of the many and complicated political events during the troubled centuries which have followed. They present a sad picture of misgovernment, rebellions, invasions, and almost endless civil strifes, with details of revolting barbarity, but have led Ireland to no lasting period of national prosperity and content.

Our author's description of the prominent men of whom the island has not been barren is graphic and impartial. Her style is sometimes involved and occasionally ungrammatical, but is always vivacious.

The full table of contents and the index render the information contained in the book easily accessible.

*The History of Ireland. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. With maps and illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

PROF. SAINTSBURY ON ELIZABETHAN LITERATURE.*

THE coöperative method which has worked so well in the writing of history in general is now for the first time applied to a theme to which it is peculiarly applicable — the history of English literature. The theme is one that no one mind can properly compass and maintain that fidelity to detail which is indispensable for the student. A philosophical review such as M. Taine has given us is quite a different thing, and is strong meat for the majority. What was needed was a specific résumé of English literary activity which should at the same time be comprehensive, concise, and authoritative, free from personal bias, and maintaining throughout the proper historical perspective. This need the projected four-volume history bids fair to meet. Mr. Stopford Brooke is at work on the earliest period, Mr. Edmund Gosse is to deal with the literature of the eighteenth century, and Prof. Dowden has promised to summarize the modern period. Meanwhile Prof. Saintsbury, without waiting for his predecessor in the series, comes forward with *A History of Elizabethan Literature*. If the other three volumes shall equal this in freshness, originality, and critical independence we shall have a history of English literature worthy of the name.

Prof. Saintsbury disclaims at the outset any pretension to "bio-bibliographical" erudition. He is concerned with literature as

*A History of Elizabethan Literature. By George Saintsbury. Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

literature in the light of its historical development, and he is not over-particular with regard to precise dates of publication or biographical facts. The lives of all writers discussed are outlined briefly; the space which so many historians of literature have occupied with gossip about authors is better filled by Prof. Saintsbury with comments on and extracts from their works. His chosen period of a hundred years from 1560 to 1660 is discussed in twelve chapters, beginning with Tottel's *Miscellany* and ending with the minor writers of the Caroline epoch—Burton, Fuller, and the rest. Prof. Saintsbury modestly says that his aim has been "rather to map out the country carefully than to write about it brilliantly." But he has taken no opinions at second hand. He has plainly studied his material thoroughly, and has formulated opinions of his own. His criticism is, if not brilliant, always sound and incisive. He is not carried away with "fads" about this or that obscurity, nor does he celebrate names hitherto unknown to fame as worthy of a place beside Milton or Shelley. In a word, his method is the historical method, and his views are based on careful investigation and governed by the saving doctrine of common sense. One does not go to such books for philosophical analyses or for broad generalizations. But if one desires a trustworthy guide through the mazes of the richest and most productive period in the annals of human thought, one cannot go far wrong with Prof. Saintsbury to lead the way.

The opening chapter clears the ground and takes us straight to Spenser and *The Faërie Queene*. The introduction of the "personal note" into English literature is dated from Wyatt and Surrey. Sackville is exalted as the greatest name between Chaucer and Spenser, and as the source whence the latter drew inspiration for some of his finest work. But the epoch was mainly educative; the men of the time were chiefly occupied in "trying what the English tongue could not bear." It was a process of solution by elimination. But the right models had been provided by Wyatt and Surrey, and came soon into master hands. This applies, of course, more particularly to verse. Prose was long in a tentative and imperfect form. Even Sidney dealt in what Prof. Saintsbury aptly calls "the sentence-and-paragraph heap." Yet through all were constant indications of that magnificent efflorescence of genius which we associate with the Elizabethan era, and Prof. Saintsbury is at his best in pointing out how "the concentrated spirit of a nation forced itself into expression through mediums more and more worthy" till the figure of Shakespeare arises, and "the greatest work of all literature swims slowly into our ken." Of Spenser, Prof. Saintsbury has much to say that is fine and true. The *Faërie Queene* is likened to the steady, soft, irresistible sweep of a great river. "The endless, various, brightly-colored, softly and yet distinctly outlined pictures rise and pass before the eyes and vanish—the multiform, sweetly-linked, softly-sounding, harmonies swell and die and swell again on the ear—without a break, without a jar, softer than sleep and as continuous, gayer than the rainbow, and as undiscoverably connected with any obvious cause.

Of Shakespeare, Prof. Saintsbury can find nothing better to say than that "he is always at the hight of the particular situation"—and the phrase is an excellent one. It will naturally be supposed that a critic of Prof. Saintsbury's habitual good sense has very little patience with the tiresome ingenuities of commentators. He finds it impossible to feel any interest in the questions about Mr. W. H. and the "dark lady"—"they are impossible of settlement, and if they were settled they would not in the slightest degree affect the poetical beauty and the human interest of the *Sonnets*." And of *Astrophel and Stella* he says: "It is of the smallest possible importance or interest to a rational man to discover what was the occasion of Sidney's writing these charming poems—the important point is their charm."

It would be useless to attempt here an outline of Prof. Saintsbury's treatment of even the more important authors whose works he discusses. One or two excerpts will perhaps aid in the indication of his point of view. Donne's poetical quality is defined as "the fiery imagination shining in dark places; the magical illumination of obscure and shadowy thoughts with the lightning of fancy." Of Chapman: "The heroic Stammerer of English literature—a man who evidently had some congenital defect, which all his fire and force, all his care and curiosity, could not overcome." Of Bacon: "For after all that has been said of Bacon and his philosophy, he was a rhetorician rather than a philosopher. . . . He is stimulating beyond the recorded power of any other man except Socrates; he is inexhaustible in analogy and illustration. . . . But he is by no means an accurate expositor, still less a powerful reasoner, and his style is exactly suited to his mental gifts." Of Milton: "Narrowness is his fault. But the intense individuality which often accompanies narrowness is his great virtue—a virtue which no poet, which no writer, either in verse or prose, has ever had in greater measure than he, and which hardly any has been able to express with more varied and exquisite harmony." Of George Herbert: "Thus he is among sacred poets very much (though relatively he occupies a higher place) what the late Mr. Longfellow was among profane poets. He expresses common needs, common thoughts, the every-day emotions of the Christian, just sublimated sufficiently to make them attractive."

Prof. Saintsbury has in the main an agreeable style, and he indulges in few mannerisms. Some of these, as his constant use of the word "purple" to indicate any noteworthy display of genius—*e. g.*, "the purple patches" of an otherwise dull poem—are unpleasant, and at least twice he falls into the vulgarism of employing "like" as a preposition. But these are minor blemishes. The book as a whole is eminently readable; it is both stimulating and instructive; and in all main points it offers opinions which are candid and unimpeachable.

MR. JOHNSTON'S GEORGIA TALES.*

AS examples of sound and wholesome fiction or as studies of human nature in varied aspects it would be difficult to praise too highly these stories by Mr. Johnston. They are, in the phraseology of the day, realistic in the extreme, and yet they are something more, much more, than mere transcripts of actuality. Mr. Johnston's method is essentially dramatic. He never commits what Mr. Besant regards as the unpardonable sin in novel writing: he does not write about his characters. He brings them before us and allows them to speak for themselves. We know them to be flesh and blood. They justify themselves at all points. Each one of these tales, however brief, is like a play where very little depends upon the scenery. The dialogue is managed with a skill that is not always appreciated simply because it is so true to nature. The author's style where he speaks *in propriâ personâ* has an honest simplicity. It is not polished and it is sometimes a little awkward, but it never fails clearly to express his meaning.

After all, the substantial interest and value of Mr. Johnston's stories are in their portrayal of certain definite types. The society depicted has a primitive charm and at the same time it joins issues with the world at large. The people who figure in these pages are carefully individualized. Their interdependence, their trustfulness, their artlessness, their modesty, and their goodness are traits held in common and affect the atmosphere of the book. The author does not overlook the mean man, the lazy good-for-nothing, the braggart, or the weakling, but these are set against a background of thriving industry and native kindliness, and their qualities are thus brought into picturesque relief.

Mr. Johnston's humor is genuine and all-pervading. To praise it is like praising the perfume of a rose or the flavor of a peach. It is part of the subject and never a superadded charm. It is never satirical or cynical, even where satire or cynicism would be pardonable—if the latter is ever pardonable. The foibles and failings of poor humanity are set forth by Mr. Johnston with a gentle touch. The humor is chiefly in the situation. No explanatory word is needed. We

* Mr. Absalom Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk. By Richard M. Johnston. Harper & Bros.

are made to look through the author's eyes and we know that his vision is always keen and true.

Such work as this is far above the ephemera of current print and belongs to literature. The rural life of middle Georgia as it was a generation ago is here photographed for all time. And it is difficult to conceive of an epoch when the student of manners will not take pleasure in turning to the *Dukesborough Tales* or to the episodes related in the volume now before us. They deal with a special period and a limited horizon, but they are strongly permeated with the element of universality.

WHAT MR. TROLLOPE REMEMBERS.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES of more than common interest multiply amain. The other day it was Mr. Frith with his amiable reminiscences, and now Thomas Adolphus Trollope, son of her who erstwhiles wrote of the *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, brother of the famous novelist, himself a historian and story writer of no mean repute, having passed by nearly a decade the scriptural three score years and ten, sits down and chats with an old man's garrulity of the half-century or so that made up what he calls his first life. Mr. Trollope has been from his youth a persistent traveler, a careful observer of events, a frequenter of fashionable salons in half the capitals of Europe. His own career of joyous independence and indefatigable toil is worth hearing about, and his recollections of the distinguished men and women of his day are vivid, suggestive, and fascinating. Much there is of *eheu, fugaces labuntur anni* in these pages, but nothing of sentimental regretfulness. Mr. Trollope looks back to the days of his vanity with hearty cheerfulness. He has had, he says, in spite of occasional visitations of bitter sorrow, a good time so far, and he expects to have at least ten years more of happiness in "this beautiful world," for he believes that "kindly Nature knows how to make the closing decade of life every whit as delightful as any of the preceding, if only you don't balk her purposes." With a companion inspired by such wholesome optimism as that, one may be sure of spending a pleasant hour.

The first hundred pages or so of Mr. Trollope's book are taken up with accounts of the author's school days at Harrow and Winchester, and his visit to America to take part in his mother's notable scheme for the establishment of a combination athenæum, lecture hall, and bazaar at Cincinnati. Then came residence at Oxford, sojournings at Paris and Bruges, travels in Germany, Austria, Brittany, Ireland, and finally settlement at Florence and years of domestic bliss, social intercourse with noteworthy personages, and romantic excursions thither and yon in company with friends whom the world has delighted to honor. It is a goodly company summoned up from Mr. Trollope's memories — his brother Anthony, Archbishop Whately, L. E. L., Henry Milman, Guizot, Thiers, George Sand, Madame Mohl, Madame Récamier, Metternich, Judge Haliburton, Sydney Smith, Wordsworth, Dickens, the Brownings, Garibaldi, Landor, G. P. Marsh, George Eliot, G. H. Lewes, Tennyson, Mary Mitford: these are some of the names that figure prominently in the volume, and of all there is a telling description, a bright anecdote, or sometimes, as in the case of George Eliot, reports of conversations and copies of friendly correspondence. A few glimpses at the gallery of portraits will show what Mr. Trollope's readers have in store for them:

Prince Metternich: — "He was a man of middle height, slenderly made rather than thin, though carrying no superfluous flesh; upright, though without the somewhat rigid uprightness which usually characterizes military training to the last, however far distant the training time may have been; and singularly graceful in movement and gesture. He must have been a man of sound body and even robust constitution, but he did not look so at the time of which I am speaking. Not that he had the appearance or the manner of a man out of health; but his extreme refinement and delicacy of feature seemed scarcely consistent with bodily strength."

Judge Haliburton: — "He was, as I remember him, a delightful companion — for a limited time. He was in this respect exactly like his books — extremely amusing if taken in rather small doses, but calculated to seem tiresomely monotonous if indulged in at too great length. He was a thoroughly good fellow, kindly, cheery, hearty, and sympathetic always; . . . he was large and burly in person, with gray hair, a large ruddy face, a humorous mouth, and bright blue eyes always full of mirth. He was an inveterate chewer of tobacco."

Wordsworth: — "Wordsworth recited his own lines descriptive of Little Langdale. He gave them really exquisitely. But his manner in conversation was not impressive. He sat continuously looking down with a green shade over his eyes even though it was twilight; and his mode of speech and delivery suggested to me the epithet 'maundering.' . . . I do not think that he was popular with his neighbors generally. There were stories current . . . which imputed to him a tendency to outstay his welcome when invited to visit in a house."

Dickens: — "What we saw was a dandified, pretty-boy-looking sort of figure; singularly young-looking, I thought, with a slight flavor of the whipper-snapper genus of humanity. . . . As I knew him afterwards and to the end of his days, he was a strikingly manly man, not only in appearance, but in bearing. The lustrous brilliancy of his eyes was very striking."

Landor: — "A man of somewhat leonine aspect as regards the general appearance and expression of the head and face, which accorded well with a large and massive build of the figure, and to which a superbly curling white beard added not only picturesqueness, but a certain nobility. . . . I remember him asking after my mother. . . . I told him that she was fairly well . . . but that she was becoming very deaf. 'Dead, is she?' he cried, for he had heard me imperfectly; 'I wish I was! I can't sleep,' he added, 'but I very soon shall, soundly too, and all the twenty-four hours round.' I used often to find him reading one of the novels of his old friend, G. P. R. James, and he hardly ever failed to remark that he was a 'woonderful' writer. . . . It was a singular thing that Landor always dropped his aspirates. He was, I think, the only man in his position in life whom I ever heard do so. . . . The old volcanic fire still lived beneath its ashes. . . . One day when he had finished his dinner, thinking that the servant did not come to remove the things so promptly as she ought to have done, he took the four corners of the table cloth (so goes the story), and thus enveloping everything that was on the table, threw the whole out of the window."

George Eliot: — "She was intellectually by far the most extraordinarily gifted person it has ever been my good fortune to meet. I do not insist much on the uniform and constant tender consideration for others, which was her habitual frame of mind. . . . What was truly, in my experience, matchless, was simply the power of her intelligence; the precision, the promptitude, the rapidity (although her manner was by no means rapid), the largeness of the field of knowledge; . . . the sureness and lucidity of her induction; the clearness of vision, to which muddle was as impossible and abhorrent as a vacuum is supposed to be to nature; and all this lighted up and gilded by an infinite sense of and capacity for humor."

We might go on quoting to an almost unlimited extent, but we must draw the line somewhere. Not the least gratifying of Mr. Trollope's pages are those devoted to his first wife, Theodosia Trollope, who is depicted as a sweet and tender flower of perfect womanhood. The book has a frontispiece portrait of the author — a poor piece of process work, showing a kindly face framed in flowing white hair and majestic beard, and with an odd, Mephistophelian expression due to the pointed nose and abnormally arched eyebrows. The publishers have been thoughtful enough to provide the volume with an index.

* What I Remember. By Thomas Adolphus Trollope. Harper & Bros.

MINOR NOTICES.

Social Customs. By Florence Howe Hall. [Estes & Lauriat.] This is a really admirable book of its kind. Several of these manuals of etiquette have been attempted and published of late years, but none, so far as we remember, which in accuracy, good breeding, and real "usage du monde," is comparable with this. The directions as to entertainment, correspondence, the proper use of cards, the proper forms of invitation, etc., are invariably right, and these all-important unimportances are treated from the standpoint, not of a gossip or a stickler over trifles, but of well-read, practiced, and philosophic judgment. We note but one error, and that is probably attributable to a misprint, namely, the directions given for the proper use of the fork on page 103. How could green peas, for example, be carried comfortably on a fork "with the tines turning down like a bowl," and how is this "just the reverse fashion from that employed in carving"?

Sobriquets and Nicknames. By Albert R. Frey. [Ticknor & Co.] This dictionary is not to be mistaken for a dictionary of pseudonyms, or *nommes de plume*. Who was Doctor Inkpot, for example, or the Brewer of Ghent, or the original Man Milliner, or the Ettrick Shepherd, or the Man of Ross, or the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, or the Man in the Iron Mask? This book will tell you, or try to, as in the case of the last-named mysterious individual, to whom an extremely elaborate *excursus* of nearly 30 pages is devoted, without, however, settling his identity — an enigma which probably will never be solved.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

This book belongs to Samuel Morley.

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.
Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store,
But books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read slowly, pause frequently, return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down. — *Life of Samuel Morley.*

*** Professor Asa Gray, the eminent botanist, died at his Cambridge home, the Botanic Gardens, Monday, January 30, at the age of 77. Few men who stood so high have been known so widely or loved so well. The scholar in Professor Gray was always enveloped in the gentleman and the gentleman in the friend. No American knew Darwin better, or understood him more clearly, or subscribed to him more intelligently; yet none held the Christian faith more reasonably and firmly. Professor Gray was one of the great men of the time, and his gentleness was as great as his greatness. The columns of this journal will miss his helpful pen, and the world of natural science loses in him one of its most faithful and illustrious servants.

*** Mrs. Oliphant's *Makers of Venice* was the popular book at the New York bookstores last week, and would have been the most salable one, had there been any copies of it left; but unfortunately the stock was out. There were many inquiries for *Queen Money*, the new novel by the author of *Margaret Kent*. Mr. Froude's *The English in the West Indies* and the *Life of Darwin* were going well; Mr. Trollope's *Reminiscences* fairly. For Maurice's *Revolutionary Movement in Italy* there has been a large demand. For *Dr. Jekyll*, for the *Buchholz Family*, and for such an old book as Hoppin's *Old England*, there is still a steady sale. For Mr. Haweis's iconoclastic series on Christ and Christianity there is little call; Dr. Phillips Brooks's and Dr. Wm. M. Taylor's are the best selling sermons.

*** The International Copyright Association lately formed in Boston held a second meeting on Tuesday of last week, at which about thirty gentlemen were present, President Eliot in the chair. A number of honorary members were elected, including Mr. Lowell, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Winthrop, George William Curtis, Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. Whittier, Mr. George Bancroft, and Dr. Noah Porter. President Eliot explained that in championing international copyright he supported a protective measure, because protection is a measure of expediency, and copyright one of honesty — a convenient principle which the friends of protection will hope to see free traders adopt in other cases besides those of authorship. Mr. Houghton frankly confessed his preference to have the issues of free trade and protection left out of the discussion; he wanted international copyright, he said, because he wanted "to see new authors coming or ward." A resolution was adopted commending certain amendments to the Chace bill which have been proposed by the American Copyright League and the American Publishers' Copyright League. Altogether, the outlook is brighter than it has been for some time for the success of the reform proposed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chace Copyright Bill.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

Whatever may be the requirements to be made upon an ideally perfect law, authors as well as publishers and readers in the United States will consult their interest by uniting upon the Chace copyright bill now before Congress. The bill admits foreign authors to American copyright on substantially the same terms as American authors, the foreign author being required to register with the librarian of Congress on or before the day he publishes in his own country; and to retain his copyright he must print in the United States within three months from the beginning of his copyright. The importation of publications secured by copyright in the United States is prohibited. It is suggested that simultaneous publication be required; but rather than complicate matters by amendments the bill should be accepted as it stands. It is the best bill ever laid before Congress. When it is in force, time will suggest further improvements, and may lead to our country joining the Derne union. But for the present it will be enough to carry Senator Chace's bill through.

In order to do this, all friends of justice in literature should acquaint themselves with the Chace bill, and then urge as many members of Congress as possible to vote for the measure. This demand should be made by authors and publishers, but especially by readers, for they have been the chief sufferers from our grievously imperfect copyright laws. Had authors had decent protection in the United States it is highly probable that literature would have attracted higher and more talent than is now the case. Nor is it probable that an improved copyright, such as the Chace bill holds out, will make literature any dearer. It cannot kill cheap reprints, and it will not cover all new publications. Accordingly there will be ample room left for the cheap and nasty serials which every friend of good publishing regrets. The Chace bill is simply and wisely one step toward a better state of affairs. But one such step is better than to remain in the present slough of despondence. Let that step be taken.

Readers and book-buyers should urge the passage of the Chace bill because it promises to improve the author's lot, to give him more money than he gets at present, and thus to make him a better producer. An author who gets $500 for his book will do better work than he who gets $250. Nor will this higher profit make literature really dearer. What the author gets will come in part out of the present pirate, in part out of the improved condition of the book-publishing and book-selling business, in part out of the reader, who will get better books. Surely no self-respecting family should tolerate literature tainted by piracy, theft, robbery, and brazen defiance of justice. The Chace bill will help to make stealing odious and to purify the literature that enters our homes. C. W. ERNST.

Boston, January 21, 1888.

A Scheme for a Novel.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

The following outline or chapter headings of a novel has been compiled by a Buffalo bookseller, who is anxious to encourage the "literarian" who may only lack a plot to produce the "great American novel." He probably reads the *Literary World*, and if you think it worth the while, give it to him. The author may give the title:

Chapter I. The Sleeping Car.
Chapter II. The Lady of the Aroostook.
Chapter III. The Rise of Silas Lapham.
Chapter IV. A Chance Acquaintance.
Chapter V. The Parlor Car.
Chapter VI. A Day's Pleasure.
Chapter VII. The Undiscovered Country.
Chapter VIII. A Foregone Conclusion.
Chapter IX. A Modern Instance.
Chapter X. Poems.
Chapter XI. The Register.
Chapter XII. The Minister's Charge.
Chapter XIII. Their Wedding Journey.
Chapter XIV. Suburban Sketches.
Chapter XV. Three Villages. [Here the episode of a European trip is brought in.]
Chapter XVI. Out of the Question.
Chapter XVII. A Woman's Reason.
Chapter XVIII. A Fearful Responsibility.
Chapter XIX. Italian Journeys.
Chapter XX. The Garroters.
Chapter XXI. Venetian Life.
Chapter XXII. A Counterfeit Presentment.
Chapter XXIII. April Hopes.
Chapter XXIV. Dr. Breen's Practice.
Chapter XXV. A Little Girl Among the Old Masters.

Respectfully,

W. L. B.

Buffalo, January 4, 1888.

The Chace Bill.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

In your editorial of January 21 on the Chace copyright bill you say, "Our opinion is confirmed by the action taken last week by the International Copyright Association which gave its approval to the Chace bill." This statement is the result of misinformation. There has been no meeting of the International Copyright Association since December 27, and at that meeting there was no definite expression of the association as such, nor was there any general agreement upon the form of measure which the association would favor. The opinion was expressed by the secretary that "as the Chace bill was the only one now before Congress it was our only hope at the present time, but that it would be absolutely necessary that it should be amended before it could receive the united support of the authors and publishers of the country." Negotiations for these amendments have been in progress between the representatives of the copyright leagues and the honorable Senator which have not as yet reached a definite conclusion, and these amendments are under discussion in the government of the International Copyright Association.

It is to be regretted that criticism of the association should be based upon its supposed, and not its real, actions, and it is no violation of confidence to say that the very points for which you criticise the bill are those in which the officers of the leagues and association are endeavoring to have it amended, and if they do not succeed it will not be for the want of energetic and well-directed effort. The great difficulty in the way of securing any measure granting copyright to foreign authors is that there are so many impra-

ticable schemes offered, and the average Congressman neither can nor will take the time to ascertain what kind of a measure will be really most advantageous to all concerned. The public generally is uninformed and indifferent to the subject, though it is not — as some would have us believe — hostile to the principle of the measure. I believe there has never been a time when the subject was attracting so much attention from the press and the people, and I am sufficiently optimistic to believe that the present efforts may be crowned with success.

Yours respectfully,

DANA ESTES,
Secretary International Copyright Association.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

— According to Mr. Cleyden's *Early Life of Samuel Rogers*, published in London late last year, the total sales of that poet's famous *Pleasures of Memory*, from the 5th edition in 1793 to the 19th in 1816, were 22,350 copies, "one of the greatest literary successes of the time."

— "If I had a wife," said Rogers, according to this same biography, to Lady Jersey, "I should have somebody to care about me." "How could you be sure," asked Lady Jersey in reply, "that your wife would not care more about somebody else than about you?"

— Mr. Robert W. Lowe has published through Nimmo of London *A Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature*, which the *Athenæum* says will, in spite of its imperfections, "probably remain the standard bibliography of the stage."

— Mr. George Saintsbury's noble edition of *Dryden's Works* has reached its thirteenth volume.

— Mr. J. A. Symonds has newly translated Benvenuto Cellini's autobiography into two volumes of careful and neat English.

— A new and uniform edition of Mr. Browning's works in monthly volumes is announced by Smith, Elder & Co.

— The authorship of *The New Antigone* is attributed, according to the *Athenæum*, to the Rev. Dr. Barry, a Roman Catholic priest in Oxfordshire.

— The 100th anniversary of Schopenhauer's birth is to be celebrated by his disciples in Germany, Feb. 22.

— King Oscar II of Sweden is about to publish a volume of minor poems.

— A Portuguese translation of some of Longfellow's poems has appeared at San Paolo in Brazil.

— One of the delvers at the Public Record office in London has come across a number of unbound journals and log-books belonging to Capt. Cook's last voyage, including at least ten separate accounts of Cook's death, with curious variations from the accepted narrative.

— Mr. B. F. Stevens, the London antiquary, will shortly reprint, says the *Athenæum*, under the title of *The Campaign in Virginia*, 1781, "six rare pamphlets on the Clinton-Cornwallis controversy, with unpublished MS. notes by Sir Henry Clinton, and completions of the numerous fragmentary passages, illustrated by a calendar of the Lords' journals, and of 3,456 additional letters and State papers bearing on the subject, which have been collected from all the archives and libraries of Europe. There will also be a copious biographical index, containing a quantity of new information. The work will be published in two volumes."

— Jules Verne's last book of the last year is *North against South*, "a tale of the American Civil War," the scene laid in Florida.

— Macmillan & Co. have begun a library edition of the works of Tennyson, in twelve monthly volumes.

— Mr. Walter Besant is at work on a biography of the late Richard Jeffries.

— An amusing book of *Personal Remembrances* is that of Sir Frederick Pollock. It is the gossip of a lawyer in high place, with a good many anecdotes of various magnates. [Macmillan.]

— The London publishing house of Sampson Low & Co. has been resolved into a private limited liability company under the title of "Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, limited," with a capital of 100,000*l.*

— Mr. Green's famous *Short History of the English People*, of which more than 126,000 copies have been sold in England since publication, has been undergoing revision at the hands of his widow.

— Macmillan & Co. issue in London this month two volumes of *Sermons* by the late Bishop Fraser of Manchester, Mrs. Oliphant's new novel, *The Second Son*, and volumes of poems by Stopford Brooke, St. John Tyrrwhitt, and the late Principal Shairp.

— The free libraries at Salford, England, are to be thrown open on Sunday.

— Berlin is to have a daily English paper.

— The money has been raised for the monument to Heine at Dusseldorf, the Empress of Austria contributing 50,000 of the 80,000 marks.

— Bentley & Son announce a new edition of the novels of the late Mrs. Henry Wood, in some thirty volumes.

The *Athenæum* considers it "really wonderful" that, in his new work, *Locrine*, "under such artistic restrictions as he has chosen for himself, Mr. Swinburne should have produced a poem so full of dramatic life;" and goes on to say: "Guendolen is one of the strongest characters in nineteenth century drama. In her we get not so much love turned to hate as love at war with hate — a much more subtle conception. Locrine, too, is a living man, and Sabrina is exceedingly winsome. Altogether, the book must add to Mr. Swinburne's reputation. Of beauties of a purely poetic kind the play is more full than anything Mr. Swinburne has before given to the public in dramatic form."

— Dr. Royce should be glad of the cold crumb of comfort from the *Athenæum*, that his novel, *The Feud of Oakfield Creek*, is "well written in pure English."

— It is one of the curiosities of bibliographical research that the early issues of the famous *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* are wrapped in oblivion. The work is believed to have been begun about 1840.

— The late Lord Lyons left a series of diaries which it is hoped may see print.

— A set of the first four folios of Shakespeare are in the Aylesford Library, to be sold next month in London.

— Mr. T. Wemyss Reid has undertaken a life of the late Lord Houghton.

— S. E. Cassino of Boston has begun the publication of a limited *edition de luxe* of Thackeray in 34 vols. at $3.50 each. The plates and engravings are those of his standard edition, but the use of large paper, uncut edges, and a chaste library binding, and the printing of the cuts on India paper, inserted, gives the work an entirely new and sumptuous look.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Eunice. A Story of Domestic Life in New England. By the author of *Janet's Love and Service*, *Two Miss Jean Dawsons*, etc. With eight illustrations. [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.] This story opens with the return to her mountain home of a young girl, Fidelia, from the seminary at South Hadley. Eunice is the older sister, a sweet and restful being, whose life has been one of devotion to her family, while she has given up her own chance of an education and also her lover from a sense of duty to domestic relations. Severe tests await Fidelia, who desires to stay by Eunice, threatened with fatal disease, but is urged by her into completing her education. Further trouble comes when the lover, now a middle-aged man, returns, and becomes attached to the younger sister. However, a strong conviction of what is upright and worthy enables both Eunice and Fidelia to act on every occasion the Christian part. Its religious element gives the book its vital power, which will be potent for good to many. For the Sunday-school library it can be heartily commended.

The Palace in the Garden By Mrs. Molesworth. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.] *Little Miss Peggy*. By the same. [Macmillan & Co. $1.25.] Mrs. Molesworth's books for children are invariably graceful, refined, and full of a true and delicate comprehension of children and of childish nature, and we regret that these, her latest, should have come too late to be included in our Christmas notices. Of the two we give the preference to *Miss Peggy*, as keeping more strictly to the true childish standpoint. Miss Peggy is a child of five, with a number of brothers, big and little, but no sister, which leads her to envy "the children at the back," whose capacities are unlimited as to size and sex. Her droll little puzzle-headed fancies and her innocent escapades in consequence make up the plot of the quaint tale, which is of the sort that grown people laugh over even more than children, to whom the development and mistakes of half-developed characters and minds are never so amusing as to their elders.

The Palace in the Garden turns on a plot of which Mrs. Molesworth and other writers for the young in our day have availed themselves only too often, the reconciliation, namely, of two elderly, estranged relatives, through the unconscious ministrations of their juvenile descendants. Sometimes it is a father and daughter who are reconciled — as in Mrs. Ewing's *Peace Egg;* sometimes it is an uncle and niece; in the present case it is a brother and sister. We leave them in each other's arms exclaiming, "Oh, brother!" and "My little Queenie," with the feeling that we have witnessed the embrace and heard those very same ejaculations before, and more than once! For the rest the children of the story are delightful, and all that they do and say is much to our minds.

A Modern Saint Christopher; or, The Brothers. By Rose Porter. [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.25.] This author uses a great many words to tell how Nathan Parret became a

"modern Saint Christopher," and, after all is said, does not make out a clear case. There is nothing so very remarkable about the story of the two Parret brothers that such a minute explanation need be given of their hereditary traits and the environment which is supposed to have influenced them.

Only a Year, and What it Brought. By Jane Andrews. [Lee & Shepard. $1.00.] What the year "brought" was strength to overcome wrong tendencies and a development of womanly character. The person to whom came this gain was Anna Trafton, one of an interesting group of children fortunate in having wise and companionable parents. As we should reasonably expect from this author, there is good common sense for the foundation of the book, there are excellent teachings, there is judicious management in the family, and there are original situations.

Elsie's Friends at Woodburn. By Martha Finley. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.] The author of this latest "Elsie book" means well, and brings forward a great amount of Scripture and religious teaching, but with much that is weak and silly, especially in the connubial compliments, profusion of caresses, and talks between the Captain and his children.

History of Japan in Words of One Syllable. By Helen Ainslie Smith. *History of Russia.* Do., do. [Geo. Routledge & Sons. Each, $1.00.] These children's quartos are well printed and well illustrated, but they are founded on a false philosophy. Children who are old enough to be interested in such sober narratives as histories of Russia and Japan are far on beyond words of one syllable.

A Garland for Girls. By Louisa M. Alcott. [Roberts Brothers. $1.25.] Here are seven stories with floral titles, such as "Pansies," "Poppies and Wheat," etc., each telling some episode in the lives of young girls, and inculcating a moral, or a lesson in kindness, or illustrating some point in good breeding and noble living.

German Fantasies by French Firesides. Tales by Richard Leander. Translated from the German by Pauline C. Lane. [G. P. Putnam's Sons.] There are twenty-one of them, and with hardly an exception they are of excellent quality, inventive and entertaining, quite out of the common line of fairy stories; nothing overdone, nothing grewsome, but furnishing an hour's pleasant reading. A few, like "The Invisible Kingdom" and "The Wish Ring," have a subtle, poetic meaning, and are told in an exquisite way. They have a general tone of refinement and delicacy which is engaging, and which distinguishes the little collection from much of the "fantasy" literature of the day.

The Young Marooners, by Dr. F. R. Goulding, is a story of Robinson Crusoe life on the Florida coast, first published more than thirty years ago. Though unknown to the present generation, it had a great and wide popularity with the last. A new edition of it is presented with wood-cuts done by a modern mechanical process, somewhat incongruous with the old style of the book, which is one, however, to delight all boys and many girls. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.]

Anything which Miss Frances Mary Peard writes is sure of readers, and her story of *Prentice Hugh* will find them. It is a story of the times of Bishop Bitton of Exeter, 1292–1307 — pretty well back in English history. The great cathedral is in the background and Edward I one of the figures. Hugh is a young carver who works on the cathedral, and his story is noble, elevated, and inspiring. [T. Whittaker. $1.50.]

For Half a Crown is an English story of a little child who was bought from an organ grinder for that amount of money and brought up by a kind-hearted woman, a Mrs. Chemmo, for her own. [T. Whittaker. $1.50.]

Rev. James Vila Blake's *Legends from Story Lands* are twelve short legends or fables of mediæval quality, with morals interwoven. [C. H. Kerr & Co. $1.00.]

In Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie's story of *The Colonel's Money*, one of "Harper's Young People Series," an American girl, Gladys Ferrol by name, falls heir to a large property in England, and goes over there to be educated up to it. An interesting story of girl life, uncommonly well illustrated. [$1.00.]

Dean Stanley's *Sermons to Children*, a very beautifully printed book, are wholly different from ordinary sermons to children. They are a scholar's work, historical, dignified, tender, copiously illustrated by references to England's past, and the associations of the great Abbey where they were preached, and full of chivalry, manhood, and lofty sentiment. [C. Scribner's Sons. $1.00.]

The hero of Dr. Gordon Stables's new book for boys, *On Special Service*, is Colin McLeod, a Scotch lad, who tires of school, goes to sea on a training ship, and graduates into all sorts of adventures with mutineers, pirates, savages, hurricanes, and buried treasures. There are sixteen illustrations, with sensationalism in abundance. [A. C. Armstrong & Son.]

The Fiddler of Lugau, as its title indicates, is a musical tale of the times of Napoleon's armies and battles, bringing an organ and violin into competition, and lighting up a pleasant precinct of German life. [T. Whittaker.]

MINOR NOTICES.

Wealth and Progress.

Wealth and Progress. A Critical Examination of the Labor Problem. By George Gunton. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.]

Mr. Gunton's solution of the labor question is that "the chief determining influence in the general rate of wages . . . is the standard of living of the most expensive families" of laborers, and that the right way to support these "most expensive families" is to produce less in proportion to each family, by cutting off one fifth from the present working day. This looks to the uninitiated mind like a decided *non sequitur*. Mr. Gunton's ability as a reasoner does not appear much more brightly when he declares that coöperation, profit-sharing, and kindred schemes are "efforts to enrich one class at the expense of another!" The standard of living as an element in fixing the rate of wages is an important factor; but Mr. Gunton's attempt to erect a wages theory on the sole basis of the living of the most "expensive" families is as extreme as the imaginary "iron law" which reduces wages to the bare cost of subsistence. It is characteristic of Mr. Gunton's mind that he does not tell us what he means by these "most expensive families." Are they the most extravagant or the most saving households?

Ca Ira!

Ca Ira! or, Danton in the French Revolution. A Study. By Laurence Groveland, A.M. [Lee & Shepard. $1.25.]

The *Coöperative Commonwealth*, Mr Groveland's first work, was an exposition of collectivism, the ability and fine spirit of which must have attracted and charmed many readers little inclined to accept its conclusions. The author's aim in this second work is to present a historical example of collectivism in practical operation. This he finds in the Jacobinism of the French Revolution. Danton, whom several writers have lately been rehabilitating, is the special object of his admiration, and while Danton lived the Revolution was justifiable in all that it did. We cannot read *Ca Ira* without a hearty liking for its earnest and high-minded author, but we should take Mr. H. Morse Stephens's eulogy of Mirabeau to be more firmly grounded than this panegyric on Danton. Probably the truth lies between Mr. Groveland's position and the cordial detestation of the President of the Cordeliera Club expressed by the older historians. The more thoroughly interesting part of this volume is the author's continued exposition of collectivism, a doctrine to be carefully distinguished from all schemes of anarchy or socialism. Fundamentally, in his rejection of individualism as a sufficient rule for modern society, Mr. Groveland is right: his exaggerations on the other side are those of a generous spirit whose acquaintance it is a pleasure to make.

Origins of the English People.

Origins of the English People and of the English Language. By Jean Roemer, LL.D. [D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.]

Dr. Roemer is professor of the French language and literature in the College of the City of New York, and its Vice-President; he has prepared a number of text-books, and the present large volume of nearly seven hundred closely printed pages, "compiled from the best and latest authorities," is perhaps best ranked as a text-book of the higher order. It has been prepared as an adjunct to the study of early English history and an introduction to the study of the language and literature. The last third of the volume on the French sources of modern English is a detailed study of a branch of philology of great interest to all students of our own tongue and of French. The authorities in the department are neither so numerous nor so accessible as those from whom Dr. Roemer has drawn the material for the body of his volume. The latter includes many specimens of the language on its way to become English, and full chapters on the history of the people, with special reference to the language and literature down to the end of the fourteenth century. There are fac-similes of the first page of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and of ancient French oaths. The volume is a scholarly and trustworthy compilation of great value for all who have neither time nor opportunity to consult the large existing literature on the subjects it treats.

Egyptian Archæology.

Egyptian Archæology. By G. Maspero, D.C.L. Translated by Amelia B. Edwards. With two hundred and ninety-nine illustrations. [G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

Prof. Maspero is one of the most eminent of

living Egyptologists; his manual of Egyptian archæology is among his most valuable works; and it has found in Miss Edwards an ideal translator, herself a scholar in the same field and a graceful writer. The volume is a thoroughly felicitous work: author, translator, and publisher have done their best. The paper, the illustrations, nearly three hundred in number, and the binding entitle it to rank above most of the gift-books of the holiday season in its dress. "It would be difficult," Miss Edwards truly says, "to point to any work of its scope and character which is better calculated to give lasting delight to all classes of readers," from the skilled archæologist to the tyro. Supplying the need of a new and exact handbook which shall treat of the civil, military, and religious architecture of Egypt, its tombs, its painting and sculpture, and its industrial arts, "Professor Maspero has given us a picturesque, vivacious, and highly original volume as delightful as if it were not learned, and as instructive as if it were dull."

Gunethics.

Gunethics; or, The Ethical Status of Woman. By Rev. W. K. Brown, A.M., D.D. [Funk & Wagnalls. 75c.]

This little volume gives more information, we are sorry to say, on the intellectual status of its author, who is President of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, than it does upon the moral status of woman. It is a special plea, doing violence to all sound exegesis of the Bible, to prove that the Scriptures teach the perfect equality of the sexes. To this end Dr. Brown brings forward from the Old Testament "Mrs. Hannah Elkanah," as he elegantly styles her, the mother of Samuel, "Dr. Shiphrah and Dr. Puah," and "Mrs. Deborah Lapidoth, a married lady," who, it appears, exercised functions much like those of the President of our country! Coming to the New Testament, we find that women have an undoubted right to vote, because Jesus allowed the Magdalene to anoint his feet, and said that in the resurrection state there is no marriage. Paul, under the magical hands of Dr. Brown, becomes an advocate of the most advanced views on woman's rights: he commends Phebe, not the "servant of the church at Cenchrea," but as Dr. Brown makes her out, the regularly ordained minister of that congregation. We fear that we must apply to Dr. Brown the phrase about those who "wrest Scripture to their own destruction." What he can do with the English style when he tries may be seen in this passage: "One of the embarrassments from which Christianity has been struggling to free itself is the iron bedstead of absolutism in methods of propagandism. Against this rock the Primitive Church floated more than once," (p. 142.) From such a mixer of metaphors and wrester of Scripture the friends of woman suffrage may well ask for deliverance.

The Sacred Cantatas.

The Sacred Cantatas. A Handbook. By George P. Upton. [A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.]

The object of this book is to give in compact form and orderly arrangement a list of the principal cantatas, with their authors' names and histories, and particulars of their words and music. The book takes its place by the side of Mr. Upton's previous excellent handbooks of *Standard Operas* and *Standard Oratorios.* The three make a useful series for all musical people. Mr. Upton gives the word "cantata" a broad and liberal scope, and so finds room to embrace in his collection no fewer than eighty works, by nearly fifty composers. The composers pass before us with their works in alphabetical procession, beginning with Bach and ending with Whiting. That Buck's "Light of Asia," Macfarren's "Christmas," Mendelssohn's "As the Hart Pants," Paine's "Nativity," Parker's "Redemption Hymn," and Schumann's "Advent Hymn," should be included in the review, shows how closely the properly secular cantata is sometimes allied to the strictly sacred oratorio. Mr. Upton traces the origin of the cantata to Italy, and fixes it chronologically about the beginning of the seventeenth century. A long list of minor American cantatas are mentioned in a foot-note simply by name.

The Asteroids.

The Asteroids, or Minor Planets between Mars and Jupiter. By Daniel Kirkwood. [J. B. Lippincott Co. 75c.]

A venerable professor of astronomy has compressed into this volume all that an ordinary reader will care to know concerning the discovery of this group of planets, and their relations to the solar system; also concerning the speculations to which they have given rise. The style is remarkably clear, open to every reader's understanding; and the facts are among the most curious and interesting in the science. In fact they antedate, by fifty years, Le Verrier's founding of what Peirce called invisible astronomy. A deliberate search was begun in 1800 for a planet that had never been seen, between Mars and Jupiter. In 1801 the planet was found, but it was an amazingly small one. In the course of six years three more little planets were discovered. Then came a long pause. But in the great revival of astronomy which began soon after 1840, renewed attention was paid to this group; and now there are 271 members known among the rings of planets revolving around the sun between Mars and Jupiter. Professor Kirkwood is a high authority on the solar system, and gives us here both interesting and trustworthy information.

A History of the Clapboard Trees, or Third, Parish, Dedham, Mass. By George Willis Cooke. [Geo. H. Ellis. $1.00.] Rev. Mr. Cooke, well known by his books on Emerson and George Eliot, was the last settled minister of the Unitarian church in West Dedham, which formerly bore the unique title of the Clapboard Trees Parish from the neighborhood in which the church edifice was located. This volume recites the difficulties which beset the formation of the new parish, the civil wars over the location of the meeting-house, the dissensions over an unsatisfactory parson, the witticisms of one minister (the Rev. Thomas Thacher), and the saintly example left by another. Mr. Thacher, the third minister of the parish, was a typical New England parson of the last century, learned, able, autocratic, with a wit of the keenest. More than one of his sayings would cost the minister of these degenerate days his pulpit! Mr. Cooke's volume deserves an honorable place among the minor histories which furnish the indispensable material of greater works.

The Boston School Kitchen Text-Book. For the Use of Classes in Public and Industrial Schools. By Mrs. Mary D. Lincoln. [Roberts Brothers.] This valuable little manual of domestic economy gives clear and exact directions for the management of a kitchen, the laying of fires, and care and use of fuel, the setting and service of the table, and the preparation of a variety of simple dishes, such as all families, however plain in their customs, must require.

Fresh Woods and Pastures New. By the author of *Frank's Ranche.* [A. D. F. Randolph & Co.] This series of letters, we imagine, may originally have been contributions to some sporting magazine or journal of the better sort. They relate to fish and fishing, rabbits, Mayflies, wasps, hornets, and country creatures and sports in general, as viewed through the eyes of a country lover who is a dweller in towns, and has only an occasional chance at his favorite pursuits. The quality of the letters is thin, and the adventures they relate the reverse of stirring.

The Sportsman's Paradise. By B. A. Watson. Illus. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.] The subject is so good that it is a pity the book is not better. An octavo, handsomely printed and bound, with pictures and an index, it yet lacks what every such book should have — a map; it is "lean" in clear and explicit information and "fat" in irrelevant matter, as, for example, the opening philosophical treatise on recreation in general and on diversion in Tennessee in particular, the main field of view being Canadian.

Classical and Foreign Quotations. By Wm. Francis Henry King. [London: Whittaker & Sons. 5s.] The reference library — shelf of dictionaries — is enriched by this compact, legible, alphabetical list of five thousand three hundred and sixty-two quotations, comprising proverbs, maxims, law terms, and other short and pregnant sayings in all the languages of modern Europe, as well as in the Greek and Latin. The quotations are invariably translated, traced to their sources whenever possible, sometimes placed in their original settings, frequently annotated, and amply indexed at the end.

Living Lights. By Charles Frederick Holden [Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.] A popular and plentifully illustrated account, by an author of some scientific attainments, of phosphorescent animals and vegetables; of the lightning bug and fire-fly, of luminous fishes and luminous birds, of the secret of phosphorescent waves, of shining shells and light-giving lizards.

Graded German Lessons. By William C. Collar, A.M. [Ginn & Co.] When Mr. Collar, the head master of the Roxbury Latin School, undertook to revise Eysenbach's *German Grammar,* he thought the task would be an easy one; but he found, however, that a thorough recasting of the book would be necessary. This he has made, adapting the work to the purpose of learning to read, as well as to understand, speak, and write German. Eysenbach's method is the natural, as opposed to the grammatical, one. Mr. Collar has fortified the weak points as they were revealed to him in the school-room. An index, a grammatical appendix, German-English and English-German vocabularies, and many foot-notes are his own work; what was originally an excellent text-book he has made, as "Collar's Eysenbach," super-excellent.

My Garden Pets. By Mary Treat. Illustrations by E. H. Garrett. [D. Lothrop Co.] Mrs. Treat knows how to make stories about

insect life which are almost as good as fairy tales, and any healthy-minded child, whose taste has not been vitiated by bad literature, ought to find pleasure in them.

The Story of Some Famous Books. By Frederick Saunders. [A. C. Armstrong & Son.] This, the latest addition to "The Book-Lover's Library," is an agreeable compilation, relating in a desultory way the circumstances in which certain great books in English literature were written, and the mental condition of the authors, so far as that is known, at the time when they composed their masterpieces. The long roll of sounding names from Chaucer to Tennyson is called by Mr. Saunders, and each replies in kind. The book contains nothing original in the way of biographical comment or literary criticism; but it is designed both to entertain and instruct. It does both, for its pages are adorned with frequent quotations selected with no little discrimination.

An Inquiry into Socialism. By Thomas Kirkup. [Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.] Mr. Kirkup's work is of less importance in exhibiting the system of socialism than Prof. Ely's comprehensive little book on *French and German Socialism*, as he expounds the socialistic theory in its general outlines, without distinguishing between its various forms. As a criticism, on the other hand, we should rate it as much the inferior of Mr. John Rae's *Contemporary Socialism*. But Mr. Kirkup's position and attitude are essentially different from Mr. Rae's, since he is in thorough sympathy with the ideal of the socialist. Commending his work for its humane and generous temper, we do not find in him a reliable guide in the modifications of the present industrial system, which it is the part of wisdom to foresee and prepare the way for.

Pre-Glacial Man and the Aryan Race. By Lorenzo Burge. [Lee & Shepard. $1.50.] Mr. Burge is an allegorist of the purest water. The four rivers, for example, that issued from the Garden of Eden (which was Hindustan) were four streams of migration, Adam was the name of the Aryan race, and so on to the end of an absurd book, which is one of the most preposterous attempts to "reconcile" genesis and science that we have seen.

Life Problems Here and Hereafter. An Autobiography. [Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.] The "hereafter" occupies more of this thoughtful autobiography, apparently by a Universalist minister, then the "here." The author is a believer in spiritual manifestations, having seen a child whom he had lost, three times within six weeks of its death. This leads him into discussions of the origin of the spiritual world and its order, for which his "sole reliance . . . on pure reason and historical fact" would seem to be insufficient basis. The story of an earnest mind grappling with its doubts until it has laid them is always a spectacle of interest; but for ourselves we do not find that the author of this candid narrative has gone very deep into skepticism, either to experience it or to refute it.

— Of Anandabai Joshee, the first high-caste Hindu woman who ever came to this country, Mrs. Caroline H. Dall has written a biography which Roberts Brothers are to publish. Dr. Joshee studied medicine at Philadelphia and New York, and after taking her degree went home to practice. She died about three years ago.

PERIODICALS.

When one takes up the February *Atlantic* and finds Mr. Lowell's name in the table of contents, one naturally puts in a paper knife at page 261 and begins to read "Endymion: A Mystical Comment on Titian's 'Sacred and Profane Love.'" How tame are the voices of the bardlings when compared with these exquisite, resonant, vibrating notes! "Endymion," in its serene beauty of imagery and depth of meaning, has hardly been equaled by its author in other days. The opening line is like a strain of music:

> My day began not till the twilight fell;

And it is the poet of "Sir Launfal" who speaks in these lines:

> Mine be the love that in itself can find
> Seed of white thoughts, the lilies of the mind,
> Seed of that glad surrender of the will
> That finds in service self's true purpose still.

The whole poem is an eloquent, inspiring protest against the degradation of ideals, and a forcible commentary on current tendencies in literature and art. If the rest of the number pales before the fire of Mr. Lowell's genius, it has several articles of merit. Mr. G. P. Lathrop is the reverse of sympathetic in his review of George Meredith. What can be expected from a critic who pronounces the *Egoist* "an inflated, obese, elephantine comedy, which is not comic"? William Cranston Lawton has another of his far-sighted expositions of the Greek drama, dealing this time with the *Medea* of Euripides. There is a well-written paper on Madame Necker, by James Breck Perkins, and a somewhat weighty study of the marriage celebration in Europe, by Frank Gaylord Cook.

"Socialism in London" is by all odds the best descriptive paper in the February *Harper's;* it is by J. H. Rosny, and is illustrated. The familiar features of Quebec are pleasantly described by C. H. Farnham, with the aid of R. S. Gifford, Henry Sandham, and other artists. A short story, "Louisa Pallant," by Henry James, is in that author's most finished and most perplexing manner. Mr. James contents himself with posing a difficult psychological problem and leaving it unsolved. Is life really so sophisticated? are there no elemental traits left in poor hyper-cultivated humanity? Mr. Howells is at his best in an account of "A Little Swiss Sojourn" at a dollar-a-day pension in Villeneuve. Ship railways, ramblings in the West, American shipping interests, the tariff, and Hyderabad and Golconda are the subjects of other papers. In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Howells discusses Emerson, Walt Whitman, and Tolstoï, celebrating all alike because they are natural, and did not write "from the low artistic motive." But Mr. Howells does not commend Whitman's work as a whole, any more than he does the whole of Tolstoï. "The American's frankness is, on its moral side, the revolt of the physical against the ascetic; the Russian's is the cry of the soul for help against the world and the flesh." Mr. Howells, whoever, makes a fine point when he says that Whitman's rebellion was self-conscious, while Tolstoï is wholly devoid of affectation. That is where the difference lies; and it is the difference between Mount Washington and the Egyptian obelisk. One is a curiosity, the other is a permanent product of nature.

The opening pages of *Scribner's Magazine* for February are devoted to selections from Mendelssohn's letters to Moscheles. In spite of Mr. Apthorp's efforts to stimulate the reader's interest, the non-musical will find them hopelessly dry. The accompanying portraits are a feast to the eyes. Mr. Stimson's "First Harvest" goes bravely on with a picturesque transition to the Berkshire hills. Mr. Bunner's "Natural Selection" is humorously truthful, or truthfully humorous, in depicting a mind of sensibility and innate refinement surrounded by mean and vulgar associations. Joseph H. Bishop explains how voting might be managed in a way to express the will of the individual rather than machine rule. Prof. Shaler's paper on volcanoes is a model of popular science and is beautifully illustrated. Prof. William James expounds the views of the new psychology regarding volition, and decides that will or moral effort is neither more nor less than the work of attending to a difficult idea. There is suggestiveness in Prof. Williams's assertion that "three fourths of our daily conduct consists in simply taking off the brakes, and letting ideas and impulses have their way." Mr. Stevenson at the back of the magazine has something to say of romanticism, and holds his ground against Mr. Howells. There is, we are pained to see, a growing tendency to vituperation on both sides. Mr. Howells's charming characterization of "a period still reeking with gross romantic individualism, when so many were straining to retch out the last rinsings of sick egotism upon their fellows," is fairly matched by Mr. Stevenson's reference to French naturalism as the meat market of middle-aged sensuality." Alas for that man who holds that no one can find the truth save by following in his footsteps, and blinds himself to the fact that other roads besides the dusty path himself is treading may lead to the mountain-top at last.

Lippincott's for February is a woman's number. A translation by Mrs. Wister of one of E. Werner's, stories "The Spell of Home," does duty as the complete novel. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood tells about her efforts to become a lawyer and makes an entertaining story of her struggle with masculine prejudices. Somebody discusses old maids in a pitying and patronizing way. Charlotte Adams is flippant or worse in her descriptions of life at a working-woman's house. Amélie Rives indulges in another antiquarian excursion in her story of "The Man of the Golden Fillet," and is very modern in her tone after all. Agnes Repplier thinks we are getting too parsimonious of words and calls for more attention to style in literature. There are "poems," of course, by several feminine pens.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Dekker in the "Mermaid Series." The latest issue of the "Mermaid Series" is devoted to Dekker, and the editor is Mr. Ernest Rhys. The plays included are *The Shoemaker's Holiday*, the two parts of *The Honest Whore*, *Old Fortunatus*, and *The Witch of Edmonton* — per-

haps as good a selection, on the whole, as could have been made. The introduction and notes are fully up to the high standard of the earlier volumes in this series, which, as we have said, is wonderfully cheap considering the handsome style in which it is brought out. We see, by the way, that Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of this city have become the American agents of the publishers, Messrs. Vizetelly & Co. of London, and offer the series here at the low price of a dollar the volume.

The Latest Fac-simile of the Folio of 1623. The sensation made by the Donnelly nonsense has led Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls of New York to bring out an American edition of the reduced photo-lithographic reproduction of the Folio of 1623 published a few years ago in London. Now that Staunton's fac-simile and Booth's faultless reprint are both out of print, this is the only form in which the Folio is accessible to the great majority of readers and students. Original copies at two or three thousand dollars each, according to their condition, are not much in demand; and if they were the supply would soon give out. The present edition serves all ordinary purposes of reference, and ought to be in every school library that does not already possess either the Staunton or the Booth reprint. For the critical student it cannot take the place of those editions, as the reduction of the folio page to crown-octavo size sometimes renders the old typography indistinct, if not illegible. Occasionally, too (as on page 225 of the Comedies), the plates have been injured, and this misleads the student, who naturally supposes that the defect is in the original. Special care should be exercised in handling the plates of a fac-simile edition like this, and any mischief accidentally done them should be promptly and thoroughly repaired. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps furnishes a brief historical preface to the edition. The retail price of the book is $2.50. One is lucky if he can pick up a copy of Staunton's photographic fac-simile at ten times that figure.

Mr. Denton J. Snider's "Shakespearian Drama." A new revised edition of Mr. Snider's commentary on Shakespeare is being published by Messrs. Ticknor & Co., under the title of *The Shakespearian Drama*. The first volume, devoted to the "Tragedies," is already out; and the second, on the "Comedies and Histories," is in preparation. This is the third form in which the material of the work has been given to the public. It was first published in the shape of detached essays in various periodicals. In 1877 these papers, revised and enlarged, were gathered up into two volumes, entitled *System of Shakespeare's Dramas*, and published in St. Louis. That edition being out of print, the author has revised and partially rewritten the work. "Its title has been changed," he tells us in his preface, "in order that it may take its place as an integral, but independent, portion of a larger work upon the four Great Books of Occidental Literature — Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe — which are gradually coming to have the meaning and name of Literary Bibles, and upon which the work alluded to is a commentary."

While we still hold to the opinion expressed in these columns when noticing the former edition of Mr. Snider's book — that he reads into Shakespeare a good deal of philosophy which the dramatist never dreamed of, and that this sometimes warps his judgment and leads him far astray in his interpretation of certain points in the plays — we are more and more impressed by the amount of keen and suggestive criticism he gives us. Every student of Shakespeare will find the "commentary" both interesting and profitable.

The "Leisure Hour" Edition of Shakespeare. A correspondent in Illinois inquires how this edition of Shakespeare, published by Holt & Co. of New York, "compares with others of moderate price." It must be reckoned one of the best of them. It is in seven well-printed duodecimos — the paper is rather poor — and retails for seven dollars. It is introduced by a sketch of the poet's life, and each play is prefaced by a brief historical sketch. The text is Dyce's (from his 4th ed.), except for *Edward III.*, which is taken from the "Leopold" edition. *The Two Noble Kinsmen* is also included, as in the later editions of Dyce, Hudson, and others. A few pages of notes are appended to each volume, together with a good glossary of thirty-six pages, condensed from Dyce. The repetition of the glossary makes each volume complete in itself. So far as one can judge from a casual examination, the proof-reading appears to have been carefully done.

Dr. T. W. Parsons on the Baconian Foolery. The accomplished translator of Dante sends the following to the *Evening Transcript* of January 26th:

BACON AND SHAKESPEARE.

Shakespeare! whoever thou mayst prove to be,
God save the Bacon that men find in thee!
If that philosopher, though bright and wise,
Those lofty labors did in truth devise,
Then it must follow, as the night the day,
That "Hamlet," "Lear," "Macbeth," and each great play
That certifies nobility of mind,
Was written by the "meanest of mankind."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

838. The Best Hundred Books. In the last year or two there have been numerous short articles in the literary papers on "The Best Hundred Books," "Books That Have Helped Me," etc. Can you tell me where I could procure a complete or nearly complete set of clippings of that kind? Would be willing to pay a reasonable amount for them, or for the use of them for a short time. Any information you can give on the subject will be most gratefully appreciated. F. J. SCHULTZ.

Drawer D, Chicago, Ill.

839. Encyclopædias. May I ask the favor of an answer to the following questions:

What do you think of the "International Cyclopædia," and of its merit as compared with Johnson's? Also, please give the relative standing of each as compared with the American, Britannica, and Chambers's. E. J. H. H.

New York City.

Any comparative view of the cyclopædias, that will be just to all, is a difficult matter. Each has some one special feature of merit, if not of excellence. We think well of the *International*, if, as we understand, it is the same as the *Library of Universal Knowledge*, formerly published by the American Book Exchange. That it is a "cheap" work is not in its case an invidious distinction. We could not vouch for its scholarship or accuracy as confidently as we could for that of some other works in the same field — as for example *Johnson's*. *Johnson's* and *Appleton's* are the leading American cyclopædias, and we should prefer either to the *Britannica* for working purposes; the specialty of the latter being ponderous monographs on topics of modern research, in which it is unrivaled, while its defect is the omission in biography of all persons now living. This is a serious defect. We are more familiar with *Appleton's* than with *Johnson's*, partly from convenience in use, the volumes being more portable, and have found it indispensable in office and library work for twenty years. *Johnson's* has lately undergone improvements, and we believe *Appleton's* is in a state of perpetual revision. If we were writing in England instead of America we should be more disposed to recommend *Chambers's*.

840. Robert Buchanan's Poems. Is there any moderate-priced edition of Robert Buchanan's poems published, or to be had, in this country?

Franklin, N. C. W. A. P.

We subjoin the following list:

"Book of Orm." Routledge. $2.00.
"Drama of Kings." " $5.00.
"Idyls and Legends of Inverburn." Routledge. $1.75.
"London Poems." Routledge. $2.00.
"North Coast and Other Poems." Illus. Routledge. $10.00.
"Poems." Roberts. $1.50.
"Poetical and Prose Works." 3 vols. Osgood. $2.25.
"Saint Abe." Osgood. $1.50.
"Undertones." Routledge. $1.75.
"White Rose and Red: a Love Poem." Osgood. $1.50.
"Ballad Stories of the Affections; from the Scandinavian." (Ed.) Scribner & Welford. $1.25.

841. Historical Societies. (Answer to No. 837.) A fairly complete list of the historical societies in this country may be found on pages ccl–cclii of the excellent and accurate report issued by the National Commissioner of Education for the year 1884–85 (Washington, 1886). Copies of this report may be obtained of the commissioner through members of Congress, or of Mr. J. H. Hickcox, 906 M Street, W., Washington, D.C. C. W. ERNST.

Boston, January 21, 1888.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— We regret the inexplicable oversight in proof-reading which caused us in the *Literary World* of Jan. 21 to speak of the Chase copyright bill. The chosen leader of the International Copyright Association spells his name with two c's.

— Dr. W. J. Rolfe, who occasionally consents to lecture in places not far from Boston, has been spending three evenings with the Quincy Shakespeare Club, which is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, having been founded twenty-five years ago. The first evening was devoted to a familiar commentary upon *The Merchant of Venice*; the second to a similar treatment of *The Tempest*; and the third to a lecture upon "Shakespeare the Man," with some incidental remarks on the Baconian theory.

— We understand that Harper's "Franklin Square Library" and the "Handy Volume Series" have been discontinued; their places to be filled by a new series half way in size and style between the two.

— One of the handsomest books recently published by Longman, or anybody else for that

matter, is Lindt's *New Guinea*, a large, square 8vo, superbly illustrated with photographs.

— Work on the new dictionary in hand by the Century Company is progressing very slowly, and at an enormous outlay of labor and expense. Proofs under C are now circulating among the editors and contributors.

— An imperfect copy of the Eliot Indian Bible sold in Boston a few days since for $210. A perfect copy is worth about $1,000.

— Henry Holt & Co. will soon publish, under the title of *Uncle Sam at Home*, a book on the United States, socially, politically, and financially viewed, by an Englishman who has lately come here to live.

— G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, have in press *The Story of the States*, a narrative of the events attending the founding of the thirteen original colonies, by Helen Ainslie Smith; and *The Story of the City of New York*, by C. B. Todd.

— The D. Lothrop Company offer an array of 94 prizes, footing up $2,000 and ranging from $500 to $5, for contributions to *Wide Awake*. The contributions may be anything from a sentence or a proverb to a poem, a story or an essay, but all competitors must be in some way connected with American schools or colleges. The judges are to be Dr. E. E. Hale, President James B. Angell, and Mr. Maurice Thompson.

— *The Land of the Pueblos*, by Mrs. Lew Wallace, and *The Fables of Florian*, by Gen. J. W. Phelps, are to be published by John B. Alden, New York.

— Remarkable prices were obtained at the auction sale of the Rogers and Fiske Harris libraries of Providence in this city last week. There seemed to be an especial demand for first editions of American and English authors. Browning's *Paracelsus* brought $16; Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, $14; Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, $37; five of George Eliot's novels sold for $112.50; Philip Freneau's poems for $53; Emerson's *Nature*, $13; while first editions of Longfellow were knocked down at the following sums: *Syllabus de la Grammaire Italienne*, $5.50; *Manuel des Proverbes Dramatiques*, $23; *Saggi dei Novellieri Italiani d'ogni Secolo*, $13; *Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique*, $26; *Outre Mer*, $8; *Hyperion*, $8; *Voices of the Night*, $18; *Ballads*, $14; *Poems on Slavery*, $16; *Spanish Student*, $20.50; *The Waif*, $8; *Belfry of Bruges and Other Poems*, $10; *The Estray*, $16; *Evangeline*, $17.

— An *Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages*, by Prof. Ephraim Emerton of Harvard University, is announced by Ginn & Co.

— The *Publishing World*, a monthly journal of literary discussion dealing particularly, we believe, with publishers' interests, is to make its first appearance in New York this month, from the office of the Brinckerhoff Co.; the editor is to be Mr. Hugh Craig, formerly of the *American Bookseller*.

— The February *Magazine of American History* is a Washington number. It contains twenty-eight of Washington's letters, hitherto unpublished, all but two copied from originals in the British Museum, a few of the Bouquet letters in full compared with Sparks's abridgements, several portraits, and a number of articles bearing on Washington, among them a paper by Dr. G. H. Moore on "Washington as an Angler," while Major General Schuyler Hamilton refutes the story that the stars in the American flag were borrowed from Washington's coat-of-arms.

— The D. Lothrop Company announce the speedy publication of a series of graphic historical narrations by popular authors, telling "The Story of the States" of the American Union from their earliest beginnings to the present day. The design is to detach the records of the several States from prosaic historical detail and infuse into the narrative the romance, the daring, the persistent and practical endeavor that have given to each State its present proud position. To insure this result the publishers have secured the coöperation of several well-known authors, with whom will be associated others of less present prominence. The series will be issued under the editorial supervision of Elbridge S. Brooks. Each volume will be fully illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. The initial volumes will appear the coming spring. New York, Ohio, and Louisiana are now nearly ready, and the remaining volumes will follow in rapid succession. The volumes will be sold at $1.50.

— The Mendelssohn-Moscheles letters, of which a selection is now appearing in *Scribner's Magazine*, will be published in book-form by Ticknor & Co., edited by Felix Moscheles, son of the recipient of the correspondence. The book will be issued in the style of the Longfellow correspondence and will be illustrated with portraits, pictures of Mendelssohn's home and study, fac-similes of compositions, and some of Mendelssohn's own drawings.

— *The Ethics of Boxing and Manly Sport*, including chapters on canoeing, by John Boyle O'Reilly, will be issued by Ticknor & Co. in March. The same house has nearly ready a novel of American life in Paris and Nice, by Mark Hopkins, Jr., son of the late President of Williams College.

— Dr. A. P. Peabody, preacher to Harvard University, has written a volume of *Harvard Reminiscences* covering a period of more than half a century and giving sketches of many notable men. Ticknor & Co. are to be the publishers.

— Mr. Whittier has sent the following letter to Miss Frances E. Willard, under date of Jan. 25, in response to the latter's suggestion that the house in which he was born be purchased from the strangers who now hold it, and be made a shrine for patriotic Americans. Mr. Whittier had been reported as averse to the plan:

My dear friend: I have just received thy note respecting the old Whittier homestead in Haverhill. I do not know how to thank thee for thy interest in the matter. It is very generous and noble on thy part. I am at present confined here by illness, and have no certain knowledge of the willingness of the owner to sell the property. I will be glad to have the old place — the home built by my American ancestor more than 200 years ago — secured in the way proposed. I think the Whittier Club of Haverhill might feel interested in the plan. I will send them the extracts from the Chicago paper. If the thing can be done without too much trouble I shall be glad. I will give $100 toward it. I am most gratefully thy old friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

— Adelaide Ristori has written her autobiography for the "Famous Women Series." The title of the book is *Life and Studies*, the studies being estimates and analyses of the historical characters represented by Mme. Ristori on the stage.

— J. W. Bouton, 1,152 Broadway, New York, has just issued a *Rough List of Books* constituting an entire private library collected by a gentleman of taste and means, now offered for sale in lots to suit. The collection includes many rare, finely bound, and costly works, many large paper copies and some unique, and several "extended" by means of added illustrations. Spence's anecdotes, a Dibdin, a Knight's Shakespeare, a Musée Français, and Musée Royal are among the more tempting items.

— Mr. James Russell Lowell has in press with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a collection of poems called *Heartsease and Rue*.

— *The Early Life of Samuel Rogers*, by P. W. Cleyden, is to be brought out in this country by Roberts Brothers.

— T. Y. Crowell & Co. issue this week two books by Count L. N. Tolstoï — *The Long Exile and Other Stories for Children*, translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole, and *Napoleon and the Russian Campaign*, translated from the third French edition by Huntington Smith. The latter has a new portrait of Count Tolstoï from an excellent cabinet photograph recently received from St. Petersburg.

— Not *The Lily of the Valley*, but *Modeste Mignon* is to be the next issue of Roberts Brothers' series of translations from Balzac.

— On the 8th inst. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will have ready *Gentle Breadwinners*, a companion story to *Ten Dollars Enough*, by Mrs. Catherine Owen; *A Century of Ballads*, a comprehensive collection forming a large post-octavo volume, by John Ashton; *Beyond the Shadow*, a volume of poems by Stuart Sterne; a new edition of Mr. Howells's *Their Wedding Journey*; Bunyan's *Grace Abounding*; and, in the Riverside Literature Series, *Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech*.

— Among the books to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in the next few weeks are a *Life of Amos A. Lawrence*, the famous anti-slavery champion, by his son, Rev. William Lawrence of Cambridge, Mass.; *Irish Wonders*, a collection of legends and folk lore gathered by the author during a tour of Ireland, and most sympathetically illustrated; and *Re-Incarnation*, an examination of the doctrine of metempsychosis, by E. D. Walker.

— With regard to the much-debated Chace copyright bill, the suggestion is made that it ought to include a clause providing that every English-printed book copyrighted in this country shall bear upon its title-leaf the words, "Registered at Washington, D. C." Such a requirement would be necessary for the benefit of customs officers in the United States if they are to exclude or appraise special duties upon copyrighted books, and its convenience to importers is obvious. The I. C. A. will please take notice!

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

MEMOIR OF FLEEMING JENKIN. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00

LIFE OF ADAM SMITH. By R. S. Haldane. London: Walter Scott. New York: T. Whittaker. 40c.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL MORLEY. By Edwin Hodder. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $3.00

LIFE AND LABOR. By Samuel Smiles. Harper & Bros.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS, FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1667. Vol. II. No. 103, Cassell's National Library. Cassell & Co. 10c.

LETTERS, SENTENCES, AND MAXIMS. By Lord Chesterfield. Vol. III. Knickerbocker Nuggets. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00

LIFE OF TOBIAS GEORGE SMOLLETT. By David Hannay. London: Walter Scott. New York: T. Whittaker. 40c.

LIFE OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. By Wm. Sharp. London: Walter Scott. New York: T. Whittaker.

Fiction.

HOME AGAIN. By George MacDonald. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

THE ADVENTURES OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN. With Illustrations. Vol. III. Knickerbocker Nuggets. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25

QUEEN MONEY. By the author of *Margaret Kent*. Ticknor & Co. $1.50

MONA'S CHOICE. By Mrs. Alexander. Leisure Hour Series. Henry Holt & Co. 25c.

LOOKING BACKWARD. 2000–1887. By Edward Bellamy. Ticknor & Co.

CHRIST'S FOLK IN THE APENNINE. By Francesca Alexander. John Wiley & Sons. $1.00

TALES OF CHIVALRY AND THE OLDEN TIME. Selected from Works of Sir Walter Scott. Edited with Notes by Wm. J. Rolfe. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

LE MAITRE DE FORGES. Par Georges Ohnet. No. 8. Romans Choisis. Wm. R. Jenkins. 60c.

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GRAZIELLA. Par A. De Lamartine. Wm. R. Jenkins. 40c.

THE STORY OF ANTONY GRACE. By G. Manville Fenn. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

A PHYLLIS OF THE SIERRAS, AND A DRIFT FROM REDWOOD CAMP. By Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00

History.

A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Henry Charles Lea. Vol. II. Harper & Bros.

Juveniles.

THE BOYS OF RIVERTON. By Emily Litmore. Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1.00

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ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY. A Text-book by David J. Hill. Sheldon & Co.

A POPULAR MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY. Katherine E. Hogan. A. Lovell & Co.

FOURTH NATURAL HISTORY READER. By J. G. Wood. Boston School Series. Boston School Supply Co.

APPLETON'S ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES. D. Appleton & Co.

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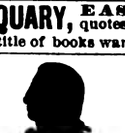

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A PHYLLIS OF THE SIERRAS.*

THE admirers of Mr. Bret Harte, opening this his latest book in the hopes of finding in it evidences of an upward movement of his genius, will be obliged to close it with a sense of disappointment, and settle down to another period of waiting. It leaves upon our mind the impression of an "effort," a labored effort, the product of an overworked and exhausted soil. Let the land have rest, we are forced to cry, and fertilization and fresh seed; such crops as this hardly pay for the raising.

There are two stories in the little book of 215 pages, the relative bulk of which is in the proportion of 17 to 4. The shorter is considerably the better of the two, though it can hardly be called pleasing.

The longer story, "A Phyllis of the Sierras," is one of those combinations of California scenery, mining camp character, and English aristocracy which Mr. Harte is now and then fond of making. The "Phyllis" of this story is one Minty Sharpe, a blacksmith's daughter, a rough, rude, slangy creature, of the type that English people are taught by such writers as Bret Harte and such performers as Buffalo Bill to think truly and nationally American, but which are intensely and repulsively local. This coarse and loud-mouthed Minty, doing temporary servant's duty at a cabin on the edge of the Grand Cañon, loses her heart to a young scion of English nobility visiting there for his health, and her passion presumably carries her and her father afterwards to his home in England, with what result the reader is left to imagine. The single point of beauty in this rather objectless tale is the powerful suggestion — hardly more than that — of the romantic scene where young Mainwaring finds asylum and entertainment at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and Miss Mary — the cottage with its veranda overhanging the abyss. "At the first glance it [the abyss] seemed so narrow that a rifle-shot could have crossed its tranquil depths; but a second look at the comparative size of the trees on the opposite mountain convinced him [Mainwaring] of his error. A nearer survey of the abyss also showed him that instead of its walls being perpendicular they were made of successive ledges or terraces to the valley below. Yet the air was so still, and the outlines so clearly cut, that they might have been only the reflections of the mountains around him cast upon the placid mirror of a lake. The spectacle arrested him, as it arrested all men, by some occult power beyond the mere attraction of beauty or magnitude; even the teamster never passed it without the tribute of a stone or broken twig tossed into its immeasurable profundity."

It is impossible to resist the spell which this mighty element in the landscape casts over the imagination. But the people who stand against it are common and uninteresting, and their love fortunes do not win our sympathy.

In "A Drift from Redwood Camp" we have a striking situation, with a measure of probability behind it. A white adventurer, to save his life, takes advantage of a peculiar turn of circumstances to palm himself off on a band of hostile Indians as a supernatural being, and is accepted by them for chief, until a kiss which he forcibly bestows upon the wife of a visiting Indian agent, a Mrs. Dall, betrays his identity. Tragedy ends this slight border romance, but it serves no particular purpose.

* A Phyllis of the Sierras, and a Drift from Redwood Camp. By Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.

AUBREY DE VERE'S ESSAYS.*

THE subject of the larger part of these two volumes of thoughtful criticism, conveyed in a style of singular charm, is "the most solid mass of deep-hearted and authentic poetry which has been bestowed on England by any poet since the Elizabethan age," and its author. The few who are the fortunate readers of Aubrey de Vere's own poems will not need to be told that William Wordsworth is intended by these words, quoted from the paper of "Recollections" in the second volume of these essays. Of Wordsworth Mr. De Vere has been a convinced and worthy disciple from his earliest years of judgment. In the essay on the "Genius and Passion of Wordsworth," from much of which one finds it impossible to differ, he has attempted, however, the doubtful task of proving Wordsworth to be a poet of passion. It is evident, at once, that "passion" must change its meaning in no small degree if we are to apply it both to Byron and to the author of the *Excursion*. "The truth is," such is Mr. De Vere's fundamental contention, "that no quality belongs to his poetry more eminently — if we exclude from passion all that might more properly be termed either sensuous instinct or sensational energy of phrase, and if we regard passion rather as it exists in its profounder form and expresses itself with its subtler strength — than as it is manifested in its coarser and more ordinary appeals." "The whole of Wordsworth's nature was impassioned, body and spirit, intellect and imagination; and for that reason he could afford to spend its poetic passion upon a vast range of themes."

To us Mr. De Vere seems to do violence to our language in extending the meaning of "passionate" to mark such poems as "The Leech Gatherer" and "The Happy Warrior," *compassionate* and moving as is the first, noble and soul-inspiring as is the second of these. Yet it is to the definition of the word, and not to the application of the word, *as defined*, to Wordsworth, that we object. The definition granted, this essay and the one that follows, on the wisdom and truth of Wordsworth's poetry, form one of the finest estimates of the poet of Rydal Mount which later literature can show. The latter essay sets forth Wordsworth as the philosophic poet, to become which was his paramount aim, he himself said; the great nineteenth-century teacher of "the seasoned wisdom of a complete intellect and of a well-balanced being; the wisdom which has no pride, no littleness, and no contentiousness, and which is derived at once from experience and from something greater, without which moral experience could never have been formed."

The first two essays on Spenser's poetry have the same aim, namely, to give the author of the *Faery Queen* his due place as a philosophic poet, a philosopher of the humanities. The sense in which Mr. De Vere admires philosophy in poetry will appear from his distaste for Lucretius, which renders him unable to do justice to one of the greatest poems of antiquity, and his thorough appreciation of Sir Henry Taylor, to whom five of the shorter essays are devoted. *Philip Van Artevelde*, that "remarkable work, so substantial in its materials, so manly in its structure, so severe in its style, and so gravely impressive in spirit and in general tendency," receives a full discussion, which we may trust will do somewhat to revive interest in a drama far superior to the poet laureate's efforts.

Essays on Shelley and Keats, Landor's poetry, subjective difficulties in religion (an interesting specimen of the best Roman Catholic apologetic for religion in general), and on St Aloysius Gonzaga ("a crooked piece of iron" he called himself, "come into religion to be made straight by the hammer

* Essays, Chiefly on Poetry. By Aubrey de Vere, LL. D. In two vols. pp. 314 and 295. Macmillan & Co. $4.00.

of mortification and penance") complete this collection, which lovers of thoughtful poetry will do well not to neglect.

MR. FROUDE IN THE WEST INDIES.*

THE winter trip from England to the West Indies described in this book is just a year old. It was on the 30th of December, 1886, that the author, now a veteran of nearly seventy years, set sail out of the frosty air of Southampton for the summery islands of the southwest Atlantic. On the 12th of January he was anchored in one of the harbors of Barbadoes. And so a year ago this frosty, snowy February of ours, he was lounging amid the tropic luxuriance and soft breezes of the Little Antilles. Mr. Froude could not write even a book of travels without its being also a book of political reflections, economic moralizings, and historical perspectives, and this book is all of that while being at the same time a vivid panorama of West Indian scenery and life. Shall we call it a quarrelsome book? It is not exactly that. Perhaps querulous would be a juster epithet than quarrelsome. Mr. Froude is out of patience with the English at many points. He admires England in India, but condemns England in Ireland. He mourns the decadence of English interest, English population, English authority, English ascendency in the West Indies, where he would have England make her power felt as wisely, as prosperously, as brilliantly as he thinks it has been felt in the East.

The twenty-two chapters of the present work fall naturally into five divisions of unequal lengths, of which the first relates to Barbadoes, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Trinidad; the second to Dominica, which Mr. Froude thinks is the pearl of the whole collection; the third to Jamaica; the fourth to Cuba; and the fifth to Hayti. Martinique and Guadeloupe, as French possessions, do not engage his attention at all. Cuba, as intensely Spanish and inconveniently infested by troops of noisy Americans — including an extremely disagreeable type of piano-playing women — does not greatly interest him. Of Hayti, the "Black Republic," he gives a passing but far from a pleasing picture, as for example, this glimpse on landing at Port au Prince:

> We were in a Paris of the gutter, with *boulevards* and *places*, *fiacres* and crimson parasols. The boulevards were littered with the refuse of the houses and were foul as pigsties, and the ladies under the parasols were picking their way along them in Parisian boots and silk dresses. I saw a *fiacre* broken down in a black pool out of which a blacker ladyship was scrambling. Fever breeds so prodigally in that pestilential squalor that 40,000 people were estimated to have died of it in a single year. There were shops and stores and streets, men and women in tawdry European costumes, and officers on horseback with a tatter of lace and gilding. We passed up the principal avenue, which opened on the market place. Above the market was the cathedral, more hideous than even the Mormon temple at Salt Lake. It was full of ladies; the rank, beauty, and fashion of Port au Prince were at their morning mass, for they are Catholics with African beliefs underneath. . . . Those who knew well what they were speaking about assured me that Hayti was the most ridiculous caricature of civilisation in the whole world.

Far different from this is the scene which Mr. Froude found at Cherry Garden, a famous plantation which he visited in the outskirts of Kingston, Jamaica:

> It lies just at the foot of the Blue Mountains, where the gradual slope from the sea begins to become steep. The plain of Kingston lay stretched before me, with its woods and cornfields and villas, the long straggling town, the ships at anchor in the harbour, the steamers passing in and out with their long trails of smoke, the sand-spit like a thin gray line lying upon the water, as the natural breakwater by which the harbour is formed, and beyond it the broad blue expanse of the Caribbean Sea. The foreground was like an English park, studded over with handsome forest trees and broken by the rains into picturesque ravines. Some acres were planted with oranges of the choicer sorts, as an experiment to show what Jamaica could do, but they were as yet young and had not come into bearing. Round the houses were gardens where the treasures of our hot-houses were carelessly and lavishly scattered. Stephanotis trailed along the railing or climbed over the trellis. Oleanders white and pink waved over marble basins, and were sprinkled by the spray from spouting fountains. Crotons stood about in tubs, not small plants as we know them, but large shrubs; great purple or parti-coloured bushes. They have a fancy for crotons in the West Indies; I suppose as a change from the monotony of green. I cannot share it. A red leaf, except in autumn before it falls, is a kind of monster, and I am glad that Nature has made so few of them. In the shade of the trees behind the house was a collection of orchids, the most perfect, I believe, in the island.

"As to natural beauty," says Mr. Froude, "the West Indian Islands are like Scott's novels, where we admire most the one which we have read the last." But in his judgment "Dominica bears the palm away from all of them." The following bit of Dominican interior we are sure the reader will enjoy:

> One morning Mr. F— took me a walk up the Roseau River, an ample stream even in what is called the dry season, with deep pools full of eels and mullet. We entered among the hills which were rising steep above us. The valley grew deeper, or rather there were a series of valleys, gorges dense with forest, which had been torn out by the cataracts. The path was like the mule tracks of the Alps, cut in other days along the sides of the precipices with remnants of old conduits which supplied water to the mills below. Rich odorous acacias bent over us. The flowers, the trees, the birds, the insects, were a maze of perfume and loveliness. Occasionally some valley opposite the sun would be spanned by a rainbow as the rays shone through a morning shower out of the blue sky. We wandered on and on, wading through tributary brooks, stopping every minute to examine some new fern or plant, peasant women and children meeting us at intervals on their way into the town. There were trees to take shelter under when indispensable, which even the rain of Dominica could not penetrate. Small black boys and girls went about under the trees, gathering the large lemon-shaped fruit which lay on the ground thick as apples in a West of England orchard.

The burden under which Mr. Froude's soul groans as he surveys this fertile and productive nature is the thought that England is letting it slip through her fingers. Through all the English possessions in the West Indies English influence is dying out, and American influence is creeping in. Trade is already turning from Great Britain to the United States. The value of property is decaying. The blacks are rapidly increasing in numbers and in political power. Black constitutional governments, of the Haytian type, are not a pledge of political security, social order, or commercial prosperity. There begins to be talk of possible annexation to the United States; England is looked upon as having deserted her wards. Mr. Froude calls upon his government to adopt a new policy ere it is too late. There must be a new, vigorous, sagacious, and humane colonial administration. And to this end the book is a powerful appeal.

It is another valuable book without an index, but it has an analytic table of contents, and eight passable wood-cuts after drawings by Mr. Froude's own pencil. That it is a low-spirited book from the English standpoint we have sufficiently indicated, but there is no reason why Americans should not read it with thorough enjoyment of the charming scenery and climate it depicts, and with a quiet chuckle over the author's arraignment of the authorities of his mighty "empire."

*The English in the West Indies. By James Anthony Froude. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.*

MR. BALLOU is one of the most indefatigable of modern travelers, and he is a traveler of malice prepense; he goes forth to see and he comes home to make books. When the line of his observation is off the beaten track, where he is thrown upon his own resources and has no historical lore to draw upon, the book is pretty sure to be a good one. We remember a volume of his upon Cuba, as a fresh and original study, and the present volume is at points superior to the other. The theme is broad and the field comparatively unhackneyed. To Mr. Ballou belongs the honor of revealing to his countrymen the new world that is growing up so rapidly in the South Pacific. We are wont to think of Australia and New Zealand as wild countries, but Mr. Ballou finds there a civilization and luxury comparable to our own and presenting some features that Americans may well envy. Mr. Ballou continues to write sentences without subjects, and he occasionally relapses into the most astonishing platitudes, as where he remarks (p. 324) that "the farther we proceed either north or south from the equatorial line, or center of the globe, the cooler we shall find the climate"— but shortcomings

*Under the Southern Cross; or, Travels in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Samoa, and Other Pacific Islands. By Maturin M. Ballou. Ticknor & Co. $1.50.

like these are not serious. The subjectless sentences are generally intelligible, and one can skip the platitudes. We regret more to say that in some of his reports, as of the Sandwich Islands, for example, he is unjust and inaccurate.

Mr. Ballou stopped on the way at the Sandwich Islands long enough to take the measure of Kalakaua — Kalaka*n*a, the careless types have it (p. 23) — whom he found to be a more than ordinarily intelligent man, given to excessive gin drinking, grossly sensual in his habits, intensely superstitious, and ready to sell his favor to the first comer. Mr. Ballou predicts the near establishment of a republic in Hawaii and speaks warmly of the relations now existing between that country and the United States. The reciprocity treaty has fostered an immense trade and the ultimate result is easily foreshadowed. "While England and Germany are watching for chances to 'annex' coaling stations and small groups of islands in the Pacific, we virtually have the most admirable one in our own hands" (p. 47). But his general account of the islands contains many misstatements, founded on hearsay, superficial surveys, or prejudice, and certain to leave a wrong impression.

With regard to the Samoan Islands, Mr. Ballou accuses the German government of exercising toward the natives a policy of harsh and shameful oppression, appropriating their lands and robbing them in every possible manner. The revolution of a year ago was, he says, incited by the Germans to advance their own interests. The natives, now about 35,000 in number, are fast dying out. They are an inoffensive and frugal people with few vices. A missionary who had been five years among them is reported as saying that Christianity seemed to be powerless to rid them of the bondage of superstition. An old chief practiced the rites of both the new religion and his ancient faith, and when rebuked for his idolatrous worship replied, "Me fish with two hook," signifying that by practicing both creeds he would have two chances of salvation.

The pages devoted to Australia begin with an array of suggestive statistics. With a population of three million the colonies raise an annual revenue greater than the combined revenues of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, and Greece. Seventy-five million sheep graze within their territories. The combined annual exports and imports average two hundred dollars per capita, or twice the trade of Great Britain for each unit of population. Two hundred million dollars have been expended on railroads; there are thirty thousand miles of telegraph line; during the decade between 1870 and 1880 the population of New Zealand doubled. The great cities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide are made the subjects of eulogiums for their broad thoroughfares, their magnificent buildings, their vast systems of public parks, their botanical gardens, their schools and universities, their excellent newspapers, their public libraries, their art galleries, and their attractive surroundings. The public library of Sydney is exceptionally well managed. From it books are sent in boxes of one hundred volumes each all over New South Wales free of transportation, upon application from town authorities, who sign a bond making themselves responsible for the return of the books within a given period.

The one serious blot upon the social condition of the Australian cities is intemperance. Sydney is said to have more gin palaces and tap-rooms within equal areas than London. Labor combinations are credited by Mr. Ballou with being responsible for a good deal of evil. Workmen are terrorized by the unions and mechanical industries are seriously impeded. The eight-hour system and the Saturday half-holiday result in much dissipation.

Mr. Ballou has something to say of wool growing and of the new method of shearing sheep by machinery. In Queensland it is thought that sugar may take the place of wool as the chief production. The coal mines of New South Wales and Queensland are regarded as of more value than the gold mines of Victoria and South Australia. The Chinese are an important element of the population, for they are the market gardeners of Australia, supplying householders in all the cities directly, without the intervention of middle-men. The general necessity for an adequate system of irrigation, if the waste lands of the interior are to be made available for agricultural or pastoral purposes, is abundantly realized, but nothing as yet has been done toward securing the desired end. In South Australia the culture of the grape and wine-making is becoming an important industry in the hands of Germans, who form one of the best class of settlers. Concerning manners and customs in Australia Mr. Ballou seems to have been chiefly impressed with the short hair of the women and the "almost universal" disposition to misplace the letter *h* — "a habit which appears to be infectious."

Mr. Ballou heard a great deal about federation in Australia, but it did not seem to be a very popular project. The bitterest rivalry exists between the different colonies, and the "loyalist" party, still strong, recognizing that federation means ultimately independence of Great Britain, give no favor to the idea. The conflicting tariff laws of the several sections tend to keep up a feeling of animosity. Those of New South Wales and Victoria are particularly harsh. "The mass of the people favor free trade, but the leaders and the officials favor high tariff, for they realize a living through the collecting of dues that arise under its provisions." The assertion is made that fifty per cent of the aggregate revenue goes to maintain the customs machinery.

Tasmania, as depicted by Mr. Ballou, is little short of a paradise, well deserving the Australian appellation of "the Eden of the Colonies." Its area is not quite that of Ireland; its climate has no extremes of heat or cold; the soil is singularly fertile; its scenery is varied and delightful; it has excellent harbors; the women are handsome, the men dignified and intelligent; there is a general air of prosperity and good taste. "Tasmania might be a big slice detached from England and drifted into the South Sea."

Not the least valuable portion of Mr. Ballou's book is devoted to New Zealand, whose natural resources are circumstantially described. The author spent some time among the Maoris, or aborigines, and his accounts of them are of considerable interest. New Zealand, in spite of its natural advantages, seems to be the least prosperous of the South Sea colonies. The business depression observed at Auckland and elsewhere is ascribed to "the arbitrary acts of the labor unions." The public debt is very large, and a new loan is needed for which no security can be given. The labor unions are jealous of immigration and strive to prevent it in all possible ways. Mr. Ballou thinks that a wholesome course of despotism would be highly beneficial, "until people who are ignorant of what is best for them are taught a little common sense." We regret to be obliged once more to chronicle Mr. Ballou as a man who sends forth a book of travels unprovided with an index.

SAMUEL MORLEY.*

ON the whole the most striking item in this interesting and impressive biography, a handsome octavo of over 500 pages, is a leaf in the appendix, giving "a list of religious, philanthropic, and other institutions represented by deputations at the funeral of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, Abury Park Cemetery, September 10, 1886, with all of which he was more or less directly connected." There are *ninety-seven* of them, temperance organizations, colleges, missionary societies, denominational boards, benevolent funds, trustees, clubs, corporations, unions, schools, etc., etc., etc. We do not know when we have read the story of a life which had so many official relations to other lives, which was so interwoven with other interests besides its own.

The first and conspicuous aspect of Mr. Morley's career is that of capacity and success in business. He was born into an established and famous factory of hosiery at Nottingham, of which in time he became the head, and which his sagacity, energy, and probity developed into one of the largest and most profitable industries in Great Britain. With its shops in and about Nottingham and its headquarters in Wood Street,

*The Life of Samuel Morley. By Edwin Hodder. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $3.00.

London, the concern grew to be the largest of its class in the United Kingdom. It became a spectacle even to the eyes of Taine. "Nothing," said the acute and philosophic French critic, "can shake the house of Morley." Seven factories were run by the house, giving employment all told to about eight thousand hands. "'Morley's factories' were the best in the north midlands; special attention was given to cleanliness, light, and ventilation; and, above all, the fullest and freest fraternity was established between capital and labor, between master and workman, merchant and clerks. He always sought to make the interest of his work-people identical with his own. He paid the 'top price' for labor, and on all articles was invariably the first to give an advance and the last to take it off. . . . His influence was such as to raise the whole moral tone of commercial life in the city; his wealth was that of a king among merchant princes. . . . He was no speculator, no adventurer, but there was no one who ever felt a 'keener delight in a bargain, or was quicker to perceive a business opportunity.' . . . He never intrusted to other hands the work that could be done by himself. Although, by a system of junior partnerships, he had gathered immediately around him the most zealous and faithful of his employés, and given them a share in the success to which they contributed — a share of honor as well as of gain — Mr. Morley was always 'the firm;' it was his hand that guided and controlled everything, his eye that watched day by day the progress, or otherwise, of each department. The correspondence of the firm was enormous. At one time the average number of letters received in Wood Street by the first post was 2,000 per diem, and from 60 to 100 by every succeeding post throughout the day — the largest number of letters, according to the statement of the post office authorities, received by any private firm in London."

Mr. Morley's private correspondence took on similar proportions. When, in 1881, he returned from a short and hurried trip to the United States, he found awaiting him an accumulation of 2,000 letters which required his personal attention.

Such a man, of course, came into large request for public service, and his life linked itself in with one interest after another, civil, religious, charitable, educational, until he was one of the most heavily laden of men. At an early day his interest was warmly enlisted in political reform, especially in the abolition of church rates and the improvement of the civil service, and the seat in the House of Commons to which he was naturally enough chosen brought him into relations with Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gladstone, which continued friendly while life allowed. In churchmanship a strenuous Non-conformist, he was on terms of familiar intimacy with Rev. Thomas Binney, the pastor of the Weigh House Chapel, and was the liberal and faithful servant of his denomination at every turn. His zeal for city missions and popular evangelization knew no limits; and his purse was as ready as his hand for every good work. "I feel £500 a year for five years" was one of his quaint ways of expressing his practical sympathy with a good object. He labored intelligently and generously for church extension, the education of the masses, the promotion of temperance, and the spread of lay evangelism, and brought to bear all his large resources of administrative ability and ample wealth to reinforce the work of the church in the world. "I have never had much difficulty in making money," he once said, "but have often been at a loss to know how best to spend it!"

The one inconsistency in Mr. Morley's character, a mystery of inconsistency, was his sympathy with our Southern States during the Civil War. His letter on this subject, printed on pp. 161, 162, is the single discordant note in all the symphony of lofty feeling and noble living of which his life was the performance.

The most readable and instructive of these twenty-three chapters are the 11th, "Home Life," the 12th, "In Business," and the 19th, "At Hall Place," the latter descriptive of his country life in the village of Leigh, where he did so much in so many ways, as a squire, for the well-being of his tenants, and worked hand in hand with the vicar of the parish along many Christian lines. The chapter on his business life might well be printed as a tract for circulation among young men. His family life, too, was as beautiful as his business life was wholesome. He was a great lover of home, and between him and his many children a perfect confidence reigned. The letters that passed between them are touching illustrations of filial trust and parental sympathy. Yet his work was always with him. "It was his habit to take with him, wherever he went, a black morocco leather bag, in which he would carry bundles of unanswered letters, notes of speeches, cuttings from newspapers, and pamphlets, until it was full to overflowing. . . . The black bag was a standing joke in the household; it was ever with him at home and abroad, and there was always in it more than enough to occupy him in the evening at home, while his children pursued their occupations."

His single passion of pleasure was a love of horseflesh, and it was good to see him driving his phaeton, "with a steady hand and a quick eye," through the crowded streets of London.

One such story as this, with its practical exemplifications of industry, honesty, thrift, sagacity, and the ministering spirit, is worth a dozen treatises and a score of tracts on the abstract principles of success in life; it is a book that we wish every man, and particularly every young man, would read.

FOUR ESSAYS IN DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

FOR sustained emotion that never becomes turgid; for clear portrayal of widely divergent characters; for splendor of imagination without excess of art; for rich beauty of form devoid of ornate extravagance, Mr. Swinburne's *Locrine*[1] has hardly been equaled, certainly never surpassed, by any other work from his pen. In these days of aggressive realism a play written in rhymed pentameters must necessarily be a closet drama, and indeed *Locrine* has neither movement nor variety enough to admit of stage representation; but when the reader has once surrendered to the poet's method and has caught the full swing of the majestic versification, he will be carried on, without let or hindrance, to the end. The very simplicity of the plot and the absence of scenic details give the production distinct and noteworthy power. The author has concentrated all his impetuous forces on the representation of the seven people making up the dramatis personæ, and it is no exaggeration to say that they justify his conception of them in every word they utter. The story is, briefly, that Locrine, king of Britain, has taken captive many years before in conquering the invading Scythians a German princess, Estrild, and won by her loveliness, has made a bower for her in Essex, where she has borne him a daughter, Sabina. At the opening of the first act, news of the intrigue has come to the ears of Guendolen, Locrine's cousin and queen. Her jealousy is aroused, and aided by the machinations of Locrine's brother, Camber, king of Wales, and by the treachery of Debon, lord chamberlain to Locrine, she spurs on her son, Madan, to avenge the wrong. Camber, Guendolen, and Madan stir up a revolt, join forces, and make war on Locrine, who arrives at Estrild's bower mortally wounded. He dies in her arms; Estrild stabs herself; and Sabina leaps into the river and is drowned. The characters are all strongly outlined. Locrine is the personification of sensual love; he is strong and brave, and fair to look upon, and he is conscious of no evil in his action. Guendolen is a magnificent type of womanhood; in spite of her jealousy and anger Locrine is her god, and she worships him even when fallen. Estrild is soft and gracious and winning; when her lord is dead she has nothing to live for. Camber and Debon are admirably depicted, each in his way; Madan is human in his swerving fidelity from mother to father and back again to mother; and Sabina is an exquisite creation — a Shakespearian flower blooming scathless amid the fire of lust, the fear of hate, and the terror of death.

For the plot and characters of *The Sentence*[2] Mrs. Webster has gone to an incident in the legends of imperial Rome. Stellio, a Roman knight, is married to Lælia, and loves Æonia, a young widow. That he may have opportunity to pursue his courtship he takes Lælia and his children to Æonia's villa at Baiæ, and there, on the terrace overlooking the sea, Lælia comes suddenly upon the lovers, and hears Stellio unfolding a plan by which she is to be poisoned. Overcome with grief she flings herself over the cliff and drowns. After a time preparations go forward for the marriage of Stellio and Æonia. But the emperor, Caligula, who has been the devoted friend of Lælia, has kept watch upon the actions of the lovers, and knows the cause of Lælia's death. He hastens on the arrangements for the wedding, and then sends word to Æonia that if she will kill Stellio she shall be the wife of the emperor. At the wedding banquet she gives Stellio poison, and then, at Caligula's bidding, stabs him. The emperor calls in the guests, tells them the story, offers to fulfill his promise of marriage with Æonia, and then exiles her to Pandataria. There are many strong

[1] Locrine: A Tragedy. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. John B. Alden.

[2] The Sentence: A Drama. By Augusta Webster. Scribner & Welford.

scenes in the play, which is written in irregular blank verse, and the intensity of the action is noteworthy. The study of Caligula is masterly — whether true or not is another question.

In choosing the career of *Robert Emmet*[3] as the theme of a tragedy, Mr. Clarke has been actuated by something more than artistic motives. The pure and lofty patriotism of this young hero has appealed to the author as it must to all who are familiar with the history of his life and death. Mr. Clarke has evidently mastered his subject thoroughly, and his conception of Emmet's character is worked out to a finished portrait. With the other dramatis personæ — there are more than twenty in all — he is not so successful; yet Sarah Curran, Emmet's love, Delany, the weak, recreant rival, Sir Wilkins McCue, the worldly-minded Tory, and Malachi Fleming, the spy and traitor, are all better than shadows. The prison scene is, to our way of thinking, very much overdrawn. Even Robert Emmet in his last moments never could have indulged in such an artificial outburst of rhetoric as is here put into his mouth during his final interview with Miss Curran. Nevertheless, the tragedy has decided merit. It is written in prose, for one thing, and therefore always is intelligible; and the reproductions of artotype and miniature are of permanent interest.

With Mr. Warner's *Madalena*[4] we are taken to Venice at a time when Leonello is the reigning duke and there is war with Genoa. Two young lords, Julio and Eugenio, are rivals for the command of the Venetian forces, and the choice falling on Julio, Eugenio gives way to envy, although he accepts the post of lieutenant to Julio. Now Julio is the declared lover of Madalena, the duke's daughter, and Eugenio inspires two mad-caps, his betrothed Laura, the duke's niece, and his sister Catarina, to believe that it will be great fun to make Julio think, while absent in the field, that Madalena has transferred her affections to another. The scheme works to perfection. An old courtier, Jacopo, is made a victim of these wicked young women's wiles, is persuaded that Madalena is in love with him, and makes a great ass of himself. Julio deserts the army on the eve of battle to demand an explanation of Madalena, and is clapped into prison. The duke then takes control of matters, and after the mischief-makers are duly frightened there is a general pardon and a happy reunion of loving hearts. The drama is written partly in prose, partly in blank verse. It has spirit, and the movement is sufficiently varied. The style is terse, lucid, and vigorous. Laura and Catarina are truly witty, and Jacopo is the embodiment of malign foolishness. For these characters as well as for the servant, Astolfo, Mr. Warner has drawn from Shakespearian prototypes. It is to his honor that he has done so successfully, and that one can follow the gambols of these pseudo Rosalinds and the tergiversations of the mock Falstaff with something like real enjoyment.

[3] Robert Emmet: A Tragedy of Irish History. By Joseph I. C. Clarke. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

[4] Madalena; or, The Maid's Mischief: A Drama. By Theodore Davenport Warner. J. B. Lippincott Co.

— Mr. Simmons is steadily advancing at Rome his work on the statue of Longfellow for the city of Portland, Maine. The statue will be of bronze, and show the poet sitting, with a collection of books at his feet. It will be mounted on a granite pedestal, and be erected in State Street square. The total expense of the work is estimated at above $10,000, of which a good part has been raised in $10 subscriptions.

MINOR NOTICES.

A Frenchman in Ireland.

Ireland's Disease. Notes and Impressions by Philippe Daryl. [George Routledge & Sons. $1.25.]

This extremely readable and forcible volume is made up of letters addressed to the Parisian journal *Le Temps*. M. Daryl spent the summer months of the last two years in Ireland, and this is his own English version of what he saw there. It is a sickening story of poverty and oppression, of a land, fertile and beautiful, wasting under a "chronic and constitutional disease," and a people cut off from ownership of the soil once theirs in common property. "The fraudulent origin of individual appropriation is even to our own day the true root of the desperate resistance that the Irish tenant invariably opposes to eviction." England has also discouraged and repressed industrial enterprise, and after having "for centuries systematically trained the Irish to poverty, idleness, and drink," she crowns "her work with calumny" by bringing forward their vices as an excuse for herself. M. Daryl is an earnest champion of Ireland, one sees, but the contrast which he draws between that unhappy realm and Corsica, peaceful and rejoicing under French rule, is a very damaging one. The case of Miss Crawford shows how much a policy of kindness and concession can do in settling land troubles in Ireland. M. Daryl has given a graphic account of the forlorn condition of the country today, from close personal observation, and his remedy is: "1st, the expropriation of the landlords, with a fair indemnity (much below that proposed by Mr. Gladstone) to the profit of the Irish tenantry; and 2d, the extension to Ireland of home rule, which is the invariable rule of all British possessions, near or far." Gladstone, he declares, "is actually the only statesman in Europe who follows a policy of principle, the only one seeking the triumph of his opinions by the sole help of reason . . . a truly modern statesman, destined to be set by history above all his contemporaries if only he succeeds in carrying out his great enterprise." M. Daryl's work is one of the most effective pleas for home rule yet published.

Animal Magnetism.

Animal Magnetism. By Alfred Binet and Charles Féré. [D. Appleton & Co.]

This recent volume of the International Scientific Series, by two physicians of the Salpêtrière hospital at Paris, discusses a subject of very general present interest. It does not profess to be a complete treatise, but it gives first a brief sketch of the history of the theory of animal magnetism, beginning with the charlatan Mesmer and the Marquis de Puységur, the honest discoverer of artificial somnambulism in 1784, and coming down through Dr. Braid and his discoveries in hypnotism to Charcot and Heidenheim, the latest authorities. The body of the work relates the special researches, carried on at the Salpêtrière by the authors, in animal magnetism and hypnotism. Only a small part of this is technical. Hypnotism does not differ essentially from natural sleep, "of which it is in fact only a modification;" it differs by special physical characteristics which "serve as the indication of the extremely complex psychical manifestations which accompany them." The memory of the hypnotized subject is extraordinarily quickened, and his general intelligence is developed in proportion to his sensitiveness. The different stages of hypnotism are thoroughly described and illustrated by an abundance of most interesting cases. Of these we will only mention two: the curious case which serves to explain the bleeding stigmata of religious enthusiasts "who have pictured to themselves the passion of Christ," and the amusing instance of a hypnotized person, who, by suggestion, became unable to see another person X——; so that when X—— put on his hat or cloak it was a subject of great astonishment and instant investigation by the somnambulist, who could see these articles but not the wearer! Both these cases are instances of *suggestion*, which is studied here in detail. Mr. Stuart Cumberland's mind-reading in note is set down by these French doctors as muscular suggestion, produced by very slight movements of which the author is unconscious. A chapter on hypnotism and responsibility concludes a book with which every student of psychology, and especially every person engaged in "psychical research," should make haste to acquaint himself.

A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion. By Geo. W. Williams, LL.D. [Harper & Brothers.] Apart from its intrinsic worth as a contribution to American military history — and that is genuine and substantial — this book possesses peculiar interest from the humanitarian standpoint as well as the literary, in being the production of a young army officer of African blood. The insertion of his portrait is, under the circumstances, a piece of pardonable pride. Doctor Williams, or Colonel or Judge Williams, as we may indifferently call him, for he bears each title, deserves congratulation for the intelligence, discretion, and excellent workmanship with which he has prepared the book. It is a credit to him, to his race, and to their part in the war which ushered in emancipation. Considering our common impressions of the racial source of it, it is remarkably well written. The tendency to "fine writing," which might have been expected, is slight, scarcely noticeable, in fact; the style is manly, modest, strong; the book presents the facts, and presents them in an orderly, dignified, and impressive form.

Studies in Naval History. Biographies. By John Knox Laughton. [Longmans, Green & Co.] Twelve essays in naval biography, collected from the English magazines in which they first appeared. Tested and corrected by the British Admiralty Records. Subjects: Jean de Vienne, of the 14th Century; Colbert; Du Quesne, affording a view of the French navy in the 17th Century; de Suffren; Tegetthoff, a modern study; Paul Jones; and Fortunatus Wright, George Walker, Trouin, Thurot, and Surcouf, so many chapters of privateersmen's history. These latter are full of dramatic color. A book of thorough and careful scholarship, though presenting only outlines, or perhaps we should say portraits within narrow and simple historical frames.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

"People buy everything except books," said Clayton White. "They draw the line at that extravagance. Say a book costs a dollar, a dollar and a half, five dollars—nobody can afford such an outlay. They will wait six months to get a soiled copy from a library—will humiliate themselves to the last degree to borrow it—meanwhile, will spend ten, twenty, thirty, forty, a hundred, five hundred dollars for greenhouse plants or cut flowers; they will purchase trumpery dishes for tables and walls—adorn their own persons with dead birds, feathers, bits of tinsel, glass; they will eat, drink, and be merry; take pains to gratify to the fullest every sordid, material, and sensual inclination they feel. But books!—books are out of the question."—*Queen Money*.

MARY HOWITT.

THE telegraphic announcement of the death at Rome on the 2d inst. of Mary Howitt has the effect of a startling reminiscence, the sound of an echo out of a far-away past. It is a fitting conclusion to so long and so historic a literary life that it should take place in the Eternal City. It seems as if she belonged there among the monuments of antiquity. Here towards the end of the century she dies, and there at the beginning of it she was born, and her gentle, industrious, useful career spans nearly the whole of it, a century that has witnessed more of the progress of science, art, and literature than all the other centuries put together. Is this last comparison too strongly stated? The accumulation, the concentration, of artistic and literary genius witnessed in the present century has been excelled in other centuries, but not the dissemination of it. Mary Howitt had lived to see the people of several great nations sharers by talent in the genius of a few individuals among their ancestors.

The English papers are not at hand as we write, and the American authorities at the same time accessible differ as to the year of her birth, some placing it as far back as 1799, others as late as 1804. In 1804 Priestly and Paley were both living; in 1799 Cowper, Beattie, and Blair. In 1823, before Byron had died, Mary Howitt was a married woman and an author; and at that time Keats and Shelley had been in their graves respectively but two years and one. Mary Howitt, though her work continued on down to within the last ten or fifteen years, belonged essentially to a former generation. She was well-nigh a forgotten figure. Since her husband's death in 1879 almost nothing has been heard of her.

In any grouping of the English authors of the Victorian age William and Mary Howitt must be photographed together. Their names were always bracketed. We never thought of one without the other. They were collaborators in the greater part of their work. They trudged along the path of life side by side and hand in hand, and one and the same simple wreath of laurel answers for the two.

The same year that Mary Botham became Mary Howitt saw the first literary venture of the young husband and wife. Their wedding journey was a pedestrian tour through England, and among the episodes of their life were sojourns in Heidelberg and Australia. Mrs. Howitt had a hand in much of her husband's work, as did he in much of hers, but her independent writings included novels, poems, tales for children, histories, expositions of natural science, and translations from the Norse literature, of which she became fond.

The Howitts were a busy pair. The list of their joint or respective works is a long one, and though their performance is overlooked by some critical historians of English literature, it holds an honorable place therein. They have instructed and entertained several generations, and now that they are again united in the world beyond we place a white stone of kindly remembrance to mark their grave.

THE BEN. PERLEY POORE COLLECTION.

THE collection of autographs and historical manuscripts belonging to the late Ben. Perley Poore, which was offered at auction in Boston this week, too late in the week, however, for us to give any report from the sale, was one of the largest collections ever made in this country. As catalogued it embraced upward of 2,700 lots, and many of these lots comprised several hundred pieces. While almost wholly American in its character, and largely political, it was within these lines extremely valuable and interesting, and in some respects unique. Easily surpassed in general historic amplitude and richness by the famous Sprague collection, and in literary preciousness by the Chamberlain collection, as a representation of the national life of our country, for the past hundred years especially, it must have stood almost without a rival, and it seems a pity that such an accumulation of autographic treasures could not have been secured *en bloc* for some one of our great institutions. Major Poore's long public life at Washington had brought him an opportunity for extending his collection which he certainly improved with extraordinary energy and success.

We can speak of but a few of the striking features of the collection. One was a series representing the successive Congresses of the United States, from the first to the 48th, sixteen lots in all, aggregating nearly 3,000 specimens. Of the federal government there was a complete display by administrations, beginning with Washington's and ending with Arthur's, each President being associated with his Cabinet, and the Senate and House. Of colonial and state Governors there was a long, full line; the Hartford Convention had 17 lots; the Signers of the Declaration—a favorite field with collectors—upwards of 60; New France and Louisiana nearly 40. Upwards of 100 officers of the Revolution and over 130 officers of the War of 1812 were in the collection; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior, Attorneys and Postmasters General, and Speakers of the House by the score; and of the Washington family by itself there were upwards of 50 examples.

Perhaps the gem of the collection was an autographic panorama—if we may so describe it—of the history of American Slavery, in the form of a bound folio of 158 pages, entitled "From Congo to Congress," whose contents, beginning with the bill of sale of a negro to the captain of a vessel on the coast of Africa in 1783, followed the slave step by step down through all the chapters of his American career, through the hands of the Colonization Society, the Abolitionists, Congress, the Kansas-Nebraska Agitation, John Brown's Raid, and the War, to Emancipation, every actor of importance in the whole long drama being represented by his autograph, and the autographs being illustrated with portraits, wood-cuts, and documents in great profusion.

But after all, the pleasure imparted by such a volume as this is more in the preparation of it than in the owning of it, and the same subtle law applies to the passion of autograph collecting as a whole.

*** Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will have the sympathy of a very wide circle of friends, unknown as well as known, in the death of his wife, which took place at the Beacon Street home, Boston, on Monday, the 6th inst., at the age of 69. Mrs. Holmes was a woman of rare character, but of strongly domestic tastes, who, except for her indefatigable services for the relief of the Union soldiers twenty-five years ago, lived little in the public light. Her kingdom was her home. The following passage from the Professor at the Breakfast Table is adduced as fittingly expounding her relation to her famous husband:

Character evolves its best products for home consumption; but, mind you, it takes a deal more to feed a family for 30 years than to make a holiday feast for our neighbors once or twice in our lives. You talk of the fire of genius. Many a blessed woman, who dies unsung and unremembered, has given out more of the real vital heat that keeps the life in human souls, without a spark flitting through her humble chimney to tell the world about it, than would set a dozen theories smoking, or a hundred odes simmering in the brains of so many men of genius.

*** The Austrian Minister of Education has set a good example to be followed in other countries by forbidding the use in the schools under his direction of certain German and other foreign school books on account of their bad print. The noticeable increase of eye weaknesses and disorders among American school children calls for careful attention to the point by our authorities.

*** Mr. M. D. Conway, in a letter to the London *Athenæum* of January 14, speaks of Robert Ingersoll as "author of several books read by the million." We should like to know Mr. M. D. Conway's authority for this figure.

IN HONOR OF LANIER.

THE fame of Sidney Lanier has been growing steadily ever since his death, which occurred six years ago. That he would have taken his place in the front rank of American poets, had he lived to complete in song the ideal purpose which he set before him, no one can doubt who reads the wonderfully sweet and beautiful lyrics which have been given to the world in the volume of his collected poems. Nor are these lyrics

mere disordered fragments. They are fair stones, set carefully here and there, to mark the outlines of his house beautiful. They are the bases of the arches which he longed to build. If there is any one who questions whether Sidney Lanier would have become a great poet, let him fast from all fleshly literature for six days, and purify himself, and sit down in a quiet place to read the "Hymn to the Marshes." He will rise from that poem with tears in his eyes and thanksgiving in his soul.

It was eminently fitting that the forty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Sidney Lanier, Friday, Feb. 3, should have been observed in Baltimore, the city of his adoption, and in the halls of the Johns Hopkins University, with which he was so pleasantly connected in the latter years of his life, by the presentation to the University and dedication of a life-size bronze bust of the poet. The bust was given to the University by Mr. Charles Lanier, a kinsman of the poet. It was cast in Rome, and is the work of the well-known sculptor, Ephraim Keyser. It is an admirable likeness, and the face is full of expression and dignity.

The exercises connected with the dedication of the bust were excedingly fine and appropriate. Mr. Lanier, as is well known, was a musician as well as a poet, and therefore musicians and poets united in doing him honor. The programme, which was listened to by about one hundred and fifty of the leading citizens of Baltimore, consisted almost entirely of poetical tributes, and musical selections, peculiarly suited to the occasion, by the members of the Peabody orchestra, of which Sidney Lanier was a member. The bust of the poet stood upon the stage of Hopkins Hall, wreathed in bays, and resting upon a pedestal of marble from Mr. Lanier's native state — Georgia. On the right was a magnificent floral lyre, bearing in letters of flowers Lanier's own true and beautiful words, "The time needs heart."

President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University opened the exercises with a few felicitous words. "This," he said, "is the anniversary of a poet; it is the jubilee of a poet; and what you will hear today will be almost entirely the words of poets. It falls to me to link together these tributes in a few words of prose, like rubrics of praise and thanksgiving. . . . Here is rosemary for remembrance; here are pansies for thoughts."

Then followed a fragrant wreath of poems contributed by some of the best of our younger writers who knew and loved Lanier. Sweetest of all were the verses by Edith Thomas, written the day previous and sent fresh from her heart, as her tribute to the memory of her poet-friend. The lines are among the finest ever written by Miss Thomas, and will undoubtedly be given to the public. They were inspired, as she said in the accompanying note, by Lanier's own beautiful line, "On the paradise side of the river of death." A long and tender poem by Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull was also read. Two students of Johns Hopkins University, both of them rising poets, read original poems inspired by their personal remembrances of Mr. Lanier, Mr. Richard E. Burton a very delicate and touching sonnet, and Mr. James Cummings a thoughtful ode. Mr. John B. Tabb, whom Lanier called his "Jonathan," also read a very beautiful poem inspired by his long friendship for the dead poet.

James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edmund C. Stedman, and Richard Watson Gilder all sent letters, which were read. Each of them paid high tribute to Mr. Lanier's genius as a poet and lovableness as a man. Mr. Lowell spoke of Lanier's first and only visit to him as one of the sunny memories of his life. Mr. Stedman contrasted Lanier with Keats and Shelley, and found that in Lanier's work which touched a profounder spiritual depth than anything in either of these great lyrists. Dr. Holmes, who always manages to flash his sunny wit over everything, from the mortar and pestle to Parnassus, declared that nothing but pneumonia in the air could have frightened him away from Baltimore on such an occasion as the dedication of a bust of Lanier.

Eloquent remarks were made by President Merrill E. Gates of Rutgers College. President Gates spoke of the lofty purity and the ethical value of Lanier's ideals and their realization, and mourned his death as the loss of one of the noblest of leaders of youth in this country. Selections from Lanier's poems were read by Miss Ward of New York, sister of Lanier's biographer, Dr. Ward. A fine critical estimate of Lanier's "Science of English Verse," prepared by Prof. Tolman of Ripon University, was given in part. The musical programme which followed consisted of the rendering of Lanier's ballad, "The Trees and the Master," set to music by Francis Urban, and also Tennyson's "Love that hath us in the net," set to music by Lanier; together with selections for violin and piano by Profs. Burmeister and Gaul of the Peabody Institute.

Not the least pleasant and appropriate feature of the occasion was the presentation to each person in the audience of a beautiful and specially designed memorial card, the gift of a Boston lady, a sincere admirer of Lanier's life and verse — Mrs. Henry Whitman. The card on one side bears a laurel wreath and the words: "Presentation of a bust of Sidney Lanier to the Johns Hopkins University, February III, MDCCCLXXXVIII, the forty-sixth birthday of the poet. ASPIRO DUM EXSPIRO." On the reverse, together with a beautiful design, are the following lines of Lanier's:

> Ever by day shall my spirit, as one that hath tried thee,
> Labor at leisure in art, till yonder, beside thee,
> My soul shall float, friend, sun,
> The day being done.

JAMES BUCKHAM.

Baltimore, Feb. 4, 1888.

CORRESPONDENCE.

International Copyright.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

The writer of an editorial in the *Literary World* of January 7 (a number which, owing to a mischance, has only today reached my desk), in referring to the organization of the Boston Copyright Association, speaks of copyright as a "species of protection." The words used are:

"For what is copyright but a species of protection? and what is international copyright but a bulwark erected by protection against free trade? From this point of view, the spectacle of President Eliot presiding at an international copyright meeting one day and appearing the next as a sympathetic guest at an anti-tariff dinner, is one to be pondered."

This "point of view" shows, as it seems to me, a confusion of thought based upon a misconception of the actual meaning of the terms "protection" and "free trade;" and as such misconception has before now stood in the way of a proper understanding of the grounds on which are based the claims of an author to the control of his productions, I think it worth while to ask you to give me space to correct it.

The difficulty is really due to the poverty of our language, which uses the term "protection" to express two entirely different things, and the same is true of the terms "free trade" and "monopoly," which also have been largely misapplied in the discussion of questions of copyright. The "protection" for which the author asks is simply his portion of the benefit of the machinery organized by society for the defense of individual property against unauthorized appropriation. He is in the position of a gardener whose labor has produced a crop of strawberries, and who, in order to retain for his own use the results of this labor, asks for his share of the policeman.

In the sense, however, in which it is used in the article in question the term stands for something entirely different. The "protection" to which your writer was referring is the system under which one producer is given by legislation the right to tax directly the labor of another producer, and also to tax indirectly (to the extent of any increase caused by such taxation in the average selling price) all the consumers of the things produced.

The author, however, asks for no legislation of this kind. In securing copyright for his "History of the United States," Professor McMaster secures simply the control of the sales of his own work. He does not ask the government to further the sale of his history by putting a tax upon the production or the sale of any other history of the United States, for instance that written by the foreigner Von Holst. The production of future histories of the United States, by American or foreign writers, is not going to be impeded by any privilege conceded to or demanded by McMaster. In like manner the conceding to Justin McCarthy, under an international copyright, of the control of his "History of our Own Times" would, of course, in no manner have stood in the way of the production of any number of competing histories covering the same period.

The "free trader" in the accepted signification of the term, and the person who is opposing copyright and talking about "free trade in books," are two very different individuals. The former claims for each producer the liberty to do what he will with that which he has produced, such liberty including the right to procure in exchange for the same (subject only to the taxes necessary for the support of the government and for his share of the policeman) the products of any other producers, whether fellow-citizens or not. He wishes, for instance, to purchase with money made out of wheat a ship built on the Clyde, and he would be free to apply in this way the result of his labor and thus to secure further proceeds from these results if it were not for the existence of an objecting individual or group of individuals in Maine or Pennsylvania. The man who talks about "free trade in books," however, meaning thereby the right to appropriate what another has produced, aims to obtain cer-

tain proceeds which he could not have secured but for the existence and the labor of another man, namely, the author of the material to be appropriated.

In like manner the opponent of any international copyright, or the supporter of the misleading Pearsall-Smith scheme of open publishing (which may be appropriately classified as "copywrong") describes as a "monopoly" the right of an author to control the sale of his productions. The dictionary justifies him in such use of the word, which means, of course, simply "single sale," or sale controlled by a single person. The term is, however, at present, in its general use associated with something very different, and its application to copyright is misleading and unjustifiable.

The popular understanding of the term "monopoly" covers the appropriation, under legislation, by an individual or a group of individuals, of some portion of the property of the community or of the facilities belonging to the community, which, if it were not for such legislation, would remain free to all. In this sense a Pacific railway, to which has been conceded the sole use of a route across the continent and the fee of some thousands of acres of public lands, is a monopoly; a horse railway, with a charter for the exclusive use of certain public highways, is a monopoly; and a telephone company, with a patent under which it prevents the construction of other telephones, and with privileges, thus made exclusive, for the use of its wires, of traversing both public and private property, is a monopoly. The control of a book by the man whose labor has produced the book is not a monopoly, for the existence of such a book does not in any degree stand in the way of the production and sale of any number of books of the same character, and addressed to the same class of readers, and its production has in no degree lessened the extent of the facilities or of the property belonging to the public.

The importance of securing at this time, when international copyright is a matter of pending legislation, the widest possible understanding of the grounds upon which rests the claim of the author to the control of his productions, is my excuse for troubling you with this letter.

Yours very truly,

Geo. Haven Putnam.

New York, January 30, 1888.

Books in One Syllable.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

Your pithy sentence in condemnation of the "words of one syllable" plan of instructive writing for children, in the issue of Feb. 4, ought to be expanded to a page and applied to the entire modern system of soaking up knowledge into pap for babies, which I believe to be false in theory and mischievous in practice. As soon as a child's brain is developed enough to grasp ideas at all, it can grasp them in any reasonably lucid language, and if they are a little above its head so much the better. Fancy all children not reading any English classic till they can fully comprehend that classic! We should have a generation absolutely without cultivated literary taste. I am reading Parkman to my boy of eight, and he vigorously objects to its being simplified, condensed, or abridged in any way; and I shall never again get the uplifting delight from a history that I did from Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" when I was nine. One of the first rules of education ought to be, never to allow a child to read a book on any serious subject written for children. F. M.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 6.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

— Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's last publication, privately printed, is *A Dictionary of Misprints found in Printed Books of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* "Compiled for the Use of Verbal Critics, and especially for those who are engaged in editing the Works of Shakespeare and our other Early Dramatists." One half of each page is left blank for manuscript additions.

— The "Leopold Shakspere" has reached its 52d thousand.

— Among the jubilee gifts just sent to the Bishop of Rome was a collection of Roman Catholic books published in England during the past fifty years, consisting, says the *Athenæum*, of some fifteen hundred volumes. "Translations, prayer-books, school-books, and minor fiction have been excluded as a general rule. Apart from this the library is thoroughly representative. Theology naturally predominates, Cardinals Manning and Newman being by themselves responsible for some fifty volumes; history is represented by many students, from Dr. Lingard to Father Stevenson, S. J.; poetry by Mr. Coventry Patmore, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Mr. R. S. Hawker, Miss Procter, and many others; natural history by writers so diverse as Charles Waterton and Dr. Mivart; travel by Sir William Butler, Lady Burton, Lady Anne Blunt, and Mrs. Mulhall; nor has there been any *index expurgatorius* for the works of Messrs. Burnand, A'Beckett, and Clement Scott, or of the author of 'Jim the Penman.' Periodical literature is represented by sets of the *Dublin Review* and the *Month*, the *Weekly Register*, and the *Tablet*. The whole of the books are bound in white leather, stamped with the papal arms."

— Recent notable additions to Dante literature are as follows:

The Commedia and Canzoniere of Dante Alighieri. Translated by E. H. Plumptre, D.D. Vol. II. (Isbister & Co.)

Il Paradiso di Dante. Dichiarato ai Giovani da A. de Gubernatis. (Florence, Niccolai.)

Dante e S. Anselmo. Da Alberto Agresti. (Naples, De Bonis.)

How Dante Climbed the Mountain. By Rose E. Selfe. (Cassell & Co.)

Dr. Plumptre's second volume, in the above list, is the completion of his not faultless but scholarly and meritorious translation. The little book by Signor de Gubernatis gives the text with an exposition in a form suited to thoughtful minds. Signor Agresti's lectures, delivered at the University of Naples, are for students and not for the general public. Miss Selfe's book is a rather unsuccessful attempt to dwarf Dante to the comprehension of children.

— Mr. Thomas Hardy is believed to be the author of a weird story of Devonshire life in the January *Blackwood*, founded on a local superstition and ending with a tragedy.

— The *Private Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell*, edited by W. J. Fitzpatrick, with a memoir and notes, is soon to be published by Murray.

— The MS. of Madame Villari's English translation of her husband's new edition of his life of Savanarola is in the hands of the English publisher, and its appearance in London and New York may be speedily looked for.

— The silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which will occur on the 10th of March next, will be commemorated by Griffith & Farran with an illustrated biographical volume.

— The same house will soon issue the letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple, with an introduction and notes by Edward Abbott Perry. "These letters," says the *Academy*, "were written by Dorothy Osborne in 1652–54, during her long and romantic engagement with Sir William Temple. They not only tell a very interesting old-world love story, but also give a complete and accurate picture of certain phases of social life of the seventeenth century. It was of these letters — some few of which were published in an appendix to Courtney's *Life of Temple* — that Macaulay said 'he would gladly purchase equally interesting billets with ten times their weight in state papers taken at random.'"

— Mr. George Allen of Orpington, England, Mr. Ruskin's publisher, will soon issue a new edition of *Modern Painters*, in 5 vols., uniform with the reissue of *The Stones of Venice*. "The text," says the *Academy*, "will be that of the last edition (1873), with the author's subsequent notes. All the original illustrations will be given, the plates having been carefully reëngraved; and in addition there will be some unpublished plates, etched by Mr. Ruskin and mezzotinted by the late Thomas Lupton, which were originally intended for the fifth volume."

— The London *Publisher's Circular* thus summarizes, according to the *Academy*, the books published during 1887. "The total number is 5,686, of which 4,410 were new books, and 1,276 were new editions. All these figures, when compared with the preceding year, show an increase, more marked in new books than in new editions; but the total is still far below that of 1884, which was 6,373. The changes that have taken place in the number of books in the several classes during the past six years are remarkable, if we may assume that the classification has itself remained constant. Fiction now easily heads the list with 990, whereas in 1882 the corresponding number was only 330, or exactly one third. Theology was at its maximum in 1884 with 929, and at its minimum in 1886 with 752. Educational books have ranged from 691 in 1883 to 525 in 1882. Juvenile works show the extraordinary variation from 939 in 1883 to 445 in 1886. Law, the still more astonishing change of 279 in 1884, and only 33 in 1886. Political and economical books numbered 253 in 1885, and 138 in 1887. Scientific and illustrated works — 591 in 1884, and only 138 in 1887. Books of travel — 331 in 1884, and 221 in 1886. History and biography — 623 in 1884, and 350 in 1886. Poetry and the drama — 228 in 1884, and 93 in 1886. Serials — 347 in 1885, and 269 in 1882, being the smallest variation in any class. Medical — 253 in 1883, and 171 in 1886. Belles lettres — 479 in 1886, and only 106 in 1882. The significance of these last figures will be more clearly seen when it is stated that new editions in this class amounted to 351 in 1886 and 235 in 1887, as compared with the insignificant number of 14 in 1882, before cheap reprints had come into vogue. Finally, miscellaneous has increased from 213 in 1883 to 447 in 1887.

— In *A Lady's Ranche Life in Montana* [W. H. Allen & Co.] we have another Englishwoman's contribution to picturesque sketches of life on the American frontier. The author, says the *Spectator*, besides "being a good horsewoman and having attended cookery lectures at South Kensington, found herself called upon, soon after her marriage, to undertake the duties of keeping house in Montana, at first with the assistance of a couple of servants, then with only that of an old woman, and finally single-handed, 'cook, parlour-maid, housemaid, scullery-maid, all rolled into one.' Nor is this all, for besides being maid-of-all-work, she developed, as these letters prove, into a most accomplished 'stockwoman' and useful hand on the ranche. . . . On one occasion a valuable horse

was taken ill with pneumonia, and, as she goes on — 'I was dreadfully anxious about him. He was so weak one day that I thought he must die; so I told Van [the farm-servant] that the horse wanted stimulants, and nothing else would save him. Van said he didn't know what to do, he daren't leave the horse, and there were no stimulants in the house; so I saddled up 'Sinister,' my cow-pony, and galloped up town, went straight to the saloon, and asked for a bottle of whiskey. I don't know what the barkeeper thought. The horse began to mend as soon as he had the whiskey, and eventually got well. But when our bill came in from the 'store' we found a bottle of whiskey charged against us every day for a month! We never knew how much of it the horse got!'"

— Mr. George Routledge, the head of the London house of Routledge & Sons, has recently retired from business, and the event was made the occasion of a farewell dinner at the Albion. In the extremely interesting address delivered by Mr. Routledge, giving account of his business career, there are a number of items pertinent to our columns. One of Mr. Routledge's first undertakings, at the beginning of his business, was an English edition of *Barnes's Notes*, in 21 vols. Dr. Cumming edited the work, with prefaces, and it sold well. This was in 1843. For the first volume of his "Railway Library" Mr. Routledge selected Cooper's *Pilot*. This library has run up to 1,064 volumes, and is still growing. A later American investment was Longfellow's *New England Tragedies*, which the poet took with him to London in 1868, and for which Mr. Routledge paid him £1,000, with £500 for his translation of Dante. Two other references in Mr. Routledge's address we reprint in full:

In 1852 . . . a printer brought us *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to sell to the trade in town and country. It was a common thing to see six first-class passengers, in one compartment, reading this book coming up from Brighton in a morning. We have frequently sent out 10,000 copies in a day. The stereotype plates got worn out — the printer not being able to supply the demand — and other rival editions coming out, we were under the necessity of getting a new set of stereotype plates prepared, with a long introduction by the late Earl of Carlisle, which gave it a distinctive character, his lordship being a personal friend of the authoress. This book, in the various editions we published, from sixpence to six shillings, has reached a sale by us alone of upwards of 500,000 copies up to this time, and still "Uncle Tom" is still lively. (Hear, hear.) There was a companion volume to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, taking the opposite side of the question, called the *White Slave*. This reached a sale of 100,000 copies; if it were published now I do not think that 50 copies would be sold. Two other American books were published about this time: *The Wide, Wide World*, by Miss Wetherell, which has reached with us a sale of 80,000 copies, and there are editions published by other firms. *Queechy*, by the same author, was published by Messrs. Nisbet & Co. We made arrangements with them to publish a 2*s.* edition. We paid them a royalty of 2*d.* per copy on 66,000 copies, amounting to £550. A decision in the law courts soon after this enabled us to dispense paying this royalty, and we have sold 114,000 copies.

On April 8th, 1854, I went to New York to open a branch of our business there, taking with me our present manager, Joseph Blamire. We took premises in Beekman Street, but have had to remove several times since, requiring more room. We have now had a business in the United States for 34 years, and I have no reason to regret having started there. I have great pleasure in saying that our manager is a countryman of my own, and has given great satisfaction. During this visit I opened friendly relations with that great historical writer, W. H. Prescott; he was hospitable and kind in the extreme, and soon after we became his publishers in this country. I also visited Professor Longfellow at his residence at Cambridge, near Boston. Mr. Samuel Lawrence, the famous English portrait painter, was in the States at this time, and I engaged him to take a portrait of the poet, which I presented to Mrs. Longfellow, the most beautiful lady in the States, who very unfortunately was burned to death by dropping a match on her dress. I also had an agreeable interview with that most genial and kind-hearted man, Dr. Wendell Holmes, whose poems we were first to publish in this country. (Cheers.) In 1855 we published a beautiful edition of Longfellow's poetical works, with one hundred illustrations from drawings by Sir John Gilbert, engraved on wood by the brothers Dalziel, with a portrait on steel, by Samuel Lawrence. We spent over £1,000 on these illustrations and £283 more on future editions.

— The Finnish city of Helsingfors was gaily decked with flags by day and lights by night on the 14th of January, in honor of the 70th birthday of Z. Topelius, the greatest living poet of Finland.

— The admirers of the philosophy of Schopenhauer have failed to raise the amount of money needed for the monument which it was proposed to erect this month at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

— A life of Beaconsfield by Mr. T. E. Kebbel is the first volume in the new "Statesman's Series."

— A forthcoming work in two volumes from the press of Blackwood & Sons is a selection from the Ochertyre MSS., edited by Mr. Allardyce. Mr. Ramsay of Ochertyre, a friend and counsellor of Burns, one of the earliest to recognize the genius of Scott and believed by many to have suggested the character of Monkbarns in *The Antiquary*, was educated for the bar, but settled down into the life of a country gentleman, close to the Highland line. He was a man of great originality and oddity, and his literary remains are said by the *Athenæum* to be rich in anecdote and traits of social life in Scotland seventy-five years ago.

— The new Gifford Lectureship in the University of St. Andrews is upon "natural theology" in the widest sense of that term, and the incumbent, who is to hold his appointment for two years, with privilege of two re-appointments, is to be subject to no tests of any kind whatsoever. He is to give not fewer than twenty-five original lectures, and not more than two a week. His pay will be the income of £15,500, less expenses of advertising and arranging for the lectures. Candidates are now solicited.

FICTION.

Queen Money. By the author of "Margaret Kent." [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.] We are sorry that there is not more space at our command this week in order to do full justice to this notable and in several respects remarkable book. *Queen Money* could not exactly be called a great novel, but it has more than one element of greatness, and it is strong, bright, in places brilliant, almost perfectly well written, and extremely readable. It is a story of New York life, in the fashionable literary and social circles of the city, with Wall Street for a center, and the two master passions of human love and the love of money for its ruling forces. Receptions, balls, dinner parties, and "Black Fridays" furnish its change of scenes. Its characters are numerous, but they are well assorted and effectively individualized, and no confusion ensues to the reader. Clayton White the supercilious critic, Ellery Kendal, the cool and sphinx-like broker, Barry Charnock, the speculating lawyer, lovely Lucy Florian, the delightful cousin Van, frivolous and reckless Fanny Brockway, who married her husband because as a waltzer he had "just her step," Col. Carver, the capitalist from the Pacific, forever chewing his toothpick and droping into the refrain, "Talk is talk, but money buys the land," poor Arria White, sinking into her disillusioned life, the irrepressible Ethel, and lastly Otto March, the fly in all this spider's web of social and financial complication, make up together a highly entertaining and cleverly accented company, abounding in contrasts and supplying abundant motives for lively action. It is not often that fiction enables one to *see* characters in as life-like a form as these here presented. While the book never preaches, it has a deep underlying moral, but its flashes of humor, sarcasm, and irony save even its gravest lessons from being gloomy. An amusing ingredient is furnished by the episode of March's mistake about the actress, and by the running competition between the Beethoven and Wagner *cult*, in the Florian parlors. What an absurd *denouement* is the scene at the opera, where the two contending camps find themselves in contiguous boxes! The author of this book is gifted; she has an artist's touch in setting the stage, and a dramatist's in posing her figures; and she has a high and noble soul, and would whisper a helpful word in the ear of that gay and glittering New York world she knows so well.

The Frozen Pirate. By W. Clark Russell. [Harper and Brothers. Franklin Square Library. 20c.] Mr. Russell has written sea stories based upon a greater degree of probability than this, but none more powerful and artistic in its way. Leaving out the perfectly preposterous situation which is the center of it, it seems to us his ablest and best book since *The Wreck of the Grosvenor*. We do not remember any sea pictures of his which exceed in wildness, vigor, and vivid dramatic intensity those in the opening pages of this romance, which follows Mr. Rider Haggard into his own field of the wholly incredible and beats him with his own weapons. The story turns upon finding a deserted pirate ship of the last century moored to an iceberg, with some of her antiquated crew aboard of her frozen into a solid sleep, from which they slowly awake under the softening effect of a good fire. This prodigious feat of Rip Van Winkle-ism is accomplished with much literary skill. Mr. Russell's sensationalism, which never becomes coarse, here touches high-water mark, and we can commend the book in cordial terms to readers who like to feed on wonders without having their intellectual digestion put out of order by foolish sentimentality and poor taste.

Five Hundred Dollars, and Other Stories of New England Life. By C. H. W. [Little, Brown & Co.] The public is not supposed to know who "C. H. W." is, but it will want to know after reading these original, quaint, and excellent stories — seven of them, four reprinted from the *Century* and one from the *Atlantic*. It is no small praise of them to say that something in their texture and finish — a something indescribable in their atmosphere — reminds us of Saxe Holm's vanished hand. What a hand

that was — a mysterious hand — with no visible body behind it, writing on the wall, as it were, with strokes at once so powerful and delicate as to create an impression of living reality. Somewhat of that impression results from these clean, clear pages. The stories, considered as pictures, are "marines;" their dialogues derive their pungency from many an Old Salt who figures on the beach or in the boat-house; and to their quaintness of scene and character is joined great tenderness and truth of feeling, occasionally deepening into pathos or bubbling into humor, everywhere persuading the reader of the genuineness and reality of the life they describe. A thorough and rare enjoyment awaits the readers of the book.

A Prince of the Blood. By James Payn. [Harper & Bros.] If Mr. Payn were to write a novel depending for its plot on the principles of the differential calculus, he would be infallibly and undeviatingly entertaining. In *A Prince of the Blood* he doesn't go as far as that, but he ranges a good way out of the beaten track. This prince of the blood belongs to a remarkable nation inhabiting an island in the South Pacific, and he is a model of gentleness, bravery, and goodness. This island of Breda is a little Utopia, and although Mr. Payn does not take us directly to it he gives us a very good idea of its conditions. An English ship is wrecked on an island near by, and a beautiful English girl is worshiped by the inhabitants of Breda, who regard her as the goddess of flowers. The real entertainment of the book is not in the portrayal of the incomparable prince, but in the account of the voyage of the "Ganges," the terrible storms encountered, the wreck, and in the love affair between Edith Norbury and Charles Layton. The type in which the book is printed is, however, discouragingly small.

A Magnificent Plebeian. By Julia Magruder. [Harper & Bros.] The elements that go to make up this story by Miss Magruder are very simple, and they do not admit of much dramatic elaboration, and they are more fanciful than romantic. The magnificent plebeian is Vivian Vernon, the son of humble day laborers, who has been educated by the generosity of his kind-hearted though grossly vulgar sister, and who, refusing to throw off allegiance to family ties, will not enter the social circles open to him, and lives a life of proud isolation. After a time he is thrown into the society of Miss Helen Mayne, a wealthy young woman of noteworthy ancestry, and what follows easily may be imagined. The story jars on one at times, particularly with regard to Vernon's sister, who is perhaps depicted with unnecessary vigor. And somehow, in spite of the possibility of the various incidents, the atmosphere of the story seems crude and unduly harsh.

Adam Gorlake's Will. By C. E. M. [E. & J. B. Young & Co.] A quiet story of English life this, with no very decided merits or demerits. Adam Gorlake is the owner of Cruxumble Grange; after his death a will which he is known to have made is missing, and Arthur Gorlake, who is the natural heir, is supposed to have been guilty of its destruction. Circumstances are for a time strongly against him, but he is finally cleared of all suspicion, a secret recess behind the wainscoting playing the traditional part in the narrative. The studies of character, although not by any means profound, are carefully individualized, and the author has a wholesome purpose.

The Angel of the Village. By L. M. Ohorn. Translated by Mrs. Mathews. [Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.] This is a quiet and moving story of a small manufacturing village in Germany, the good angel of which is the daughter of the Hofbauer, or chief peasant. The harsh and oppressive proprietor of the factory is the evil genius of the drama, but at last he fails and a true philanthropist takes his place. A genuine humanity pervades the book, but in few communities, we imagine, are the good and the evil so emphatically divided as in this little Hohenan.

Brother Against Brother, by John R. Musick, is a story of the civil war, beginning with a picture of life in West Virginia just prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and dealing with the fortunes of two brothers who take opposite sides in the great struggle, and who both are in love with a foster-sister. A mysterious being named "Yellow Steve" plays a part in the novel, which suffers from the author's attempt to put too much within 250 closely printed pages. [J. S. Ogilvie & Co.]

Turok, by Watson Griffin, the story of a waif who comes to be a fine young lady heiress, is the work of a man who has thought much about life and its problems, and who does not hesitate to give, through the medium of his characters, his views on a good many profound topics. The book has strength in it, but it is not a pleasant, or, on the whole, a profitable book to read. If the author would leave out his theories and devote himself to the dramatic presentation of character, he might do better. [Hamilton, Ont.: Griffin & Kidner.]

PERIODICALS.

The February *Century* is a thoroughly good number. Mr. Lowell contributes a critical note on Landor, and gives some entertaining recollections of an interview with the author of the "Imaginary Conversations." Then comes a batch of Landor's letters — letters that in many ways reveal the man. An unfamiliar portrait of Landor after the painting by William Fisher is finely engraved by T. Johnson. Theodore Roosevelt describes life on Western cattle ranches, and laments the fact that this form of stock-raising is doomed to speedy extinction. Mr. Kennan paints in realistic colors a Russian political prison — the great Petropavlovsk fortress at St. Petersburg. Poe never imagined anything more ingenious than the methods of intercommunication adopted by the political prisoners. Mr. and Mrs. Blashfield describe pictorial art on the stage, and J. D. Osborne, in a brightly-written paper, makes known the modes of living adopted by the impecunious in Paris. General Sherman is instructive in his review of the grand strategy of the civil war, and Dr. J. M. Buckley is authoritative in dealing with astrology and divination. Mr. Cable's "Au Large" takes a fantastic strain. Dr. Eggleston shows himself to be a master of dialect in "The Graysons." As for "The Dusantes," the most fervent admirer of Mr. Stockton must breathe a sigh of relief to find that the immortal ginger-jar has at last come to the end of its wanderings.

Prof. Alfred Newton has something to say of the early days of Darwinism in *Macmillan's* for February, which, on the whole, is an "off" number. Col. F. Maurice reviews Mr. Kinglake's *Crimea* with proper enthusiasm. Henry James begins a two-part story, "The Reverberator," in which a rich, inconsequential American, his equally inconsequential daughters, and a more than inconsequential newspaper correspondent are the characters. Here is carving of cherry stones, indeed! There is a delightful, scholarly article on translating Virgil, by J. W. Mackail; a description of the town of Burford; and an account of a night in a jungle; while Edmund Knox exercises his ingenuity by getting up imaginary letters from Robespierre's love. In the *English Illustrated* the illustrations are alone worth the price of the magazine. The February number has an article on the weasel, and another on fowls, both admirable. Mr. Tristram's history of old coaching days goes on, and the engravings after drawings by Henry Railton and Hugh Thomson are worthy of careful study.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

January Meeting of the New York Shakespeare Society. The President, Appleton Morgan, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Fleming read the paper of the evening on "The First Folio Shakespeares in New York City." He said the literary value of the first folio of Shakespeare's plays could not be overestimated. Twelve copies were owned in New York City. The Lenox Library, outside of the British Museum, possessed the largest number of copies of the folios. It had two of the first folio, seven of the second, two of the third, two of the fourth, and two copies of a reproduction of the first on rice paper. S. W. Phœnix had bequeathed a copy to Columbia College, absolutely perfect, and from it Ignatius Donnelly had taken the photographs which he intended using in his work on the cipher. The Astor Library had a first folio purchased from the Stowe Library, and with the Duke of Buckingham's crest on the cover. It was a made-up copy, collected from different folios, and not first-class. It cost £76. Charles H. Kalbfleisch owned a wonderfully perfect first folio of large size and in good condition. He bought it for £480, but had since declined offers of £800 and £1,000. Charles W. Frederickson had a made-up copy, with some of the pages a reprint. The estate of Robert Lenox Kennedy owned a folio with a fac-simile title-page and the Duke of Sussex's book plate. Prayton Ives had a handsomely bound and good copy. Elihu Chauncy had an imperfect copy. Robert Hoe's copy was the largest so far discovered. Its actual measurements were 13 3-8 inches high by 8 5-8 inches wide. It had been supposed that the "Daniel" owned by the Baroness Burdett Coutts was the largest, but Mr. Hoe's exceeded it in size, and, besides, the pages of the "Daniel" were rotten from cleaning. Another novelty in Mr. Hoe's copy was the uncut edges. It originally belonged to Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart., Syston Park, Lincolnshire, England. Henry Sewall had an imperfect copy with a number of pages from a reprint. Augustin Daly had just purchased from Dodd, Mead & Co. one copy of each of the four folios.

Steevens, one of the earliest commentators on Shakespeare, believed that the first edition of the first folio was only 280 copies. Mr. Fleming thought it remarkable that New York, after a space of 260 years, should possess so large a number (12) of the copies, and of these, three or four the most perfect in the world. No city in the world, except London, where most of the plays were written and published, owned so many. The absence of continuous numbers in the paging of the folio, Mr. Fleming thought, was due to the fact that, in those days, no print-

ing house could undertake the issuing of such a heavy work, and it was issued in parts by different printers, who each numbered their portions separately.

Mr. Morgan was glad to see that Mr. Fleming had suggested that the irregular pagination was due to the fact (pointed out by Mr. Wyman, Mr. Adee, and others) that no one printing establishment in London was equal in or about 1623 to the printing of so huge a folio, and that consequently more than one printing house had been employed to do the work. He himself believed that four printing houses were engaged upon it, and that these four were the establishments of Ed. Blount, W. Jaggard, I. Smithweeke, and W. Aspley. He believed so because, in the first place, the colophon stated that the folio was "printed at the charges of" those four persons; and, secondly, because there were just four head-pieces used in the volume proper (that is, in the text). To most people this latter may seem a point of no importance; but, since we are just now being told that the figures at the top of the pages are cipher-keys it does not seem below the dignity of this Society to catalogue even these head-pieces. Calling these four head-pieces respectively A, B, C, and D, we have the following: *Head-piece A:* Richard III.; I. and II. Henry IV.; Merry Wives of Windsor; Much Ado about Nothing; Midsummer Night's Dream; Henry VIII.; Romeo and Juliet; As You Like It; Twelfth Night; King John; Hamlet. *Head-piece B:* Anthony and Cleopatra; Troilus and Cressida; Othello; Cymbeline; Two Gentlemen of Verona; Merchant of Venice; Timon of Athens; Comedy of Errors; Love's Labour's Lost; Lear; Richard II. *Head-piece C:* Measure for Measure; Taming of the Shrew; Henry V.; All's Well that Ends Well; II. and III. Henry VI.; The Winter's Tale. *Head-piece D:* I. Henry VI.; Julius Cæsar; Coriolanus; Macbeth; Titus Andronicus. (This last, it will be noticed, is sometimes used upside down, so that the rosette appears once at the left instead of at the right.) If these minutiæ are of any significance at all, the speaker thought they pointed at the number of printing houses employed in the work being four. He also thought that when the work was done it was all put together ("made up," as the printers say) in a single office. He thought so because only one tail-piece was used, a huge, clumsy, triangular affair which was employed at the end of every play that did not run too closely to the bottom of a page. In this make-up a new head-piece was used that had not been employed before: at the head of the address to the "Incomparable Paire of Brethren;" before the Table of Contents; and at the beginning of the Text (at the Tempest). The preface "To the Great Variety of Readers" uses the head-piece I have designated as C; the B. J. verses, the one designated as A; the L. Digges verses, the one designated as B; while the Hugh Holland sonnet is printed in the center of a page by itself with a head-piece of its own. When we add to all this that some printing houses give a list of "The Names of the Actors" and end the text of each play with the word "Finis" in capital letters, etc., how can we wonder at the comparatively few irregularities in the numbering of the pages?

The chair announced that at the February meeting (February 23d) the paper, "Shakespeare no Lawyer," would be read by Mr. William Reynolds

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Donnelly's Latest. The Chicago *Tribune* of January 30th prints a three-column "interview" with "the Sage of Nininger," as it calls the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, giving some fresh and startling intelligence from the famous cryptographist, as the following extracts will show:

"The cipher distinctly states that Cecil told the queen, when he was insisting that Bacon and not Shakespeare wrote the plays, that Bacon was also the author of the plays of Marlowe. It goes on to relate the history of Marlowe's life and death, very much as it is told in Marlowe's biography. I follow this in my book with a chapter in which I show by parallelisms that the two sets of writings were from the same pen."

The delay in the publication of Donnelly's book is due, he says, to the temptation "to work out still other portions of the fascinating and wonderful narrative." He adds:

"For instance, when the publishers put out the table of contents of the proposed book it dealt with certain points of the story. Since then I have worked out the whole description of Shakespeare in his youth; his dissipated and degraded life; his running away to Wales to escape a marriage with Ann Hathaway; his being brought back and taken before Sir John the Bishop of Worcester and compelled to marry the woman. He had borrowed her money and eaten her out of house and home, as she said. The bishop required Shakespeare either to marry her or go to prison. The marriage took place and a child was born six months afterward. The very dialogue and conversation between Shakespeare and Ann when she was storming at him before the bishop are given in detail, with some shocking facts which I shall be reluctant to publish in my book, but which the truth of history compels me to give. Bacon tells in the cipher narrative that Ann Hathaway was the original model from which he drew the character of Dame Quickly, and that Shakespeare himself was his original Falstaff."

We are told, moreover, that "the cipher runs through all the plays," and will require years for its full working out. What is more extraordinary, "the same words were used over and over again in the cipher story." To illustrate this, three fragments of as many different narratives are given, in all of which are the same words, "men, turn, their, backs, fled, greatest, fear." The three narratives

"tell of the flight of the actors when they heard of the wrath of Queen Elizabeth; the flight of Henslow, the manager of the theater, at the same time; and the flight of the Stratford boys when Shakespeare was wounded and carried to prison by Sir Thomas Lucy. The different narratives flow out of different cipher numbers, one being 505, one 513, and the other 338."

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol of Chicago recently (Jan. 26th) published in the *Tribune* a capital burlesque of Donnelly's method, in which he proves that Raleigh and not Bacon was the author of the plays. It is admirably carried out, italicized and "hyphenated" words being used, after Donnelly's own fashion, to obtain the numbers which serve as a key to the cipher and thus bring out abundant references to Raleigh; to Humphrey Gilbert, his brother-in-law; to George Clifford, with whom Raleigh went to the South Sea in 1586; to Mole, where Raleigh visited Spenser; to Raleigh's marriage with Elizabeth Throckmorton, etc. Although the reporter of the interview with Mr. Bishop alludes to the "humorous twinkle in the eye" of the clerical expositor as he gave the details of his investigations, adding that with a few hours' labor of the same sort he could "prove that Bob Ingersoll wrote the Pentateuch," Mr. Donnelly apparently took Mr. Bristol's foolery in all seriousness. He had "carefully read" it, and said to the interviewer:

"Mr. Bristol deserves credit for his careful examination of the text, and it is a pleasure to find one who, instead of sneering, has actually gone to work at the folio. There is no doubt that Mr. Bristol was right in believing that the word Walter, which repeatedly occurs in the plays, refers generally to Sir Walter Raleigh, and that the last name is found not only in the case of the Raleigh referred to by Mr. Bristol, but that it is formed in a great many cases by the words *raw* and *lay;* but it should have occurred to Mr. Bristol that Raleigh would not be so apt to refer to himself as some third party. Naturally the teller of the story would speak of himself as I; that is the way that Bacon speaks of himself, and he only uses the word Francis when he is quoting verbatim the speech of another. I have no doubt that Mr. Bristol is right when he thinks that the 'Mole' is a cipher word, and 'Humphrey' may possibly be a reference to his brother."

Donnelly assured the *Tribune* man that he is not insane and is not likely to become so; but, after this hyper-Scotian insensibility to the point of a palpable joke, it is doubtful whether he can be admitted as a witness in his own behalf. We begin seriously to fear that much "ciphering" has made him mad.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

842. Encyclopædias. (See No. 839.) Our brief note under this head has brought out a communication from A. J. Johnson & Co., the publishers of *Johnson's Cyclopædia*, which we cannot print in full, but the main points of which are as follows: that the work has recently been revised throughout and brought down to date, at an outlay of over $60,000; that this revised edition is provided in eight royal octavo volumes only, instead of the bulky form of the former edition; and that the work is copiously illustrated with new copper-plate maps of the United States and Territories, new engravings, tables, and charts, and the latest attainable statistics. With this latest edition of *Johnson*, we may add, we have no personal acquaintance.

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843. "We have Drunk from the Same Canteen" (answer to Query No. 831) was written by Private Miles O'Reilly, and may be found in the January number of *The Canteen*, a monthly periodical newly established in Washington City.

Brooklyn, Ct. A. J. C.

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844. Who plucked that flower? The following, to me, very beautiful sentiment is to be found in Theo. Cuyler's little book called *The Empty Crib:*

"Who plucked that flower?" the gardener cried, as he walked thro' the garden. His fellow servant answered, "The Master," and the gardener held his peace.

No author is quoted, nor can I find who the writer is. As I know of no better authority than the *World*, I write you for the information desired, as I am particularly anxious to know the source. W. W. B.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1888.

The passage in *The Empty Crib* to which your correspondent refers is quoted as "an inscription in an old English churchyard," but in what particular churchyard the beautiful inscription is to be found I have never learned.

THEODORE L. CUYLER.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1888.

—The last great journey of Mr. Frank Vincent, Jr., occupied three years and covered seventy-five thousand miles in South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies, where he visited every capital, chief city, and important seaport, and ascended the Parana, Amazon, and Orinoco Rivers, besides making some special explorations of the vast interior of Brazil and the

Argentine Republic, which have resulted in interesting discoveries. He brings back with him a great mass of notes, maps, plans, sketches, photographs, and paintings, which he will arrange for publication at an early day. Mr. Vincent's travels about the world now sum up eleven years and 265,000 miles.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Mr. R. L. Stevenson's new romance is entitled "The Master of Ballantrae: Full Account of the Strange Manner of his Life and Death, edited from the Papers of the late Ephraim Mackellar, A. M., late Steward on the Durrisdeer Estate."

— The New Orleans publishing house of Geo. F. Wharton & Brother has been dissolved, and Mr. Geo. F. Wharton will continue the business at 5 Carondelet Street.

— The *Boston Post* has reduced its subscription rate to $6 a year and its price for single copies to two cents.

— Roberts Brothers will add to their editions of the *Imaginary Conversations* and *Pericles and Aspasia* of Landor, another volume including the remainder of that author's prose works — the "Pentameron and Pentalogia," the "Citation and Examination of Shakespeare," and the "Minor Criticisms." It is hoped that the growing demand for Landor's writings will justify an edition of the poetical works also.

— In addition to books previously announced, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish on the 25th inst. *Current Religious Perils*, lectures and preludes, by Joseph Cook; a new edition of Starr King's *Substance and Show;* and the third series, part four, of *Butterflies of North America*, by W. H. Edwards.

— Dr. F. H. Hedge and Mrs. A. L. Wister have been collaborating in the preparation of a collection of verse translations from the German. The poems are lyrical and religious in theme, and will be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. some time before Easter.

— Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., of Augusta, Ga., will make a contribution to American folk lore with a volume of *Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast*, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to publish.

— The first volume of a new edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, to be completed in ten volumes, is to be issued by J. B. Lippincott Co. on March 1. There will be a special set of maps for the United States and many new illustrations.

— *Taxation in American States and Cities*, by Prof. Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., will be published early in March by T. Y. Crowell & Co. Prof. Ely is a member of the Maryland tax commission.

— In the March number of the *Atlantic*, ready today, Dr. Holmes begins a sort of continuation of the "Autocrat" series with the title "Over the Teacups;" four chapters are printed of Mr. James's new story "The Aspern Papers," and Prof. N. S. Shaler discusses "The Law of Fashion."

— The Old English epic *Judith*, edited by Prof. Albert S. Cook of the University of California, and *Schiller's Ballads*, edited by Prof. Henry Johnson of Bowdoin College, will be published by D. C. Heath & Co.

— The March *Century* will have an illustrated account of "Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison," by one of the one hundred and nine Union officers who made the gateway to freedom on the night of Feb. 9, 1864.

— Dodd, Mead & Co. announce the third edition of *The Earth Trembled*, by E. P. Roe, and say that they are printing a cheap edition of 100,000 copies of *An Original Belle*, by the same author.

— Mr. John B. Clark's studies of *The Modern Distributive Process*, originally printed in the *Political Science Quarterly*, are to be issued in book form by Ginn & Co. next week. They deal with competition and its limits, the nature and amount of profits, and the determination of wages.

— G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish *Hints from a Lawyer*, a volume of legal advice to men and women, by Edgar A. Spencer; *A Hard Won Victory*, a novel by Grace Denio Litchfield; *Lajla*, a Norwegian story, translated by Ingerid Markhus; a new edition of Col. Knox's *Pocket Guide to Europe;* and a *History of the Town of Fairfield, Conn.*, by Elizabeth H. Schenck.

— Mr. W. S. Kennedy of Belmont, Mass., has prepared a work on *Walt Whitman: The Poet of Humanity*, to be published by Frederick W. Wilson & Bro. of Glasgow, Scotland. It will comprise a bibliography and literary history of *Leaves of Grass*, a concordance to the same, and seven chapters of analysis and narrative. There will be a portrait of Mr. Whitman, and views of his Camden home and the Timber Creek farmhouse.

— Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, who will publish soon *Bonaventure: A Prose Pastoral of Acadian Louisiana*, by George W. Cable, have issued in pamphlet form Dr. Henry Van Dyke's recent forcible sermon on *The National Sin of Literary Piracy*.

— Mr. John C. Ropes, who, it is safe to say, does not sympathize with Count Tolstoï's views of warfare, will discuss in *Scribner's Magazine* for March "The Campaign of Waterloo."

— Henry Holt & Co., New York, have issued *The Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet*, founder of deaf-mute instruction in America.

— "The Editorial Research Company" is a Philadelphia organization which undertakes to supply literary information on all topics, revise manuscripts, supply indexes, and "prepare critical reviews for publication in local periodicals and journals."

— That excellent review the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, of Lausanne, offers to its foreign subscribers at the price of 2f. 25c. a charming edition of Joseph Bajovar's striking biographical study, *Fleures des Alpes*, an episode in the life of Louis II of Bavaria. The little volume has etched portraits, artistic head and tail pieces, and an exquisitely designed cover, the whole forming a bibliographical as well as a literary treasure of very decided interest.

— C. N. Caspar & Co., Milwaukee, announce a second edition of K. A. Linderfeldt's manual of *Volapük*, the universal language now familiar, it is claimed, to half a million persons in Europe, and which has already ten periodicals published in its interest. Mr. Linderfeldt has in preparation a Volapük dictionary and a collection of Volapük reading exercises.

— We have received from Roberts Brothers the advanced sheets of *The United States of Yesterday and of To-Morrow*, by Rev. Wm. M. Barrows, a vigorous and striking book on the material proportions and resources of our country and their moral implications. Dr. Barrows has a proverbially telling way of putting a thing, as for example: "It is true that if the entire living population of the globe — 1,400,000,000 — were divided into families of five persons each, all those families could be located in Texas, each family having a house-lot of half an acre, and then have more than 70 millions of family lots untaken."

— One of the industrious "Library Clubs" of the country is that of Penn Yan, N. Y. Its Round Robin of membership, which our columns cannot reproduce, is a curiosity, and its list of reading for 1887 was as follows:

Letters of Thackeray; Records of Later Life, Kemble; Life and Letters of Charles Kingsley; Charlotte Bronte, Birrell; Benjamin Franklin, McMaster; Sebastopol, Tolstoï; Norway Nights and Russian Days, Davis; Our Hundred Days in Europe, Holmes; Isles of the Princes, Cox; An Unknown Country, Mulock-Craik; Things Seen, Hugo; Souvenirs of my Time, Fremont; Obiter Dicta, Birrell; The College and the Church, from the Forum; Character and Characteristic Men, Whipple; Ourselves and our Neighbors, Moulton; Pleasures of Life, Lubbock; Poems, Sill; Berries of the Brier, Bates; Cesar Birotteau, Balzac; Saracinesca, Crawford; Madame Therese, Erckmann-Chatrian; The Sentimental Calendar, J. S. of Dale; The Last Athenian, Rydberg; Face to Face, Bates; In Ole Virginia, Page; Won by Waiting, Lyall; Story of a New York House, Bunner; The Monarch of Dreams, Higginson; A Border Shepherdess, Barr.

— A new and notable catalogue is that of E. L. Kellogg & Co. (25 Clinton Place, New York, and 151 Wabash Avenue, Chicago) of all the *Books for Teachers* published in this country. It consists of 92 pp. with neat covers in colors, and the books are carefully classified, indexed, and described, with number of pages, etc., and prices. Some 85,000 copies of this publication have been issued during the past two years. Messrs. Kellogg & Co.'s own list of these books makes nearly 40.

Erratum.

For "Groveland," p. 42, last number, column 3d, read *Grouland*.

The Literary World (E. H. Hames & Co., Boston, publishers) for January 7 opens its nineteenth volume. As a chronicle of and commentator on current literature and thought, the World has no superior in this country. — *Chicago Evening Journal, Jan. 11, 1888.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

WIT AND WISDOM OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. By George Birkbeck Hill. London: Henry Froude. $2.00

SOME REMARKABLE WOMEN. By Daniel Wise. Cranston & Stowe. $1.00

WHAT I REMEMBER. By Thomas Adolphus Trollope. Harper & Bros.

MONARCHS I HAVE MET. By W. Beatty-Kingston. Illus. Harper & Brothers. Paper, 50c.

LIFE OF THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET. By his son, Edward Miner Gallaudet. H. Holt & Co. $1.75

HARVARD REMINISCENCES. By Andrew P. Peabody. Ticknor & Co.

Educational.

HOW TO SUCCEED AS A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER. Fowler & Wells Co. Paper, 25c.

PHYSICAL CULTURE. "For Home and School, Scientific and Practical." By D. L. Dowd. Ill. Fowler & Wells Co. $1.50

MONOGRAPHS ON EDUCATION. ENGLISH IN THE SCHOOLS. Woodward. ENGLISH IN THE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. Huffcut. D. C. Heath & Co.

THE SCHOOL ALBUM. A Collection of New and Beautiful Songs. By H. W. Fairbank. S. R. Winchell & Co. 30c.

A Quiz-Book on the Theory and Practice of Teaching. By A. P. Southwick. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen, publisher.

A Plea for the Training of the Hand. By D. C. Gilman. Manual Training and the Public School. By H. H. Belfield. Industrial Education Association. 20c.

Lectures on the Science and Art of Education. By Joseph Payne. E. L. Kellogg & Co. $1.00

How to Secure and Retain Attention. By James L. Hughes. E. L. Kellogg & Co.

Mistakes in Teaching. By James L. Hughes. E. L. Kellogg & Co.

Teachers' Manuals. 1. The Art of Questioning. By J. G. Fitch. — 2. The Art of Securing Attention. By J. G. Fitch. — 3. On Stimulus in Schools. By Arthur Sidgwick. — 4. Practical Work in School. By Charlotte M. Yonge. — 5. Art of Teaching. By J. G. Fitch. — 6. Object Teaching. By J. H. Gladstone. E. L. Kellogg & Co. Paper.

Essays and Sketches.

Outlooks on Society, Literature, and Politics. By E. P. Whipple. Ticknor & Co. $1.50

Fiction.

Leon Roch. By B. Perez Galdós. Tr. by Clara Bell. 2 vols. William S. Gottsberger.

The Long Exile, and Other Stories for Children. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoï. Tr. by Nathan Haskell Dole. Thomas Crowell & Co. $1.25

The Fables of Florian. Ill. by J. J. Grandville. Tr. by J. W. Phelps. John B. Alden. $1.00

The Second Son. By M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50

Cricket on the Hearth. With Selections from "Sketches by Boz." Cassell's National Library. 10c.

Roy's Repentance. By A. Sergeant. Leisure Hour Series. Henry Holt & Co. $1.00

For the Right. By Karl Ermil Franzora. Tr. by Julia Sutter. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 30c.

Terence O'Dowd; or, Romanism Today. By Tom O'Shaughnessy. Presbyterian Board. $1.25

Globe Library. The Great Hesper. By Frank Barrett. — Jack and Three Jills. By F. C. Philips. — Mona's Choice. By Mrs. Alexander. — A Prince of the Blood. By James Payn. Each 25c. — A Baton for a Heart. By "Besnat." Illus. Rand, McNally & Co. 50c.

Mr. Absalom Billingslea, and Other Georgia Folk. By Richard M. Johnston. Harper & Bros.

Harmonia. A Chronicle. Macmillan & Co. $1 50

Gentle Breadwinners. By Catherine Owen. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00

Marvel. By the "Duchess." J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 25c.

Their Wedding Journey. By W. D. Howells. With an Additional Chapter on Niagara Revisited. Illus. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50

The Man Behind. By T. S. Denison. Chicago: T. S. Denison.

The Deemster. By Hall Caine. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.

An Unlaid Ghost. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.

The World's Verdict. By Mark Hopkins, Jr. Ticknor & Co. $1.50

Paul and Virginia. By Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. Tr. by Clara Bell. W. S. Gottsberger. 90c.

History.

Canada: A Short History of the Dominion of Canada. By Andrew Archer. St. John, N. B.: J. & A. McMillan.

The Invasion of the Crimea. By A. W. Kinglake. Vol. V. Harper & Brothers.

Juveniles.

Mrs. Pimcott's Ledger, and Other Stories. By Lady Sophia Palmer. Macmillan & Co. $1.00

Poetry.

Little Poems for Little Children. Compiled by Valeria J. Campbell. The Interstate Publishing Co. 75c.

Lyrics of the Ideal and the Real. By Coates Kinney. Robert Clarke & .

Beyond the Shadow, and Other Poems. By Stuart Sterne. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00

Poems and Translations. By Lewis Frederick Starrett. Rand-Avery Co.

Science and Philosophy.

Introduction to Physical Science. By A. P. Gage. Ginn & Co. $1.10

Outlines of the Science of Jurisprudence. By W. Hastie. Scribner & Welford.

Science Sketches. By David Starr Jordan. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50

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GENTLE BREADWINNERS.*

UNDER a slender shape of fiction the author of this book has it for her object to show how women who are unprovided for may help themselves. Her characters are two young gentlewomen, sisters, Dorothy and May, who are left penniless by their father's death. Dorothy was twenty-five, and had been housekeeper since she was seventeen. May was five years younger. Dig they could not, and to beg they were ashamed. May could paint a little, and thought at first to earn something by the sale of her knick-knacks in color: Dorothy had a knack at dress-making, but must needs learn much and wait long before she could make that profitable. Meantime Aunty Bevan came to the temporary rescue, and took the orphans to her simple little farm-house twenty miles from town.

Six months passed, May painting and Dorothy dress-making, and neither making any financial headway, when suddenly light dawned from an unexpected quarter. A friend's stray remark about a visit to the "Woman's Exchange" in the city, and the indifferent quality of some of the food-wares offered there for sale, set Dorothy first to thinking, and in the end to making and baking. How she went to work over Genoa cake, and marzipan, macaroons and French icing, candied fruits and solid soups, is fully and entertainingly described in Miss Owen's less than 200 pages. The young "breadwinner's" receipts are given in full, and her processes described in detail, and her success, both as a cook and as a financier, comes so easily and pleasurably, that the story of it is almost enough to send all amateur card-painters and struggling dress-makers to the kitchen.

Not a cooking-book, but an account of the way in which one clever, energetic, and persevering woman — when driven to it — made fine cookery a source of income and support, this little volume is fitted not only to hearten but to instruct many a downcast spirit, prostrated by misfortune, and not knowing which way to turn for daily bread. As, for example:

> A few days later brought the result of Mrs. Bevan's tactics and Dorothy's samples in the shape of many orders, all small, but of such variety that, unexpected as they were, Dorothy's head was nearly turned. All must be at their destination for Thanksgiving. The orders were for Genoa cakes, macaroons, mince meat, fancy cakes, candied fruit, and marzipan. They came dropping in almost every mail for two or three days, so that she could not even systematize her work; for she had no sooner finished one thing of a sort than she found she had to begin again, and most unexpected of all was it to find that the mince pies she had sent only as samples to sell the mince meat, brought orders. . . . "I shall fill every order that comes in time if I sit up half of every night," said Dorothy firmly. . .. To all Dorothy said one thing: "I think good cooking is so much needed that we can all make more money by it than any other housework; that is, if we can offer something that is the best of its kind, and can always be depended on for it being so."

The best of this book is that it is true: true, we mean, not historically, though it may be that, but philosophically and logically. We have personal knowledge of some actual experiences which verify the representations and justify the encouragements of this story, which we warmly commend to all women who have the occasion and the capacity to try the experiment which it so vividly illustrates.

TOLSTOI ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF WAR.*

THE Russian text of Count Tolstoï's polemic against Napoleon and all the historians of his Russian campaign being inaccessible, Mr. Huntington Smith, who has the honor of having re-introduced the great Russian to his present public in America three years ago, by his version of *My Religion*, has rendered the French version of M. Michel Delines into excellent and animated English; which shows no sign of being a translation of a translation. The volume has a portrait of the author from a recent photograph, which shows a much more powerful face than does the more common picture of the novelist in a smock frock.

The thesis of this latest work of Count Tolstoï is that the people are everything and genius nothing. He regards wars as the outcome of national struggles, not of individual ambitions; ascribes Napoleon's defeat in Russia, not to the climate but to the people and to destiny, and expresses a most contemptuous opinion of the French Emperor, in whom he sees only a man like other men, made what he was by little events; a man without principles, sincere only in falsehood, brilliant only in egotism, exalted by the stupidity of those about and the weakness and inanity of his rivals, and made a military hero by his own puerile effrontery and the disinclination to fight of the Austrian army in Italy! We may heartily agree with this great moral teacher when he declares that the highest greatness must have simplicity, goodness, and justice; but his account of Napoleon reads more like a travesty than a serious endeavor to account for the wonderful career of the Corsican.

Count Tolstoï exhibits little of the judicial quality of mind necessary to the historian when he contents himself with such an estimate of one of the two or three greatest military geniuses the world has known, as this book contains. We learn, in fact, more of Tolstoï than of Napoleon in this vigorous polemic, which rejects with disdain the accounts of Borodino and the later campaign given by all the historians, and would reconstruct the common estimate of Bonaparte as at least a genius. We can admire the moral indignation which the false qualities of the Emperor arouse in the author of *My Religion*, but any estimate which would make him anything less than a very great man, judged by intellectual standards, seems to us the product of prejudice, whether Russian, as with Count Tolstoï, or English, as with Prof. Seeley.

CHRIST'S FOLK IN THE APENNINE.*

THERE is real charm in these letters of Miss Alexander, to which Mr. John Ruskin has appended the somewhat fanciful title of *Christ's Folk in the Apennine*. In reading we are led to continually contrast them with those other letters to and from Miss Susan Beever, lately published by the same author under the name of *Hortus Inclusus*, and which, in spite of occasional passages of real beauty, were made almost disagreeable by their lack of fresh air and simplicity. All their refinement could not save them from a certain sickliness bred of effort, an attenuation of thought, and an over-elaboration of phrase which was like an unwholesome perfume of musk and robbed the correspondence of naturalness and truth.

* Gentle Breadwinners. By Catherine Owen. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

* The Physiology of War. Napoleon and the Russian Campaign. By Count Leo Tolstoï. Translated from the third French edition by Huntington Smith. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.00.

* Christ's Folk in the Apennine. By Francesca Alexander. Edited by John Ruskin. John Wiley & Sons.

Miss Alexander is sentimental enough *au fond*, but she is too deeply occupied and in earnest to write for effect. Her descriptions in these letters of her peasant friend have not in the least the effect of being meant for eventual publication. They are the letters of a perfectly unaffected person writing to a friend without effort. Still there is a singular charm in her use of words. Her little *croquis* are vivid and full of color. Take this of "The Mother of the Orphan Home" at Bassaro:

If one might judge by her face, she has lived in perpetual sunshine. And how young she looks still! She must have been a delicate, blonde beauty in her youth; and she still retains a complexion like a sweet-briar rose, and her kind blue eyes are as clear and peaceful as an infant's. Her hair, still abundant as in youth, is quite white, and yet not like snow, *unless it be snow with the evening sunshine upon it;* one sees in a moment that it has once been golden, and it is finer than anything I ever saw excepting thistledown. I sent to ask her at what hour she could see me, to which she replied, "Any time after six in the morning," which I thought was pretty well for eighty-five! She has the delightful manners of an old-fashioned Venetian, full of grace, sweetness and vivacity, and would think that she failed in one of the first Christian duties if she did not observe all the laws of politeness.

Mr. Ruskin's sentimental and amatory foot-notes are, it seems to us, rather disfigurements than additions to this otherwise charming little volume. We should like also to be able to verify the accuracy of this curious statement on page 140:

Some American ladies came to see me — one of them was from Illinois, and she is a very devout disciple of my Fratello (Mr. Ruskin), and wanted to see me entirely for his sake. She tells me that his influence for good in the wild west country of America is immense. When he was ill two years ago, *in every little country town in Illinois* (*and she thought also in the other States*), the feeling was so great and universal that placards were posted on the wall twice a day, telling of his condition. And when she was in Scotland last year, and he was ill again, she seemed quite scandalized that there were no placards, and she had to wait for the newspapers!

"Every little country town in Illinois," forsooth! The statement would seem too incredible even for credence by the select circle of adorers — the "Susies," and "Joanies," and "Sorellas," and "Maminkas," who surround Mr. Ruskin's path and lying-down, and are acquainted with all his mental and moral ways. Miss Alexander evidently went to live in Florence before the days of the "news bulletin." But "*every* little town — and she thought also in the other States!"

MR. HUTTON'S ESSAYS.*

THE "guides" whom the accomplished editor of the London *Spectator* considers in this very attractive volume with an awkward title, are Carlyle, Cardinal Newman, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, and F. D. Maurice. Mr. Hutton was himself an attached disciple of the last named thinker, to whom he devotes the last and least satisfactory paper of the series. Least satisfactory, because it comes farthest short of a true account of the intellectual weakness in Maurice which made his thought so painfully vague and shadowy to very many of those who could not but love the man as a true apostle of God in the service of humanity. On the other hand the treatment of George Eliot as author, and as a person seen through Mr. Cross's *Life and Letters*, is the most satisfactory part of the volume in all ways. Mr. Hutton requires no small number of words to develop his thought, generally, and as George Eliot has nearly one half of the space here, she has ampler justice done her, for that reason, if for no other, than Carlyle or Matthew Arnold. Mr. Hutton is always a theologian of the school of Maurice first, and a critic of literature second, and he dwells much, therefore, upon George Eliot's skepticism and her moral lapse, as he considers it, in her connection with Mr. Lewes; but he has so thorough an admiration of her work as an author that he comes to this verdict:

George Eliot, with a faith like that of her own "Dinah," would to my mind have had one of the most effective intellects the world had ever seen. Her imagination would have gained that vivacity and spring, the absence of which is its only artistic defect; her noble ethical conceptions would have gained certainty and grandeur; her singularly just and impartial judgment would have lost the tinge of gloom which seems always to pervade it. . . . With a quicker pulse of life, with a richer, happier faith, I could hardly conceive the limit to her power.

This appears to us one of the fairest estimates of George Eliot yet made, and with it we should find no quarrel, although many would find themselves dissenting decidedly from Mr. Hutton's opinion of her feelings about the relations with Mr. Lewes.

Mr. Hutton's theological bent stands him in good stead when treating Carlyle, for being on the defensive against the charge of "cant," which was so often in Carlyle's mouth, he is quick to see that the Chelsea prophet had a cant of his own, in some ways worse than any Christian cant. But Mr. Hutton's inferiority, fine critic though he is, to a preëminent critic like Mr. Lowell, can easily be seen by comparing the essays of the two on Carlyle. Mr. Hutton's theological turn repels him from Carlyle, and his essay is more valuable for its exposure of weaknesses than for its appreciation of strength; yet the author of such an estimate as this deserves respectful reading by every student of English literature.

In origin a peasant, who originated a new sort of culture and created a most artificial style, full at once of affectation and of genuine power; in faith a Calvanistic skeptic, who rejected Christianity while clinging ardently to the symbolic style of the Hebrew teaching; in politics a pioneer of democracy, who wanted to persuade the people to trust themselves to the almost despotic guidance of lord-protectors whom he could not tell them how to find; in literature a rugged sort of poet, who could not endure the chains of rhythm, and even jeered at rhyme — Carlyle certainly stands out a paradoxical figure, solitary, proud, defiant, vivid. No literary man in the nineteenth century is likely to stand out more distinctly than Thomas Carlyle, both for faults and genius, to the centuries which will follow.

Mr. Hutton makes too much of the fact that Cardinal Newman and Matthew Arnold were both Oxford men, as if it were a necessity that an ancient university should impress a distinct character in each generation upon the men who go out from it. For the cardinal, as a preacher and poet, he has that extreme admiration which may well be somewhat of a mystery to those who have not, as the present writer has, known him according to the flesh. To Matthew Arnold as a poet Mr. Hutton would assign a place above any poet of the eighteenth century, excepting Burns, and a standing amongst the six greatest poets of this century. But with Arnold as a theologian and critic of the Bible he has so little sympathy that he often misunderstands him, and scores points against *Literature and Dogma* which seem to us to rest on a misapprehension. He has curiously omitted all reference, even, to Mr. Arnold's great achievements in the field of literary criticism. We advise readers of the great writers treated in this volume to spend some pleasant and instructive hours with Mr. Hutton; they will know the authors better after reading essays which deserve a high place in contemporary criticism.

* Essays on some of the Modern Guides of English Thought in Matters of Faith. By Richard Holt Hutton. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE NEW ASTRONOMY.*

THE publication of this volume simultaneously with the election of Professor Langley as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution made up a conjunction of events which deserved our warmest congratulation. To the social esteem with which Professor Langley is already held, will doubtless be added an intellectual sympathy, called forth by the elegance of this volume and the value of its contents to many readers who have scientific tastes without technical training. An intuitional appeal is made to the sense of beauty by the ornamental workmanship of the publishers and the finish of the engravings; likewise to the imagination by the choice of such facts as are strictly interesting and generally novel.

The conclusion should be avoided, however, that there has been a disposition to sacrifice important material to the mere immediate effect to be produced. The experiences of the author in practical astronomy have been so painstaking and fruitful as to forbid this inference. There is a class of writers on scientific topics who are really compilers, without innate attachment to the subject, whose books are of only moderate value. It is now being demonstrated, within a decade of years, that the best popular books are produced by men who are masters in advanced regions of research. The richness of these men's minds is felt in the chapters

* The New Astronomy. Illustrated. By Samuel Pierpont Langley, Ph.D., LL.D. Ticknor & Co. $5.00.

written for large audiences; there is a reserve power and conservatism of statement that is fascinating; and there is a method of dealing with facts that overpasses the tendency to dryness. To illustrate this point may be cited Newcomb's *Popular Astronomy* and Young's book on *The Sun*. We have pleasure in adding Professor Langley's work to the same list as far as its scientific value is concerned, a work which, however, in the delicacy of its illustrations surpasses them. The influence that leading astronomers are thus exerting upon the popular mind is of utility in every way, since it implies reciprocal compensations that arise between all the parties.

While Professor Langley avoids the discussion of unsettled theories concerning the sun, moon, comets, and stars, one can yet perceive a background of conviction on all these subjects, so far as conclusions can be drawn in the present state of the science. His theories are apparent in the choice of the pictures. The division of astronomy as a field of investigation into old and new, the former having regard to the mutual motions and the latter to the physical characteristics of the heavenly bodies, is in itself fundamental. He calls out the fact that the new astronomy has grown thus far without endowments, by individual enterprise; that it needs money for its legitimate progress; that the United States alone of great nations have no astro-physical observatory to be compared with Potsdam, Menden, or Vienna. In short, a powerful appeal is made to our national pride to supply this gap in one line of science. It is therefore to be hoped that many will see this book to be convinced of the importance of this proposition, and that some may be found to establish an institution worthy of this great branch of the astronomy of the future.

DOYLE'S PURITAN COLONIES.*

IT was just nineteen years ago that a young Oxford scholar named John Andrew Doyle carried off the Arnold historical prize by an essay on a subject then usually overlooked at that seat of learning — "The American Colonies Previous to the Declaration of Independence." The method of research indicated in that bit of work was such as might have been expected in a pupil of Stubbs; while its tone of independence blended with moderation gave promise of noble results in case the author should continue to work in the field of American history. Not long afterward Mr. Doyle took his degree of A.M., and became a Fellow of All Souls College — the special glory of which is its devotion to political and historical studies. In 1876, in Freeman's "Historical Course for Schools," the volume devoted to our country appeared as from the hand of the successful Oxford essayist of 1869 — thus giving a pleasant guarantee that a slender line of studies which had been entered upon, perhaps, as an accident of undergraduate competition, had finally deepened and broadened into the highway of a career for life. It is a book, indeed, with which it would be easy to find fault; yet it reveals those workmanlike qualities and that fairness of judgment which are invaluable and not too common in books upon American history.

Of course, however, being a compendium of American history from 1492 to 1876, much of the work was mere compilation. Six years later in the spring of 1882 Mr. Doyle gave us, in the first volume of his *English Colonies in America*, an example of what he is capable of doing as a writer of American history on a large scale from a minute and thorough study of its sources. That volume dealt with Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, down to the beginning of the eighteenth century. After the lapse of another five years he has given in the two volumes now before us the results of his work upon New England history for the same period. It is thus apparent that several volumes more will be required for the completion on the same scale of his promised "history of the English colonies in North America during their period of dependence on the mother country."

It is not easy to see that Mr. Doyle has gained anything except novelty of phrase, by designating the colonies in New England as "the Puritan colonies," while it would not be hard to show that he has lost thereby in historical and logical precision. Can all the colonies within New England justly be called Puritan? By the application of that term to Plymouth does he not ignore the difference between the Puritans and the Separatists? Was New Hampshire also a Puritan settlement? Were Rhode Island and Providence Plantations founded by Puritans? And if the latter are to be included among the Puritan colonies, on what principle is Pennsylvania excluded?

Readers who have not given some attention to the matter may be inclined to infer that an Englishman writing in England upon early American history would be at a great disadvantage as respects the sources of that history, and would be compelled to deal with his materials at second hand. So far as important American colonial documents still remain unprinted, it is probably true that more of them now exist in the Public Record Office in London than in all the thirteen original States put together. The proper thing of course for a historian of that period is to have access to the manuscript records of both countries. Nevertheless, American colonial history can be better investigated by an Englishman who does not come to America than it can be by an American who does not visit England. As to Mr. Doyle, he has had the great advantage of easy access to the treasures of the English Public Record Office; but excepting upon a single brief visit to this country he has been unable to handle any of our own historical materials which still remain unprinted. In spite of this fact, Mr. Doyle has probably made use of a wider range of materials upon his subject than any American who has yet traversed the same field, not even excepting Palfrey and George Bancroft.

It is in the minor details, in the mere incidents and accessories of the narrative, that his personal unfamiliarity with the country has left its traces. He himself, in one passage, pours some gentle mirth upon an example of English ignorance of American geography exhibited by certain intended colonists, who assured the English government that by their settlement in Canada they would be able conveniently to repel the Spaniards from the borders of the Gulf of Mexico; yet even Mr. Doyle himself has spoken of "Castle Island," in Boston Harbor, as a "port;" of some emigrants from Connecticut into New Jersey as going to a region "beyond the Delaware;" and of Point Judith as a "cape" on the northeast corner of the Narragansett country. We hardly know, however, whether an actual residence in New England would have saved him from certain eccentricities in the spelling of the names of some of our historic personages, such as Prence for Prince, Green for Greene, Allen for Allyn, Shepherd for Shepard. The most amusing freak of this kind, however, is the repeated mention of the solemn author of "The Day of Doom," as Michael Gigglesworth — a variation so ludicrous for its exquisite irony that we could almost regret its disappearance from the American reprint of these volumes.

The difference between real scholarship and mere cram in the writing of American colonial history is finely shown by Mr. Doyle in his almost entire avoidance of mistakes respecting the lives and characters of the great throng of men and women with whom he has to do. Almost the only exception to this statement which we have observed is his allusion to Mrs. Anne Hutchinson as a sister of Wheelwright, and to her death as having occurred "in the Narragansett Bay," instead of in New Netherlands.

The purity of Mr. Doyle's style is seldom marred by any instance of carelessness; yet he does sometimes say "firstly," and he does in one place permit himself to indulge in such an expression as the following: "The main principles which underlay the social and political life of *each* colony were *identical*. *Each* was formed of much the *same* material," etc.

It was perhaps hardly worth while to mention these small blemishes upon the surface of a work the substance of which is so sound for learning, for equity of judgment, and for wholesomeness and even nobility of

* English Colonies in America. Vols. ii and iii. The Puritan Colonies. By J. A. Doyle, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

tone. The author's modesty in the presentation of new light along the old story which he is thus telling over again is so great that only a reader minutely read in our early history can have any idea of the extent and value of this addition to our means of knowing our own past. We had intended to bring forward some examples of this and to show in addition how admirable a helper to us Mr. Doyle has proved himself to be by the depth and acuteness of his historical judgment, and most of all by the sobriety of his mind and the evenness of the balance which he holds over historic questions long handled in a spirit of patriotic, or local, or personal partisanship.

We greet these books as an immense and even a priceless addition to our apparatus for studying American history. It is no strain upon language to say that they constitute the most important studies yet made from the other side of the Atlantic upon American history; and that in some respects they surpass anything yet made on that subject from this side of the Atlantic also.

SHELLEY AND SMOLLETT.

MR. SHARP'S *Life*[1] of Shelley is like a composite photograph. It condenses into the space of 200 sixteenmo pages the conclusions that have been reached by the long series of Shelleyan biographers and critics, adjusts contradictions, strikes an average, and gives us in miniature what must be a trustworthy portrait. By this method of treatment a good many irregularities that perplex the student of Shelley's career are smoothed away, or sink into insignificance. Mr. Sharp is always impartial in giving the facts in the case, but when it comes to conclusions he leans to the side of mercy. In the main outline he follows Prof. Dowden, but, with all its dependence on the researches of others, the book is surprisingly original. If Mr. Sharp had known Shelley in the flesh he hardly could have brought the personality and character of the poet more distinctly before us. On all debatable points Mr. Sharp takes middle ground. The Oxford authorities, he thinks, acted foolishly as well as uncharitably in expelling Shelley and Hogg, but the young men had been insubordinate and the college council was within its rights. With regard to the unpleasant relations existing between Shelley and his father, Mr. Sharp can see the father's side as well as the lad's: Timothy Shelley was blundering and hot-headed, but he was a well-intentioned, kindly gentleman, of the ultra-tory type. Harriet Westbrook, in Mr. Sharp's opinion, "was abnormally insensitive to certain matters to which most men and women are keenly alive, . . . she had either an exceptional stoicism, or a bluntness of feeling germane to — if not the symptom of the condition of — a partially diseased brain. It would be unjust to her, however, not to concede that in the ordinary course of life she was a cheerful, clever, and amiable person, and that as a wife she was as sympathetic as her nature permitted, and in all things dutiful and loyal."

Elsewhere, Mr. Sharp is driven to the conclusion that Harriet "was latterly foolish and unsympathetic," that Shelley was unjust in his suspicions, and that he "behaved unwisely, and even wrongfully, in his conduct of certain realities." Again, concerning Lord Eldon's decree refusing to give Shelley the custody of his children, Mr. Sharp finds reasons why, at the time, it might have been regarded as reasonable, if not strictly justifiable. But we need not follow up these illustrations of Mr. Sharp's method. He is an ardent Shelleyan, who knows how to temper his enthusiasm and recognize the admixture of clay in his idol. And with all these restrictions of judgment and limitations of praise, the author has succeeded in bringing the beautiful side of Shelley's character into the light, and making him a lovable as well as a noble and prophetic figure. Mr. Sharp attempts no criticism of Shelley's writings, though the selections from them are chosen with a view to enticing the reader to ampler acquaintance with them. A full bibliography closes the volume.

In dealing with Smollett,[2] Mr. David Hannay is judicious, comprehensive, and not too sympathetic. He has got up his subject well. He knows all there is worth knowing about the British navy of Smollett's day, and he credits the author of *Roderick Random* with keeping close to the facts in his descriptions, and with having a very salutary influence in bringing about reforms. Speaking generally of Smollett's brutality, Mr. Hannay says it was due more often than not to choice of material for a purpose, which, to his own mind at least, was distinctly humane. As for his nastiness, Mr. Hannay attempts no excuse whatever, but is wise enough not to dwell upon it. Smollett, like many other authors of his time, regarded the dung-hill as an essential feature in the landscape. To him it was a dung-hill and nothing more. It remained for novelists of the nineteenth century to analyze filth with a microscope and call it realism. Mr. Hannay writes a delightful chapter on the part played by the sailor in English literature. He came in with Chaucer, only to disappear till Smollett brought him back a living figure in *Roderick Random*. There are glimpses of the sailor in Elizabethan writers, but they do not form a complete picture. Smollett was to the manner born, and with unquestionable genius has stern reality to draw upon. In Mr. Hannay's view, and it is difficult not to agree with him, the only rival of Smollett, in the portrayal of seafaring life, is Captain Marryat — and when it comes to battle scenes Mr. Hannay readily awards the palm to the latter. Smollett's thankless work as translator, journalist, and reviewer is amply described, and the fact that "log-rolling" was known in his day and persistently practiced is animadverted upon. Mr. Hannay says briefly the proper thing about *Humphrey Clinker*, though here his views seem to be a little perfunctory. Smollett's place in literature is clearly defined: "There are in the main only two divisions in the business of writing: the men who are themselves form one, and the men who are the echoes of somebody else form the other. . . . Smollett was very distinctly on the right side of the gulf." Like the other volumes in the series, Mr. Hannay's has a creditable bibliography.

[1] Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley. By William Sharp. (Great Writers.) Thomas Whittaker. 40c.

[2] Life of Tobias George Smollett. By David Hannay. (Great Writers.) Thomas Whittaker. 40c.

A "LIVING" POEM.*

THIS little book will richly repay perusal. The author is a traveling evangelist who is personally engaged in circulating his poems. The most recent edition, we are informed, numbered ten thousand copies, and it is probably already nearly exhausted. Through the successful efforts of the author the book is, no doubt, even now appreciated in regions where Shakespeare and Milton are unknown.

We do not regard Eusebius Hershey as unduly ambitious. He has, indeed, adopted the fashion of introducing his name into the body of his poems, but in this respect he has only followed the example of the minnesingers. It is, in fact, a first-rate device to prevent plagiarism. On this general subject our poet defines his position in the following lines:

> Eusebius Hershey is my name,
> I seek not here for earthly fame;
> Rebersburg is my address,
> In Christ I seek my happiness.
>
> Center county now comes in;
> I know I hate the ways of sin.
> Pennsylvania comes below;
> From earth to heaven I hope to go.

The first of the above stanzas may possibly include an unconscious reminiscence of certain lines, of which we remember to have seen the following version on the fly-leaf of a copy of Webster's *Spelling Book:*

> Tommy Tompkins is my name,
> America is my station,
> Slabtown is my dwelling place,
> And Christ is my salvation.

It should, however, be remembered that the authorship of these lines has never been determined, and that they have appeared in numberless recensions. Literature, we know, is full of such coincidences.

We do not know why the book is entitled *The Living Poem*. It is, in fact, composed of a considerable number of poems which appear at first sight to be but slightly connected. They are, however, mainly biographical, and it is possible that it is the career of the author which constitutes a living poem.

Though our poet disclaims all desire for "earthly fame," he is, of course, aware that fame is the penalty of genius. He has therefore discreetly prepared the way for his future biographer by recording as follows the facts of his parentage and birth:

* The Living Poem. By Eusebius Hershey. Rebersburg, Center Co., Pa. First, Second, Third, and Fourth Editions. Philadelphia.

My parents' names, without fancy,
Hershey, Abraham and Nancy.
God to them nine children gave,
Two of them found each a grave.

My birthday came, as all may see,
In eighteen hundred and twenty-three;
August, on the fourteenth day;
Since, millions died and passed away.

The place where we for years did live,
I'll to the reader plainly give:
Lancaster county and Pa.,
Three miles of Manheim, north, I say.

In another poem he supplies the following additional information concerning the family:

Eight sisters, I had not another;
I the ninth, their only brother.
Seven of them were each a wife,
I and the youngest single life.

In a "Letter to a Cousin's Family" our poet enumerates his more remote relatives:

There is a family, Levi Reist.
Death entered into their house now twist; †
I'll give in first the man and wife,
Then the age of each one's life.

Levi Reist, now fifty-nine,
His wife, a first cousin of mine,
Her age now numbers fifty-two,
Remaining years may be but few.

The beginning of his evangelistic mission is thus described:

Father and sister I gave good-by;
My mother in her grave did lie
The State Ohio was the ground
Where I appointed work have found.

In twenty-nine counties traveled through,
I always found some work to do.
Many points I must omit,
I might bring in and make them fit.

Somewhere in the West Eusebius was exposed to great personal danger. In some mysterious manner he escaped, and thus records his emotions:

Next morning, thank God, I came out.
My soul felt happy, I could shout.
I then proceeded on my journey
In good humor, with my pony.

His discourses made a profound impression on the Indians, as appears from the following stanza:

O Henry, I remember well
When you and I God's truth did tell.
The Indians who did hear us speak,
Tears from their eyes did freely leak.

In a poem called "Distance of Miles" the poet thus refers to his extensive journeys:

In Pennsylvania, also in Iowa,
Many hundred miles did walk, I say,
In Kansas and on British soil,
Walked many miles, for Christ did toil.

Thousands of miles on different lakes,
On rivers, too, in different States,
On railroads, God knows best, how far
On horseback, wagon, some grease was tar.

The most ambitious poem in the volume is a "Centennial Hymn," which begins as follows:

United States of America;
Centennial, hundred years, they say.
The God who other nations knew,
Saw what United States would do.

Few centennial poems have attained to such an altitude, and at this dizzy hight we leave the poet. His whole book is, however, full of passages similar to those we have quoted, and it is, certainly, "a matchless *bonne bouchée* for the small-ware critic."

† This word should perhaps be spelled *twiced*. No doubt the author would have written *twice*, but that would not rhyme.

— Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton is engaged upon a new volume to be added to the series of "Famous" books published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. It will be entitled *Famous American Statesmen* and will give short biographies of the most notable men who have been prominent in the history of this country. Another volume of similar nature in preparation by Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, author of "Famous Queens" and "Famous Rulers," is a new *Life of General La Fayette* for young people. Mrs. Farmer has had access to some inedited manuscripts. Both of the volumes above mentioned will be issued by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

RECENT WORKS ON ECONOMICS.

The Elements of Political Economy. By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph.D. [D. Appleton & Co $1.50.]

Industrial Peace. By L. L. F. R. Price. [Macmillan & Co. $1.50.]

Big Wages and How to Earn Them. By a Foreman. [Harper & Bros. 75c.]

Sketch of American Finances, 1789–1835. By J. W. Kearney. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.]

Henry George versus Henry George. A Review. By R. C. Rutherford. [D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.]

Natural Law in the Business World. By Henry Wood. [Lee & Shepard. Paper, 30c.]

Prof. Laughlin's new manual, one of Appleton's science text-books, is divided into two parts, the first of which discusses the principles of political economy after the usual subdivision of topics. The treatment is simple, the main matters, for an elementary book, are well selected, and the whole presentation strikingly fresh. Wages receive, as they should, more than the common share of space, and the introduction of a special chapter on the "Industrial Manager" marks an improvement which we trust other authors of economic text-books will follow. The second part, on descriptive political economy, is the more original portion of the volume. It applies the principles of the science to the peculiar problems of American society and labor, which are "live issues" today, and to education in which is a first need. Socialism, taxation, the national debt, free trade and protection, bimetallism, United States notes, banking, the national banking system, the labor problem, and coöperation, are the very attractive topics of the chapters. The volume has a full apparatus of charts. Prof. Laughlin's book breathes the more humane spirit of the later economists who recognize that the science is not yet closed, and it seems to us to be a model text-book.

Mr. Price's work is a report to the Toynbee trustees on the advantages, methods, and difficulties of industrial peace in England. His chief subject is the "sliding scale," the arrangement, in the coal and iron industries especially, by which the wages of labor rise and fall with the price of raw material or the product. This method of determining the reward of labor is considered by some as a kind of industrial partnership. Mr. Price does not coincide with this view, but he presents the sliding scale as one of several methods, all of which must be practiced, in the diversity of modern industries, to secure justice and peace. Boards of arbitration and conciliation are an essential part of this arrangement, and considerable space is given to them. The question of the migration of workingmen affects the labor problem to no small degree; this, too, Mr. Price has discussed with industry and candor. A preface by Prof. Marshall and a portrait of Arnold Toynbee add much to the worth of the volume, which is of the highest value to all interested, practically or theoretically, in the sliding scale.

"A Foreman," who does not give his name for obvious reasons, imparts a great deal of sensible advice to the intolerant labor unionists, based on his own experience in the building trade. He points out bluntly the many errors committed by the unions, and defines, with a good sense evidently enlightened by knowledge of standard authorities in economics, the assistance workingmen may properly expect from the State in the regulation of transportation and taxation. He inclines somewhat too much to dependence on government works as a source of employment, but in general his views are very sound. A workman could not do better than to read this little volume in conjunction with the work of a practical business man, Mr. Henry Wood, also noted above, of which the publishers have just issued a cheap edition. He will find that the builder and the merchant are in substantial agreement. They agree, and this is a most important point if workingmen are to read such books, in their sympathetic, but not sentimental, tone. We have before noticed Mr. Wood's volume and wish for it a large sale in its cheaper form.

Mr. R. C. Rutherford exposes, even to superabundance, the frequent contradictions of himself which Henry George has made in *Progress and Poverty*, a remarkable book whose chief claim to mention hereafter will be its stimulating power. Justice, in the search for which Mr. Rutherford and Mr. George agree, has little to do with fantastic schemes for land nationalization, even if the land be paid for.

Mr. Kearney's sketch of the history of our first considerable national debt, the methods adopted to deal with it and finally extinguish it, is clear and exact; he offers it as a help to the consideration of the problem of paying off the present debt, which, however, is not exigent; the surplus is a much more troublesome guest now.

MINOR NOTICES.

The manual of *Electricity for Public Schools and Colleges*, prepared by W. Landen, deserves the attention of all interested in obtaining an elementary knowledge of electrical science. By not attempting historical treatment the author reserves his space for technical details, and his expositions, while still necessarily brief, are in every instance clearly intelligible. Mechanical principles are expounded as far as need be and the knowledge afforded with regard to the system of units is ample. The book practically covers the whole field from the general phenomena of magnetism to the most recent specific applications of electricity. Particular care has apparently been bestowed upon the chapters dealing with electrostatic potential, actions of currents, and solenoids, electro-magnets, diamagnetism, and electro-optics. [Longmans, Green & Co.]

A pamphlet edited by Henry Grier, and containing contributions by leading specialists, presents an outline of *Recent Advances in Electricity*, including a satisfactory account of the working of storage batteries, of the Brush storage system, a method for telegraphing from moving railway trains, Mr. Edison's pyro-magnetic dynamo, and an astonishing scheme for "navigable trains of air ships made up of cylindrical balloons fastened together in the form of a huge cigar, a platform bearing propellers and electric motors being suspended from below." To carry out the designs of the inventor "a company has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000." [New York: College of Electrical Engineering. $1.00.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, MARCH 3, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

On a Fly-leaf of "Ballades and Rondeaus."

In sober gray demurely dressed
These *ballades, rondeaux*, and the rest
Crossed the unquiet sea, as when —
Two centuries since — came sturdy Penn,
Seeking the selfsame haven blest.

And as, within the kerchiefed breast
Of some shy Quaker girl close pressed,
A hid love-letter throbs again
In sober gray,

Beneath their modest garb confessed,
These love-songs breathe the ardent zest
Of old-time life, when veins of men
Ran to the rhymes that, now and then,
Delight us more than what is best
In sober Gray.

CHARLES HENRY LÜDERS.

Philadelphia.

MR. WHITTIER IN A COFFEE-HOUSE.

An Open Letter to the Poet.

DEAR MR. WHITTIER:

I cannot help thinking that you and some other readers of the *Literary World* will be interested in hearing about the presentation of a copy of your new *Atlantic Monthly* portrait to our Cedar Street Coffee-house here in Cambridge a few evenings ago.

Every city has its "Dublin" district, and we of Cambridge have ours on the northwestern outskirts of the city, a mile and a half from the college buildings as the "herons of Elmwood" fly, and very much more than that distant from the social and intellectual and moral life of which the college building is the token. Here, until the last two years, when the "no-license" vote carried the municipal election, the groggery has been conspicuous. At least a dozen saloons have spotted this precinct of a dozen streets on the city's map, and the lives of a thousand of her people have suffered for years accordingly.

Here, at the blessed Christmas-tide last past, a handful of Christ's people determined to plant a "Coffee-house," and see what could be done to furnish the good part of the saloon's attractions without the evil of them. A suitable building was found, funds were solicited, and three rooms were fitted up for the purposes proposed.

The first room, entered from the street, occupies the entire front of the building. At the right is a counter, like a saloon counter, set out with cups and saucers, and behind it stands the kerosene heater where the coffee is made, with the wash-sink, book-shelves, and other "plant" of the institution. At the left are two tables against the wall, where guests can sit who prefer to take their coffee as an "horizontal" rather than a "perpendicular" drink. In the rear of this, the coffee-room proper, are two adjoining rooms, entered by doors on the right hand and the left. The room on the right hand is the reading-room, provided with twenty or thirty chairs, a long table, and an abundance of magazines, papers, and other current reading (the mass of which, I may add, is supplied from the overflowing exchange list of the *Literary World*). The room to the left is the smoking-room. Here are a dozen small tables, and four times as many chairs, the tables painted checker-board fashion, and here cards, chess, checkers, dominoes, backgammon, and other games are allowed, with smoking to the heart's content, but no gambling.

From seventy-five to a hundred boys and young men are now resorting to these rooms every evening in the week, and the coffee counter does a pouring business at two cents a cup. I wish you could see the crowd!

And now for the "presentation."

When your "Atlantic" portrait unrolled itself upon the editorial desk the other day, and had inspired a proper paragraph of appreciation for the *Literary World*, it occurred to the writer that no use could be made of that particular copy, under the circumstances, which would be more gratifying to you than to have it framed and hung in the reading-room of our Cedar Street Coffee-house, as a reminder of one whom the poorest of us as well as the richest, the roughest as well as the wisest, feel is ours, and to serve as another of those gentle but potent, even if silent, ministries which we have wished to bring to bear in this spot in behalf of the good, the true, and the beautiful. The picture was accordingly framed in a simple walnut moulding, which a neighboring dealer gladly gave out of interest in the cause, and due notice was given of the evening and the hour for the presentation, which was to be accompanied with a "three-minute account of the poet," and a "five-minute reading from his poems."

When I reached the rooms at the time appointed, they were full. The reading-room was still with the silence of attention to picture and story, but the smoking-room was dense with fragrant clouds and alive with the conversation of the players. On the wall at the end of the reading-room hung the portrait carefully veiled with newspapers. At the proper moment due notice was given in the smoking-room, the door was opened into the reading-room, and in poured smokers and players, making with the readers already assembled there one suffocating if not suffocated mass of at least a hundred boys and young men of the street, packed into an apartment perhaps twenty feet by forty.

Silence being secured, I first gave in three minutes, as well as I could, just an outline of the "Quaker Poet's" life and work. (Cheers.) Then, a helping hand at my left tearing away the veiling newspapers, his portrait stood forth to view. (Craned necks and more cheers.) Then, from a copy of J. R. Osgood & Co.'s edition of *Whittier's Poems* (1878) I read two extracts from the "Barefoot Boy" (sensation), and the whole of "Barbara Frietchie," (cheers enthusiastic and prolonged, notwithstanding the infelicities of a first appearance as public reader!) And then, to top off the ceremonial with a relieving outburst of superabundant vitality, I called for "three cheers for Mr. Whittier," which were given with right good will. Smokers and players now hustled back through the narrow door to their suspended pipes and interrupted games, the readers around the tables and on the floor (for we have not chairs enough) settled down again to their waiting pages, and the steaming coffee resumed its flow at the counter outside.

Thus, dear and honored poet, have you been installed as a sort of patron saint of this humble "Palace of Delight."* Have we taken your illustrious and venerated name in vain? Am I mistaken in the feeling that the thought of yourself as looking down evening after evening on these rude roomfuls will not be an unpleasant thought to you, and that your tuneful enthusiasm of humanity, and ever-flowing sympathy for those on removed levels of life, will be stirred a little by this simple incident and its associations?

As this letter goes to the printer, the "Authors' Reading," which Miss Charlotte Fiske Bates has arranged in behalf of the Longfellow Memorial Fund, is progressing in another part of Cambridge, under far more august surroundings and before a very different auditory, and yet I am not certain but that the tribute which these Cedar Street admirers have paid to your name will be as welcome as the applause which might come from the titled and the great.

Reverently and affectionately your friend and servant, E. A.

Cambridge, Feb. 25, 1888.

* *Vide* Mr. Besant's *All Sorts and Conditions of Men.*

THE AUTHORS' READING AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE authors' reading held in Sanders Theater last Monday evening, for the benefit of the Longfellow Memorial, opened with a fair audience, the readers being introduced by Col. T. W. Higginson, who, after having spoken of the object of the entertainment, and expressed his deep regret at the absence of Dr. Holmes, read a short original poem on "Dame Craigie."

Then followed a reading of the "Chambered Nautilus,' which, in the absence of Dr. Holmes, was finely rendered by Rev. A. M. Lord of Arlington.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made a few remarks and read several short poems on Egypt, Venice, etc., reciting a poem written to Mr. Longfellow for the last memorial meeting.

The prose reading of the evening was given by Edward Everett Hale, who read in his droll, fascinating style, "My Double and How He Undid Me."

William Winter, the well-known poet and dramatic critic of New York, read with much emotion two poems on Longfellow and Holmes. He is a striking looking man, with gray hair and moustache.

And next came J. T. Trowbridge with his "Authors' Night." He is a delightful reader, bright and unaffected; one could not help but feel sorry when he finished.

Mr. Higginson, in introducing Louise Chandler Moulton of Boston, spoke of her as having been a warm friend of the late Philip Bourke Marston, and among her selections was one which had been the blind poet's favorite, "The House of Death."

George Parsons Lathrop read a tribute to Longfellow, a poem suggested by the sight of fruit trees covered by an early fall of snow.

John Boyle O'Reilly gave some bright epigrams and one or two poems, "Ensign Epps" and "In Bohemia," which were well appreciated.

Charles Follen Adams, with his "Yawcob Strauss," "My Mother-in-Law," and other of his well-known poems, was eagerly listened to.

Charlotte Fiske Bates, to whom all the praise of the entertainment is due, read several of her

poems, among them "My Thought and I" and "A Tribute to Longfellow." She has worked hard for the success of the reading and has won it.

The entertainment closed with the reading of Lowell's tribute to Longfellow, by Mr. Lord, who also read during the evening a part of Mr. Longfellow's "My Lost Youth." Mr. Arlo Bates had expected to be present, but ill health preventing, he sent a poem, which would have been read but for lack of time. It is soon to appear, however, in the *Atlantic*. The audience, though not large, was a very appreciative one, and as the price of tickets was high the entertainment will, no doubt, add a considerable sum to the Longfellow Memorial fund.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

— The Milton Memorial Window presented by Mr. George William Childs of Philadelphia to St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, was duly unveiled on Saturday, the 18th. The ceremony, strangely enough, was private, out of deference, it is said, to the requirements of an American magazine, which had bought some rights of publication regarding the proceedings. Only about sixty persons were present, including Mr. Browning, Sir Edwin Arnold, the American Minister and his family, and Mr. Matthew Arnold, whose twenty-minute paper on Milton was the feature of the occasion. The exercises took place in the vestry, after which the company reentered the church, and the window was formally unveiled by Canon Farrar. "The window is at the far end of the church, which abuts toward Westminster Abbey, and is between the Raleigh and the Lord Frederick Cavendish windows. It was executed by the London firm that has carried out the work of decorations on all the windows in the church excepting two. It is one of the style of the perpendicular period of the sixteenth century, and is known as a four-light traced window. The four center lights represent scenes in Milton's life. The four outer lights display scenes from 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained.' The outer lights are surrounded by a border of wreaths with the Miltonic monogram. Alternating at the bottom is the following inscription:

'To the glory of God and in memory of the immortal poet John Milton, whose wife and child are buried here, this window is dedicated by G. W. Childs of Philadelphia, U. S. A., 1888.'"

— Another proof of the diligence and high scholarship of Americans in Japan who study the Japanese language is Rev. Guido F. Verbeck's *Synopsis of all the Conjugations of the Japanese Verbs*, a neatly printed and bound volume of ninety-five pages, with a conspectus, on a folder in a pocket in the binding, of the manifold forms of the key-word in Japanese speech. Formidable as a Japanese verb looks, he who masters it in all its variations has made a beginning that is half the end of Japanese syntax.

— Mr. W. F. Kirby has issued a prospectus of a complete English translation of the Kalevala, or national epic of the Finns, to be published by subscription. "The Kalevala" in its latest recension (1849), says the *Academy*, by Lönnrot, who himself collected it from the mouths of the people, consists of about 22,800 lines, arranged in fifty runos or cantos. Mr. Kirby has translated it from the German version of Schiefner (Helsingfors, 1852), the metre of which fairly represents that of the original, and which possesses the additional interest of having furnished Longfellow with the model for the metre of "Hiawatha." This metre or rhythm Mr. Kirby has naturally followed. The whole will form two volumes of about five hundred pages each, large post octavo, and will be issued to subscribers only at the price of one guinea. Mr. Kirby's address is 3 Burlington Gardens, Chiswick, W.

— Max O'Rell (M. Blouët) has made an arrangement with Cassell & Co. for a book by him now in press, called *John Bull, Jr.* It has an introduction by Geo. Cary Eggleston. Cassell & Co. have on their list for early publication a little work called *A Pocket Dictionary of Etiquette*, which has been prepared for them by a lady well known in New York's best society, the mention of whose name would be a great help to the book, but she prefers that it should sell upon its merits, consequently the publishers are bound to respect her wishes.

FICTION.

Roy's Repentance. By Adeline Sergeant. [Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.] The readers of this novel are left in doubt to the end as to what exactly it was of which Roy repented. It might very properly have been the fact that, in his headstrong boyhood, he should have married, after a few days' acquaintance, a depraved girl of whom he knew nothing, and who deserted him ten days after the ceremony; or it might have been that for years he stayed away from the uncle and guardian who loved and needed him, or that, having come back, he suffered himself to be so cheaply manipulated and circumvented by the clumsy villainy of Neil Desmond. But no, it seems to be none of these. Perhaps the idea in the author's mind when she chose her title was that Roy repented of having mistrusted his second wife, Laurence Erle, who, is one of those cold, pale, impassioned, impossible governesses so often encountered in fiction and so rarely anywhere else, yet this seems a venial fault compared with the rest. However, whatever the particular thing was, Roy *does* repent, and we leave him and Laurence quite happy after the somewhat checkered opening of their married life, in which treachery, poison, supposed bigamy, and a suppressed will play their part. To our thinking, a far better character than Laurence, with all her perfections, is Molly Desmond, the leal-hearted little wife of Godfrey; who vanquishes the objectionable Neil so easily with the simple weapons of truth and plain-speaking that we are led to wonder why the other characters have so much difficulty with him. But then, if truth and plain-speaking were made a universal feature in novels, where would be the novels?

Mrs. Pennicock's Lodger, and other Stories. By Lady Sophia Palmer. [Macmillan & Co. $1.00.] These tales by Lady Sophia Palmer are fair examples of a sort of story which it is rather a fashion just now for ladies of quality to write: stories, namely, of peasant life more or less rude, viewed from an outside, generally clerical, standpoint, and related with a great admixture of country patois to give them local color. "Mrs. Pennicock's Lodger" and the "other tales" are neither better nor worse than others of their class. There is much labored pathos without much real feeling, an attempt at humor which isn't humorous, and the characters have the effect upon us of being people whom we have met before and more than once, fitted sometimes with this name and sometimes with that, but always bearing the same faces and saying the same things in pretty much the same way.

The 13th issue in the collection of "Contes Choisis" is *Boum-Boum*, Jules Claretie's charming story, and five other short tales by various authors. "Boum-Boum" is a circus clown, and M. Claretie tells us how he was called to the bedside of a sick child, and by his antics aroused the sufferer from feverish languor and effected a cure that the doctor had been unable to make. "What is your fee, sir?" asks the father of the child when the cure is complete. "A shake of the hand," says the clown, "and permission to print on my cards, 'Boum-Boum: Acrobatic Doctor and Physician in Ordinary to little Francis.'" "Fleur-de-Blé" is a Dickensy story of a little girl's death on Christmas eve. One of the most touching of all the stories is "Le Voyage du Petit Gab." Little Gab is a poor hunchback, living in a dirty Parisian alley. The doctor says he must have sea air or he will die. Little Gab's sister toils hard at the sewing machine to earn the needed money, while the poor lad passes his time in trying to imagine what the sea is like. He holds a conch shell to his ear and listens to the "voice of the ocean," but death comes to him before the money is earned, and it is "the fathomless sea of the unknown" that claims him.

The same publishers issue, in their series of "Romans Choisis," Georges Ohnet's powerful romance of *Le Maitre de Forges*, well known here through dramatic and other versions; and, in a new and tasteful edition, Lamartine's *Graziella*. [New York: William R. Jenkins. 25c., 60c., 40c.]

Miss Phelps's complementary stories of *An Old Maid's Paradise* and *Burglars in Paradise* have coalesced into one neatly-printed volume. We have spoken of them separately before. Together, their delicious qualities are hightened and accentuated. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

The chapter which Mr. Howells has added to *Their Wedding Journey*, by way of distinguishing a new edition of that popular story, takes Basil and Isabel on a new visit to Niagara. Twelve years have made some difference in the outward aspect of the early lovers, but they are lovers still. Two children are with them now, Tom and Bella; Basil has grown stout, Isabel, "by gaslight, was still very pretty," and the Falls throw over them the same old spell. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.]

Clara Bell has made for Mr. Gottsberger a new translation of Saint-Pierre's classic tale of *Paul and Virginia*, which will doubtless be read and re-read by generation after generation as long as books survive. A brief sketch of Saint-Pierre, who was a Frenchman, an engineer, a journalist, a traveler, and a visionary philanthropist, is prefixed. [90c.]

MINOR NOTICES.

The Study of History.

The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities. By Herbert B. Adams. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

A great deal of thorough and useful literary work is accomplished through the Bureau of Education at Washington, and much of it is overlooked by the public. "Circular of Information No. 2, 1887," on *The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities*, by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, is an example. Here in an octavo

pamphlet of nearly 300 pages are gathered nine chapters of solid and valuable information on the topic named in the title, Harvard University leading in the survey, and Yale, Columbia, the University of Michigan, Cornell, and Johns Hopkins following, each with a chapter to itself; a seventh chapter reviewing Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and Bryn Mawr Colleges for women, an eighth paying particular attention to the facilities differently afforded for the study of American history, and a ninth examining the apparatus for the study of history and political science in the Washington High School. Seventeen very good wood-cuts of libraries and working rooms add to the interest of the "Circular," which is one that all educators ought to own.

The Elements of Psychology.

The Elements of Psychology: a Text-Book. By David J. Hill, LL. D. [Sheldon & Co.]

Dr. Hill's text-book deserves to rank with the best of those we have noticed in these columns within the last two years. It is thoroughly abreast of the most recent philosophical literature, as the appreciative account of Dr. F. E. Abbot's relationism (p. 145) and the references to Profs. James and Fullerton will show. It is to be regretted that the publishers should not have given a work of so much merit a quieter typographical dress: the types are too emphatic and there is too much of the cheap text-book air about the volume externally. Dr. Hill's attempt to revive the use of phantasy instead of fancy, and his distinction of its powers from those of the memory and imagination, do not strike us as improvements. Nor do "elaborative knowledge" and "constitutive knowledge" vindicate themselves as logical terms: elaborative and constitutive *powers* or *faculties*, giving knowledge, is a form of expression much to be preferred. The same criticism would apply to Dr. Hill's use of "presentative" and "representative." These are, however, minor points in a text-book distinguished by great freshness and clearness of treatment.

De Omnibus Rebus.

De Omnibus Rebus. By the author of *Flemish Interiors.* With 100 illustrations by R. Caulfield Orpen. [London: John C. Nimmo & Co.]

This is not exactly the sort of book to be taken up for continuous reading, and indeed a dip into the pages here and there will satisfy most people as far as the text is concerned. The author is not only rambling and discursive, but also he is given to tameness of platitude and to stale anecdotes. The book deals, primarily, with London life as manifested in journeys to and fro by omnibus, and there is a great amount of description of types and so on. The author does not, however, confine himself to the omnibus or even to London. He rambles as far as Paris and the Riviera, and presents ideas on all possible topics: longevity, the art of lending, the unemployed, advertisements, dreams, medical women, modern poetry, fatalism, the subjectivity of beauty, vivisection, the object of life — these are a few of the topics. The volume is in reality a sort of scrap-book of miscellaneous information, some of it wise, a portion of it humorous, a bit now and then approaching the quality of witticism, but most of it genially and inoffensively commonplace. The value of the book depends chiefly on the illustrations. Mr. Orpen is never commonplace or tame in his deft, off-hand sketches, which convey the very essence of out-door London, and which display occasional flights of fancy that are very delightful. The book is handsomely made and would be a not unattractive addition to the drawing-room table.

A Life of Adam Smith.

Life of Adam Smith. By R. B. Haldane, M. P. [London: Walter Scott. Imported by Thos. Whittaker. 40c.]

Mr. Haldane's excellent biography of the father of political economy is the latest volume in Prof. E. S. Robertson's series of "Great Writers," and it fully sustains the high reputation won by the previous issues. One third of the book sketches Adam Smith's uneventful life, illustrated chiefly by his close friendship with David Hume. A short chapter summarizes the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, and gives particulars concerning other lesser works. Half the book is properly devoted to a very good epitome of the *Wealth of Nations*. Mr. Haldane emphasizes the concrete nature of this great work, its freedom from the abstract character of most of the political economy of Smith's successors. It is a virtue in Adam Smith, "because we have the sense that he is writing of real men and a real world; a vice, because the tendency to take into account a plurality of aspects occasions a confusion and absence of system. His immediate successors displayed neither the virtue nor the vice." As for state interference, Mr. Haldane shows that Smith judged each case on its own merits, and claims that we must still follow this rule.

Educational Ends.

Educational Ends; or, The Idea of Personal Development. By Sophie Bryant. [Longmans, Green & Co. $2.00.]

The author of this thoughtful treatise is mathematical mistress in the North London Collegiate School for girls. Her book is essentially "an inquiry into the nature of that development which issues in the production of *standard* character," and to that end she draws upon the principles of psychology as well as of ethics. Duty, virtue, and self-devotion properly systematized are regarded as the foundations upon which is built the idea of a "sovereign self" in a "sovereign community;" while in the second part of the treatise is outlined the logical development of the individual from momentary consciousness through experience, judgment, and reason, to the sound intellect set on truth. But the educator, according to Miss Bryant, must have constantly before him the conception of an ideal type. This ideal type has the dual qualities of wisdom and goodness — wisdom going before goodness, because in the author's view a person may have the impulse toward goodness, but cannot be ideally good unless he "has a knowledge of all truth, in the natural no less than in the moral world." With this opinion we cannot agree. It is just as possible to be good without a knowledge of the laws of ethical development as it is to speak correct English without any definite perception of the rules of English grammar. The duty of the educator is to awaken the inner impulse toward goodness and not to force it when once aroused into a cast-iron mould. There is no ideal type of character any more than there is a standard tree. The standard that would suit the elm or the larch could not be applied to the pine or the cedar. All that an educator can do is to stimulate moral and mental growth, just as the gardener stimulates and protects the growth of the trees under his care. If he attempts more than this, if he interferes with the processes of nature, he is pretty sure to have in the end a weakling or a monstrosity. If educators would put aside some of their abstract theories and content themselves with watchful, careful attention to the distinct individual needs of each pupil under their care, there would be fewer misdirected lives, and more minds would attain the only thing worth striving for — the full and ample expression of sincere personality.

The Evolution of Immortality.

The Evolution of Immortality. By C. T. Stockwell. [Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. $1.00.]

Dr. Stockwell's essay, issued in a pleasing volume, has for its sub-title "Suggestions of an Individual Immortality, based upon our organic and life history." He discusses, in a way which we have found singularly thoughtful and suggestive, the analogies for a future life to be derived from the organic origin of the individual human being. With the utmost good taste he has drawn out the striking analogical arguments to show that a future material existence is no more difficult to conceive than the present one, of which we know the wonderful physical conditions and antecedents. There is a refreshing spiritual temper in this essay from a physician. He regards the universe as "the materialization of a thought of God," and sees the difficulties presented by the problem of individual immmortality relieved by the coming in of just such higher forces as have developed the human individual and the human race thus far, in their undoubted history. Without entering into the details of Dr. Stockwell's argument we commend his essay to thinking people as one of the most suggestive and best developed essays on personal immortality which later years have produced.

The Weather. By the Hon. Ralph Abercromby. [D. Appleton & Co.] An English addition to the "International Scientific Series." The author is eminent and an authority. For American readers, obviously, its value is rather as a digest of laws and principles than as an array of practical and illustrative details. American "weather" is *sui generis*. The book is divided into two parts. The first, "Elementary," is devoted chiefly to the character and structure of clouds, and to weather prognostications. The second part, "Advanced," passes to cyclones, the laws of wind and calm and of heat and cold, squalls, thunder-storms, whirlwinds and tornadoes, the local, daily, and annual variations in temperature and moisture, and the methods by which solitary observers may forecast changes. The whole science which underlies the work of the weather bureau, and by light of which "Old Probabilities" trains his eye and judgment, is set forth with admirable order and distinctness, and without too much technicality for unprofessional readers. There are profuse illustrations, mostly charts.

Appleton's Atlas of the United States. [D. Appleton & Co.] This atlas is a thin 8vo of about 100 pages. It contains general maps by groups of the States and Territories, and a

separate county map of each of the States. Interspersed with the maps are closely-printed pages conveying a large amount of statistical and descriptive information, respecting the historical, geographical, industrial, social, and commercial features of the country. Inserted in this text are wood-cut maps of the Yosemite Valley, the Yellowstone Park, and the New England, Pacific, and Southeastern railway systems. One attraction of the work is its convenient shape and size. Its supreme distinction is the beauty of its maps, which are engraved and lettered with great clearness and colored with taste and nicety. Its defect, and a serious one, is its omission of county and railroad maps of the Territories, which are now by far too important a part of the national domain to be left out of any cartographical survey of it like this. To name Montana, Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, and Washington Territories alone is sufficient to emphasize the gravity of this defect.

Natural Resources of the United States. By Jacob Harris Patton. [D. Appleton & Co.] This portly octavo of over 500 pages is an encyclopædic directory to its subject, and a work of comprehensive scope, exhaustive research, scientific spirit, and good literary form. To coal and iron, the foremost treasures of the country, no less than 16 out of the total of 48 chapters are given. Gold and silver come next, heading but not monopolizing the procession of the precious metals. The precious stones serve as a link between them and the clays and building stones. From these by way of medicinal springs and health resorts we pass to the subject of climates, and thus naturally to that of foods and food production, under which we find chapters on fibrous growths, timber, grasses, fruits, and berries. Chapters on fertilizers, the fisheries, including those of the whale and the seal, and water-powers, with a brief tabulated summary, complete the volume. Capitalists, investors, railroad projectors, land speculators, and all who need to know the distribution of land values, will find a vast amount of information in this well-arranged work, the contents of which, it is safe to say, could not be found assembled in similar compass elsewhere. But there is no index.

Modern Ships of War. By Sir Edward J. Reed and Edward Simpson. With supplementary chapters and notes by J. D. Jerrold Kelley. Illus. [Harper & Brothers.] We take very little interest in works like this, which serve, if they do not aim, to keep alive an interest in war. War is to an extent a trade, and has to be encouraged for the benefit of those who live by it. But the days of war are drawing to an end, and the books of the future are to be books in the interest of the arts of peace. It is preposterous to attempt to raise a public panic over "our defenseless coast" and "our worthless army and navy." The protection of America from war with foreign powers lies in wisdom, gentleness, humility, and self-renunciation. Therefore the philosophy underlying this book we deprecate. The book itself is instructive and entertaining in a degree, and those who would enjoy the sight of seeing two ferocious dogs trained for a fight, and led up to the point of it, will enjoy its illustrated descriptions of the modern fighting monsters of the deep. The navies of the great nations pass in review, not as a speetacle, but for purposes of study and critical comparison, and that most diabolical of all modern inventions, the torpedo system, receives due attention. May the day hasten when for such books as this there shall be no market at all.

Diet in Relation to Age and Activity. By Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. [Cupples & Hurd. 50c.] We wish heartily that any words of ours could insure the widest reading, throughout the English-speaking world, of this judicious essay, reprinted from *Nineteenth Century;* for in its brief limits the distinguished author makes clear the important effect, for good or ill, which the kind and amount of food taken have upon man's health and consequent happiness and capacity for work. Especially noteworthy is the author's constant moderation. He rides no hobbies, whether of vegetarian or animal nutriment; he states it to be practically settled by consent of persons most competent to judge, "that with few exceptions men and women are healthier and stronger physically, intellectually, and morally without alcoholic drinks than with them," yet not the less true is it that, in Central and Western Europe — and the same is probably the fact in the United States — more harm results to health from errors in diet than from excess in intoxicating drinks, great as is the latter. The leading thought, that the most prevalent error is the oversupply of strengthening and stimulating food at a time of life, and among classes of people, where the physical needs do not really require it, is developed in an interesting and able manner.

Sylvan Secrets, in Bird-Songs and Books. By Maurice Thompson. [John B. Alden. 60c.] The table of contents of Mr. Thompson's book includes two bookish subjects, "Beside the Gulf with Ruskin," and "In the Matter of Shakespeare," and seven which may be considered as "Sylvan Secrets" proper, namely: "Ceryle Alcyon," "Swamp Sketches," "The Motif of Bird-Song," "The Genesis of Bird-Song," "The Anatomy of Bird-Song," and "Some Hyloid Hints." A tall oblong book of a shape "just suited for fitting into one's pocket," with prettily decorated covers, clear type, and good margins, it has a tempting look and invites perusal. The class of readers who like the picturesque, as found in other books by this author, will be pleased with the glimpses of life on the gulf coast and among the haunts of the mocking bird; while those who fancy scientific observations will turn to his anatomical dissertations on the action of glottis, muscle, tendon, and membrane in producing the song of a bird, and the singular arrangement in the woodpecker's head by which his tongue is supposed to answer instead of ears — a discovery which Mr. Thompson is inclined to claim, and which is, perhaps, one of the subjects upon which he expects to have his opinion questioned.

Complete German Manual for High Schools and Colleges. By Wesley C. Sawyer, Ph. D. [Chicago: John C. Buckbee & Co. $1.20.] Dr. Sawyer's manual, which claims to unite the "natural" and the "grammatical" methods, differs mainly from its numerous predecessors in this field by the introduction of German script from the outset and its full treatment of the subject of correspondence. We should think it therefore best adapted to those students whose course of study includes, for good reasons, a knowledge of one of the worst chirographies it ever entered the mind of man to devise. On all others Dr. Sawyer's manual would probably have a decidedly discouraging effect. As a matter of fact a knowledge of German script is not at all essential to reading, speaking, and understanding the language, and these are the chief uses of it which a foreigner makes.

Outlooks on Society, Literature, and Politics. By Edwin Percy Whipple. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.] The nineteen miscellaneous papers collected in this volume cover a very wide range of subjects, from "Domestic Service" to "American Principles" and "Lowell as a Prose Writer." Many of them probably appeared in newspapers and magazines, and it would have been a kindness to Mr. Whipple's memory to have left most of these there. The political papers, written in the heat of the struggle of the Republican party with President Johnson, in no way add to the writer's legitimate reputation as a critic. Several of the outlooks on society and politics, such as those on the "Swearing Habit" and "American Principles," are good examples of Mr. Whipple's talents as a moralist; but others, like Mr. Hardhack's deliverance on Darwinism and sensationalism, are of slight texture; good enough work for the day, they had their day. The best article in the book is that entitled "In Dickens Land."

Wit and Wisdom of Samuel Johnson. Selected and Arranged by George Birkbeck Hill. [Oxford: The Clarendon Press. $2.00.] Into this very neatly printed 12mo of 323 pp. Dr. Birkbeck Hill, the latest and best editor of *Boswell's Johnson*, has collected a mass of the great Doctor's sayings, such as well represent his ponderous genius and whimsical character. There is an introduction which worships the idol. The contents are alphabetically arranged under headings, and the headings are plainly printed in large type, but there is no index.

Harvard Reminiscences. By Andrew P. Peabody. [Ticknor & Co. $1.25.] Dr. Peabody's *Harvard Reminiscences* are a collection of pen-portraits, card size, of seventy college officers whose names appeared with that of the author in the several annual catalogues in which he was registered successively as undergraduate, theological student, and tutor. When we remark that among the seventy are such names as Josiah Quincy, Joseph Story, Andrews Norton, George Ticknor, Edward Everett, George Ripley, and C. C. Felton, we have indicated the biographical value of these two hundred pages. As a contribution of original material to the history of the college their importance is distinct.

The Geological History of Plants. By Sir J. W. Dawson. [D. Appleton & Co.] This is the third addition to the "International Scientific Series" within a few weeks. Its title describes it with precision. It is a summary, in strictly scientific form for the use of the student, of the development of the vegetable kingdom according to geological periods. It addresses, therefore, both the geologist and the botanist, but it is above the level of the general reader. Its pages bring out strongly the probable fact of the arctic origin of our successive flora, and pay deserved tribute to the researches of the late Prof. Asa Gray. The subject of the migration of floras is invested with great difficulties, which this work discusses but does not solve. The author inclines to a theory of rapid rather than slow origin of plant forms — "in effect something not unlike the old and familiar idea of

creation." And so he leaves himself at last "in the presence of the great Creative Mind, who 'is before all things and in whom all things consist.'"

Science Sketches. By David Starr Jordan. [A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.] The eleven papers which compose this book are distinctly "popular reading," though they have a true scientific basis and are now and then technical in a slight degree. But they are written with occasional touches of fancy of a sort to catch the untutored attention, and they present much interesting information in natural history in a pleasant though always dignified and sober way. Two of the chapters relate to salmon; two others to fishes, one to the "Johnny Darters," finny inhabitants of our brooks with which many a boy is familiar; an account of Darwin is one of three biographical sketches of naturalists, the other two being Rafinesque, a Constantinopolitan by birth who settled in the United States, and the other, Prof. Poey, a Cuban; and there is a narrative of an ascent of the Matterhorn by a party of eleven — six Americans and five guides — in the summer of 1881, which is as vivid and thrilling a picture of that foolhardy but prodigious feat as we have ever seen. It out-Whympers Whymper.

The "Teachers' Manuals," six in number, published by E. L. Kellogg & Co., are paper-covered tracts by several writers, bearing on practical topics of the teacher's work. J. G. Fitch writes of the companion "arts" of "Securing Attention" and "Questioning," and on the "Art of Teaching," Mr. Sidgwick "On Stimulus in School," Mr. J. H. Gladstone on "Object Teaching," etc. In cloth, on a slightly larger scale and from the same publishers, are "Mistakes in Teaching" and "How to Secure and Retain Attention," both by J. L. Hughes of Toronto.

The same publishers have issued a new edition of Prof. Joseph Payne's (of London) *Lectures on the Science and Art of Education*, with an introduction by Rev. R. H. Quick and a brief biographical note. Mr. Payne, whose frontispiece portrait shows a marked resemblance to Bishop Williams of Connecticut, was an enthusiastic theorist, but also a practical teacher, and in particular a disciple of Jacotot.

PERIODICALS.

A delicate, sympathetic little character sketch, "Miss Tempy's Watchers," by Sarah Orne Jewett, stands at the forefront of the March *Atlantic*. Mr. James begins a novelette, "The Aspern Papers," and throws an atmosphere of implacable realism about an editor's effort in an old Venetian palace to come at the posthumous remains of a fictitious poet. Dr. Holmes' "Over the Teacups" promises to be as delightful as Dr. Holmes at the "Breakfast Table." James B. Thayer discusses the Dawes bill and the Indians. Mr. Thayer advocates the establishment of a judicial system in the reservations, and is in favor of compulsory education for all the tribes under government control. Mary D. Steele writes pleasantly of Marie de Gournay, Montaigne's adopted daughter. F. G. Cook reviews the marriage customs of the early American colonists. Prof. Shaler has a thoughtful paper on the law of fashion. He finds in Americans a remarkable style-developing power and at the same time a very strong imitative bent; but their most original trait is their independence of the past. Will this independence endure, or will national consolidation bring the old motives of ancestral tradition into play? Prof. Shaler, arguing from historical precedents, thinks that the past will in time reassert itself, but he admits that the tendency now is away from the bondage of ancestral custom, and he intimates that a period of renaissance may intervene before a general return to the control of inherited ideas.

Harper's for March has a beautifully illustrated paper on Spanish art by E. B. Prescott, who shows how firm a hold poetic realism has on the genius of modern Spain. F. S. Daniel describes a visit to a colonial estate, that, namely, of Romancoke in Virginia, owned and occupied by Washington after his marriage with Mrs. Custis. The Canadian voyageurs of the Saguenay supply C. H. Farnham and a corps of artists with a picturesque theme. Mr. Warner is encyclopædic and astonishingly statistical in the first of a series of studies of the great West. Mr. Howells gets to the end of his little Swiss sojourn with an account of wine-making, an election, and a sail around Lake Geneva. Mr. Higginson's account of a New England vagabond, which has pleased many hearers when read from the lecture platform, finally finds a larger audience in print. The historical value of this study is undoubted. A gypsy fair in Surrey occupies the pen of F. Anstey and the pencil of Frederick Barnard. Anna Bicknell makes a pathetic picture of the career of the Empress Eugénie, and Henry Sedley is biographical and anecdotic in treating of chess in America. Mr. Black's novel does not fall off any in interest, and is delightful for its exquisite finish of style. The remaining fiction of the number, although including a story by Miss Jewett, is not especially noteworthy, and the poetry is certainly not great.

The campaign of Waterloo is the subject of an elaborate paper by John C. Ropes in the March *Scribner's*. Those who do not care for military criticism will at least be interested in the illustrations from rare prints and from sketches made recently on the field of Waterloo by W. T. Smedley. Mrs. Fields writes in a chatty way of Leigh Hunt as seen in the books he read and filled with marginal notes. Portraits of Hunt, Keats, and Shelley accompany the article. F. L. Pope discourses of the electric motor and its applications, foreseeing the day when we shall travel from Boston to New York in less than two hours. There is another installment of the Mendelssohn letters; a peculiar story, "The Nixie," by Mrs. R. L. Stevenson; Mr. Bunner's "Natural Selection" winds up with an unexpected climax; and Mr. Stimson's "First Harvests" begins to "run emptin's." There is a good short story with a cyclone in it by Octave Thanet. Mr. Stevenson has something to say of beggars, and scoffs at the effort of organized charity to find the Deserving Poor.

Lippincott's seems to depend more and more on its complete novel for the sustenance of its readers. In the March number Julia Magruder's "Honored in the Breach" is about the only thing that the reader of limited leisure will care to spend time over, although there is a bright article on an author's letter-box by Max O'Rell, and some reminiscences of President Tyler by his son — both worth looking at.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Hosmer's "Shakespeare and Bacon in the Sonnets." We are indebted to the publishers, the Bancroft Company of San Francisco, for a copy of a well-printed volume of three hundred pages entitled *Shakespeare and Bacon in the Sonnets*, by H. L. Hosmer, who is called "Judge Hosmer" in some of the local newspapers. It must certainly be regarded as one of the most curious of the many curious books to which these perplexing poems have given rise. The new theory is this:

They were written by Lord Bacon with the intention of disclosing, through the various forms of analogy, allegory, metaphor, and symbolism, all the real facts concerning the composition of the works attributed to Shakespeare, the reason for transferring the authorship to him, and the manner in which it was done.

The "Key" to this interpretation, which is "very simple, easy of comprehension, and unfailing through all the stanzas [sonnets] from the first to the last," is as follows:

Thou and Thine — Impersonation of Truth.
Thy and Thee — Impersonation of Thought in the abstract.
Thyself — Impersonation of Thought in delineation.
You and Your — Impersonation of Beauty in the abstract.
Yourself — Impersonation of Beauty in delineation.
I, My, Mine, Me — Impersonation of Bacon in person.
Myself — Impersonation of Bacon as author.
My Love — Impersonation of The Dramas.
My Friend — Impersonation of Shakespeare.
My Mistress — Impersonation of Tragedy.

The *dedication* of 1609 is thus read and expounded by Judge Hosmer:

"Mr. W. H. Wisheth that eternity promised, by our ever-living poet, to the only begetter of these ensuing sonnets, and all happiness to the well-wishing adventurer in setting forth T. T. (The Truth)."

Thou (Truth) is claimed and represented by the poet from the commencement to the close of the poem to be its "only begetter." Thy is the Thought that puts the truth in form. Beauty is used as an ornament only. The poet narrates the truth concerning the dramas, their origin, and the reasons for their appearance as the works of Shakespeare. What matters it who Mr. W. H. or who "the well-wishing adventurer" is? They are evidently used or assumed to conceal the real purpose of the dedication; probably like the rest of it, allegorical. That T. T. means The Truth, instead of Thomas Thorpe, as generally believed, is seemingly, at least, refigured in the alliteration, "*true telling*," [in the 82d Sonnet, "In true plain words by Thy (Thought's) true telling friend,"] and without some close akin to it, it is impossible to complete the sense of the dedication.

Each of the 154 sonnets is separately analyzed and expounded, line by line. We can give but a few specimens of the exegesis. Take this, for instance, from the three pages or more on the first sonnet:

In the semblance of a young man whom he wishes to persuade into an early marriage, that he may thereby perpetuate himself in his posterity, the author urges Thou (Truth) to perform some labor for the world of enduring value. These impersonations of Thou as Truth, and Thy as Thought, continued to the close of the poem, are first alternated with "You," the impersonation of "Beauty," in the thirteenth stanza. That and the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth are addressed to "You" (Beauty), changing the attributes to suit the office he is expected to perform in conjunction with Thou and Thy. Indeed, so clearly is the leading idea of marriage,

for the purpose of perpetuity, pursued through the first seventeen sonnets, that the distinction between Thou, Thy, and You (Truth, Thought, and Beauty) has escaped for centuries the careful observation of the most accomplished critics.

The following is from the exposition of the 40th:

In this stanza Shakespeare is put in possession of his plays, and becomes virtually the author of them. "Take all My Loves, My Love" (Shakespeare now being adopted as one of his loves, he mentally as My Love unites him to the plays, which he calls "My Love," and addresses him also by that endearing name, and under it invests him with the plays). In the next two lines he declares that Thou (Truth) hast gained nothing by this transfer that he can call "true love." Shakespeare, though added to "My Love," is not to be recognized as any part of the truth in the plays designated by that title. He is simply added to it. By the next line, "All mine was thine before Thou hadst this more" (he had devoted all his dramas to truth before he added Shakespeare, "this more," to them). By giving to Shakespeare the credence of the plays, and thus uniting him to the volume of "My Love," which was composed of truth, Thou (Truth) had become possessed of him. If Thou (Truth) will receive him as "My Love," then he may use the plays, and it will be his own fault if he makes use of any portion of them that his judgment disapproves. He is the manager, and must adapt them for presentation. . . . The eighth line reads "this self" in the quarto of 1609. This, as referring back to "this more" (Shakespeare) in the fourth line, is undoubtedly correct. All modern editions have it "Thyself."

Some points in the analysis of the 41st Sonnet are certainly ingenious:

Full authority is given to Shakespeare in this stanza to make such minor changes in the thought and expression of the dramas as may be deemed necessary. "Those petty wrongs that liberty commits" (the little alterations you find it necessary to make for the purpose of adapting them to the stage — your own sense of propriety and grace) "Thy beauty and Thy years" (must dictate). "Temptation follows where Thou (Truth) art." Be careful not to belie the truth of the drama. Thou (Truth) can easily be "won" (preserved) or "assailed" (destroyed). "And when a woman wooes" (the dramas, "My Love," are represented as a female throughout the poem, and the changes for purpose of representation, if any, are made because "My Love" [the dramas] wooed), "what woman's son will sourly leave her till he have prevailed?" (if the change is really necessary it may be made). But as he believed he had adhered to the truth, he disliked any change. "Thou mightst my seat forbear." Your ideas of propriety and expression are crude and unpolished, and you will, he fears, mar the harmony of the play, and break a two-fold truth: "Thy beauty (Thy thoughts) tempting her to Thee, and disfigure my work." "Thy beauty (My thoughts) being false to me."

But on the whole, the interpretation of a portion of the 76th Sonnet must bear away the palm for novelty and interest. We have often in our talks with students called attention to the singular omission of all reference to *tobacco* in Shakespeare. But it seems that it *is* referred to — not by name, however, because that would bring out too clearly its purpose in telling the name of the real author of the plays and poems. In this sonnet we have the lines,

> And keep invention in a noted weed,
> That every word doth almost tell My name —

where *that* is equivalent, as often, to *so that*. This has been interpreted as the poet's apology for the monotony of style in the sonnets, his "invention," or imagination, being presented again and again "in a noted weed," or familiar dress, by which he might be easily recognized. But this is all wrong, for listen to Judge Hosmer:

The only weed of which history gives account in Elizabeth's time was tobacco. . . . The word "tobacco," by its various forms of pronunciation, was blessed with an orthography which would fill a small dictionary. The following furnish a few variations: Tobaco, tobacco, tobaca, tobacy, tobaccy, 'bacco, 'bacy, etc., *ad infinitum*. The second syllable was as perfect then as now.

Bacon, by confession in this stanza, must have enjoyed his pipe. It soothed him, quieted his nerves, and favored that composure of the faculties needful to reflection and invention. It was undoubtedly his habit to resort to it in the hours given to the creation of his great dramas. It was in the placidity which it imparted to his system, and the meditative mood it inspired, that he virtually "kept invention." His thoughts were clearer, his plots better in development, and his poesy more exuberant than they would have been without this sedative.

In every form which spelling gave to tobacco, it *almost* told the name of Bacon. This evidence of the true origin of the dramas of Shakespeare, written by their author and published nearly three centuries ago, during Shakespeare's life, cannot by any force of logic or ingenuity be destroyed. It is unargumentable. It imparts the force of truth to this entire history, and relieves it of the suggestion, improbable in itself, that Shakespeare, for aught that appears, might have written it for himself. No other name can fill the requirements of that line but Bacon. No anagram could be constructed which would avoid that conclusion connected with the lines preceding and following it. . . .

Half the persons accused and tried for the highest crimes known to our laws have been convicted and punished on much weaker testimony than is herein contained in proof of Bacon's authorship.

As Judge Hosmer says, this is "unargumentable;" at least, we shall not attempt to refute it. We can honestly say that we prefer his theory to Donnelly's in that it does not give Shakespeare "an infamous personal character." It is pleasant to find a Baconian who believes that the philosopher had a thorough admiration and affection for the actor who fathered his plays when he did not want to acknowledge their paternity, and that "William Shakespeare, averaged with the men of his age, was better than the most of them."

We may add that we heartily indorse the following from a four-column eulogy of Judge Hosmer's book in a San Francisco journal:

It would be well if all who obtain a copy of this work would also procure for the purpose of comparison the edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets by W. J. Rolfe. It contains excellent examples of current and accumulated interpretations.

Mr. Appleton Morgan's "Shakespeare in Fact and Criticism." We have room for only a brief mention of Mr. Morgan's *Shakespeare in Fact and Criticism*, just published in handsome form by Mr. Wm. Evarts Benjamin of New York ($2.00). It contains ten papers, several of which have appeared in the *Catholic World* and other magazines, but are now issued with some revision. The subjects are: William Shakespeare and his Esthetic Critics; Much Ado About Sonnets; Whose Sonnets? "Something Touching the Lord Hamlet;" William Shakespeare's Literary Executor [Sir William Davenant]; Law and Medicine in the Plays; The Growth and Vicissitudes of a Shakespearean Play; Queen Elizabeth's Share in the *Merry Wives of Windsor;* Have We a Shakespeare Among Us? The Donnelly and Prior Ciphers, and the Furnivall Verse-Tests. The papers will interest every student and reader of Shakespeare, whether he agrees with the author on sundry points or not. On the Donnelly business Mr. Morgan is certainly orthodox, however it may be with his views concerning the verse-tests. The latter are reproduced in essentially the same form in which they were contributed to these columns. We hope to be able to refer to portions of the volume at another time.

Latin Version of the Song in "Cymbeline." The following neat Latin version of the Song in *Cymbeline*, "Fear no more the heat o' the sun," etc., is from the pen of Goldwin Smith, and was originally contributed to *The 'Varsity*, a periodical published at the University of Toronto:

Sæviat acris hiems, urat sol fervidus agros;
Nil tibi quod noceat bruma vel æstus habet.
Exactus tibi jam labor est numerataque merces;
Claudit opus vesper, tempus abire domum.
Aurea sic pueri, sic aurea turba puellæ,
Servorum ut proles sordida pulvis erunt.

Torva supercilia et gladios contemne potentum;
Imperia in manes nulla tyrannus habet.
Omnia mors æquat; nec major arundine quercus
Nec tibi vestis erit cura nec ulla cibi.
Regum non aliter sceptra atque Machaonis artes
Pallados et doctæ munera pulvis erunt.

Ira Jovis cælo tonet et micet ignibus æther,
Non rumpent somnos fulmina dira tuos.
Irrita nec metues mendacis verbera linguæ;
Ultimus hic luctus lætitiæque dies.
Tota cohors Veneris, toto quod in orbe juventæ est
Lege tua, exiguo tempore, pulvis erunt.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Charles Dudley Warner is again on his travels in search of the picturesque for Harper's periodicals and other pages. His recent circuit through the Interior brought him to Columbus, Ohio, last week, where he was the recipient of many attentions. He visited the natural gas displays at Findlay, and was deeply interested in the asylum for imbeciles — another name for a refuge for decayed wits.

— Four "Easter souvenirs" are announced by Lee & Shepard: Charles Kingsley's *See the Land her Easter Keeping; Gladness of Easter*, a collection of passages from the poets; *Arise, my Soul, Arise*, by Sarah Flower Adams; and *The Message of the Bluebird*, by Irene E. Jerome, all illustrated and bound in palatine boards with floriated ornaments.

— *The Poetry of the Future*, by James Wood Davidson, and *The Unity of the Truth in Christianity and Evolution*, by Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., are to be published by John B. Alden, New York.

— We are reminded that Prof. Francis L. Patton, the newly elected President of Princeton College, is one of the active editors of the *Presbyterian Review*.

— Sir John Lubbock has written a highly commendatory preface to the English edition of Dr. H. C. McCook's *Tenants of an Old Farm*, which has already won considerable favor in this country.

— "The Contemporary Pulpit Library," a series of volumes comprising the sermons of noteworthy preachers of the day, is announced by Thomas Whittaker, New York. Canon Liddon, Canon Farrar, and Bishop Magee will be represented in the first volume.

— Ticknor & Co. add this month to their Paper Series of copyright novels Edgar Fawcett's *Adventures of a Widow* and Mr. Howells's *Indian Summer*.

— Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, who is now in St. Petersburg, has, by arrangement with the author, made a translation of Col. A. V. Ver-

estchagin's *At Home and in War*. Col. Verestchagin is a brother of the celebrated Russian painter; his book has been spoken of by Count Tolstoï as the best war book ever written in Europe. It will be published by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

— Another novel dealing with socialistic possibilities is forthcoming from the press of Cassell & Co. The title is *Eighty-Nine*.

— "The largest circulation of any periodical in America," viz., 400,000 copies, is now claimed by the *Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia.

— *Historic Waterways*, an extended account of 600 miles of canoeing down the Rock, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers, by Reuben G. Thwaites of the Wisconsin Historical Society, is announced by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

— Cupples & Hurd will publish on March 3d two genealogical works, the sixth edition of *Ancestral Tablets* in an improved form, and *How to Write the History of a Family*, by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L.; also, *What Shall Make us Whole*, a contribution throwing light on mental healing, and *Thomas Carlyle's Counsels to a Literary Aspirant and What Came of Them: A Letter of 1842*.

— *The Journal of American Folk-Lore*, of which the first number is to appear in April, will bear the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

— A "Riverside Edition" of Mr. Whittier's works, in four volumes, is forthcoming with revised text, notes, and several portraits. A limited edition of 500 copies on large paper will be issued in addition to the regular edition for the trade.

— Mrs. Margaret Deland, author of *The Old Garden, and Other Verses*, has written a novel to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

— *A Treatise on Astronomy* in twelve monthly parts by Richard A. Proctor is to be issued by Longmans, Green & Co.

— Mr. Kennan's paper on Russian prisons in the March *Century* has a chapter giving an account of the celebration of the American centennial 4th of July by the prisoners at the St. Petersburgh House of Detention. The inmates provided themselves in advance with blue and red handkerchiefs, and made flags which they hung from the windows, while at night they got up an illumination with smuggled bits of candles.

— In the *Forum* for March Thomas Hardy contributes a paper on "The Profitable Reading of Fiction," and Henry Holt considers "The Recoil of Piracy" as an argument for international copyright.

— The International Copyright Association issued on Monday an address to the American public, in which they call attention to the fact that the movement in favor of international copyright has been supported by leading statesmen during the last 50 years — among others by Clay, J. Q. Adams, Webster, Everett, Sumner, and W. P. Fessenden.

— From Salt Lake City comes the first number of a new magazine, *The Western Galaxy*, for March, 1888. All the contributors to the magazine are residents of Utah, and a number of the illustrations are by Utah artists. The list of writers embraces the names of Mormons, apostates and Gentiles. There is a story from the pen of C. C. Goodwin, editor of the *Salt Lake Tribune*. The sketch of Edinburgh, which closes the number, is by Elder John Nicholson, editor of the *Deseret News*. *The Western Galaxy* is admirably printed. It contains fully as much matter as the large Eastern magazines.

— At a meeting of the Longfellow Memorial Association on Monday last the total of subscriptions received was reported to be $8,129.97. Of this amount over $4,000 have been expended in laying out the garden. Mr. E. W. Longfellow has presented to the association the land opposite the garden on the river side of Mt. Auburn Street, thus insuring an open view to the water.

— An interesting series of papers on some of the "Old Homes" of England, by Miss Elise Balch, the niece of John Jay and the author of *Zorah*, is to appear in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. Mount Stuart, the residence of Lord and Lady Bute, Penshurst, the ancestral seat of the Sidney family, Arundel Castle, and Chiswick will be among the subjects described and illustrated.

— *Britons and Muscovites*, by Curtis Guild; *First Steps with American and British Authors*, by Albert F. Blaisdell, A.M.; and a second edition of *Pre-Glacial Man and the Aryan Race*, by Lorenze Burge, are announced by Lee & Shepard.

— A novel entitled *A Nymph of the West*, by Howard Seely, author of *A Lone Star Bo-peep, and Other Tales of Texas Ranch Life*, will shortly issue from the press of D. Appleton & Co.

— A sermon on international copyright by Rev. Dr. H. J. Van Dyke has been published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, in a pamphlet called *The National Sin of Literary Piracy*. Dr. Van Dyke considers the subject under three phases: (1) The Nature of the National Sin of Literary Piracy, (2) Its Punishment, and (3) Its Cure.

— Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued an entirely new portrait of Mr. Whittier, which was finished just as he completed his eightieth year. The portrait is life-size, and to secure its widest distribution is sold for $1.00.

— A. C. McClurg & Co. have in press for early publication *Witnesses to Christ: A Contribution to Christian Apologetics*, by William Clark, M.A., Professor of Philosophy in Trinity College, Toronto. This volume will contain the second annual course of lectures on the Baldwin foundation, delivered before the Hobart Guild of the University of Michigan in November and December, 1887.

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Business of 1887.

Premiums	$18,286,852.72
Interest, Rents, etc.	2,765,922.40
Total Income	$22,052,787.12
Death-claims and Endowments	4,361,366.82
Dividends, Annuities, and Purchased Insurances	5,173,843.96
Total to Policy-holders	$9,535,210.79
New Policies Issued	28,522
New Insurance Written	$106,749,295.00

Condition, Jan. 1, 1888.

Cash Assets	$83,079,845.85
* Divisible Surplus, Company's New Standard	$6,651,580.11
† Tontine Surplus	5,215,720.82
Liabilities, New State Standard (4 per cent.)	$70,659,560.91
Surplus by New State Standard (4 per cent.)	$11,846,792.06
Policies in Force	112,222
Insurance in Force	$358,925,926.00

Progress in 1887.

Increase in Income	$2,822,278.84
Increase in Net Assets	8,092,69 .69
Increase in Insurance Written	21,571,001.00
Increase in Insurance in Force	54,561,996.00

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A SENTIMENTAL TOUR BY TRICYCLE.*

IT was a pleasant thought, that of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, to make a *Sentimental Journey Through France* over the route pursued more than a century ago by that prince of sentimentalists, Mr. Laurence Sterne; pleasant also is it to find that there is very little of Sterne or about Sterne, or about Sterne's observations, reflections, or outpourings of emotions in this chronicle of travel, which is in fact made up of the experiences of two vigorous American spirits who traversed the route from Calais to Vienne with a tandem tricycle, riding when the roads were practicable (and that was really a greater part of the way), walking when the hills were steep or the *pavé* past endurance, and taking to the railway when no other method of locomotion was within the range of reason. It was a good way to see the country and the two travelers had a good time, although they worked hard to get it. The south wind blew hard in their faces most of the time; innkeepers sometimes refused to give them shelter, with the evident opinion that they were suspicious characters; they got fagged occasionally on long runs over the hills; the peasants were a dull and stupid lot and gave them wrong directions; in the cities they were hooted and laughed at on account of their queer costumes; they were caught in rain storms and they had several narrow escapes from disastrous collisions with various animate and inanimate things — but from all these adventures, from nights in wayside taverns, from sights along the road, and from their own sensations of pleasure, anger, or disgust, Mrs. Pennell has woven a graceful, vivacious chronicle, full of fun and information, and Mr. Pennell has interspersed the pages with many of those dainty and delightfully expressive illustrations such as he alone in these days is capable of inscribing upon the etcher's plate. As may easily be imagined, one of the most satisfactory parts of the journey was through the forest of Fontainebleau.

We rode for miles, and yet the only monotony was in the good road. Now, we passed great rocks, some gray and riven, moss and lichens clinging to them, and bushes and trees struggling from their crevices and growing on their summit; others bare and shadeless. Here, stretching from boulder to boulder, were deep beds of purple heather paled by the sun — the heather on which Millet used to love to lie and look up to the clouds and the blue sky; and there, feathered ferns, yellow and autumnal in the open spaces, green and fresh in the shade of rocks and trees, made a luxurious couch more soft than sleep. Now the way went through the very heart of a pine wood; pine needles instead of heather covered the ground and even carpeted the road; a spicy fragrance, sweetest of all forest scents, perfumed the air; the wind sighed softly through the topmost branches, and the tricycle wheeled without a sound over the brown carpet, on which shadows fell and the sun shone.

The two 'cyclers often were obliged to put up at inns frequented by commercial travelers, but they saw nothing of the ill breeding Mr. Howells has made the text of incisive homilies on good manners. The French drummer as Mrs. Pennell observed him talked, but did not talk shop, was courteous to his companions at table, and was ready to give advice with the utmost good will on the vexed subject of roads and hotels. Millet's country, overrun by artists, is drolly described; the natives, it seems, fall into picturesque attitudes at the very appearance of a portfolio, and surrender at discretion without a word of parley. But we may not pause longer over this attractive volume. It is one of the books to be read and looked at and not to be made the subject of judicia criticisms. The present reviewer confesses to putting it down with a fixed determination somehow, sometime, by some means, whether afoot, in chaise, or by tricycle, to get over this same route from Calais to Vienne and take both *Sentimental Journeys* with him!

* Our Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy. By Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

TWO SPANISH NOVELS.

THE spirit of realism now dominant in Spanish literature and art has inspired two noteworthy examples of fiction in the novels whose titles are given below. They are so dissimilar in method, they stand so far apart in conception and execution, that at first sight they seem to be wholly unrelated, but the same keen, firm, comprehensive sense of actuality that is found in the tender, gracious, every-day charm of the one, is also perceptible in the intense and vivid passion of the other. Señor Valdés paints in carefully-chosen, skillfully graduated tints the manners and morals, the joys and the sufferings of that class of humanity which we are wont to regard as commonplace — because they are so much like ourselves. Señor Galdós, believing apparently that exceptions prove the rule, is romantic in his choice of characters, but once chosen, they are depicted with a fidelity that omits no detail, that insists on every point and line and bit of color, that gives the whole picture — abounding in contrasts, bold, vigorous — and burns it into the mind of the beholder. The one novel is like a water-color, vague in its outlines, the tints washed in gracefully, the general effect simple and easily recognized by every comer. The other is in oils on a great stretch of canvas, its lights and shadows are marvelous in power of expression, it involves figures that demand study, and the style is masterly in its combined freedom of purpose and attention to particulars. The one amuses or bores us according to the mood we are in or the time we spend over it. The other astonishes, impresses, seizes upon the imagination and fascinates, even while it evokes an overwhelming sense of dismay and terror.

Maximina[1] is the story of two young people who get married and live in Madrid. The husband, an upright, impulsive young fellow, is one of the editors of a daily newspaper; the wife is a flower plucked from a little, obscure village and transplanted to the city, where she is like a sweet-scented violet blooming in a parterre of much more showy plants. Maximina's diffidence and coyness, her simplicity and intelligent adoration for her husband, are deliciously rendered, and of the experiences of the married pair Señor Valdés makes a veritable idyl. They are very like an average pair of young Americans, these two Madrileños, and they set up housekeeping in a flat, say pretty nothings to one another, have their little tiffs, and go through their various domestic experiences very much as people do in this part of the world; and whether dealing with an evening reception, a walk in the streets, the coming of a baby, or a reverse in fortune, the author's touch is always firm and true. Señor Valdés, like some other writers of fiction now-a-days, does not go very deep in his analysis of life, and he often sacrifices the essential for the non-essential in order to preserve a given tone and to be amusing; but he amuses and sometimes he does something better.

Leon Roch[2] deals with sterner stuff. A beautiful woman who is a religious bigot and fanatic, married to a man of noble disposition

[1] Maximina. By Don Armando Palacio Valdés. Translated from the Spanish by Nathan Haskell Dole. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

[2] Leon Roch. By B. Perez Galdós. From the Spanish by Clara Bell. William S. Gottsberger. Two vols. $1.75.

who is a liberal in religion as well as in politics; she maddening her husband with her efforts to convert him; he driven from her side by her selfish absorption in churchly ceremonies, her coldness, her neglect of domestic duties; she left to her feverish devotions; he finding in the companionship of another the sympathy and appreciation for which he longs; she dying in a mad fit of jealousy; he, sadly tempted yet firm to uphold his own honor and that of the woman he loves in spite of calumny and the penalty of self-exile — this is the theme of *Leon Roch*. There are many characters, drawn, most of them, with a pitiless zeal, and there are many descriptions and interviews that once read will not easily be forgotten. This is not a novel to be taken up lightly or for the pleasure of the moment; he who opens it may expect to be thrilled, shocked, horrified at the revelations it contains; but under all will be found the universal bonds of selfishness and love, greed and passion, which unite into one common lot the whole of humanity.

U. S. AND "UNCLE SAM."

THESE two books treat one and the same subject in two very different veins. Mr. Brydges[1] is humorous, Dr. Barrows[2] is serious. Mr. Brydges is a disciple of Max O'Rell, and has applied to the United States the method which his master has already made so popular with regard to England and Scotland. Dr. Barrows is not without a spice of humor, but has a thoroughly sober and earnest purpose, namely, to sketch the vast proportions and phenomenal growth of the United States so as to make the strongest possible appeal to Christian sympathy and enterprise. Mr. Brydges aims chiefly to amuse; Dr. Barrows to instruct and rouse to effort. Mr. Brydges is a kindly caricaturist, of the Du Maurier type; Dr. Barrows a surveyor, geographer, statistician, and political moralist. Mr. Brydges works with satire, Dr. Barrows with facts.

To the spirit of Mr. Brydges's book there is no better index than the captions of some of his chapters, as for example: "Uncle Sam's Boys," "The Family Girls, with a Disquisition on the American Bonnet," "The Anglomaniac, with a Note on the Functions of the Dude," "Uncle Sam's Superiority," "Uncle Sam's Weakness." Mr. Brydges is an artist as well as a writer, and has headed his chapters and illustrated some of his pages with thumb-nail vignettes, which are always clever and often capital examples of pleasantry in drawing. He has really written for English readers, and his pages suffice to convey to the foreigner a good deal of substantial information in an Artemus Ward-ish sort of way. And not a few Americans might find entertainment in this comic-mirror process of seeing themselves as others see them.

Dr. Barrows has made a solid and important book, one that ought to have a wide circulation and that must create a deep impression. We all know the facts — so many miles of East and West lines, such and such distances; but Dr. Barrows has a gift at putting things, and we have never seen the geographical and social picture presented in so telling a way as it is in these fourteen chapters. An essay in somewhat the same direction as Dr. Strong's *Our Country*, it has a wider scope and a more powerful voice than that little book. It is not a made-up book out of the cyclopædias and gazetteers. The author, as his pages show, has not only been a student of his great and growing subject for nearly fifty years, but is personally conversant with every part of it, knew the plains on horseback before the railroads knew them, and speaks with the authority of immediate acquaintance. The moral and religious elements of the problem he scarcely touches except by suggestion; his object is to map out the country to the eye, to array its features, to invoice its resources, to show us what we are physically, and then to leave us to draw our own conclusions as to what we ought to be politically and morally. So high is our sense of the value of this book to every true-hearted American that we copy its table of contents in full:

I. How Large is the West? II. Surprising Distances in the United States. III. The Six Growths of the United States. IV. Growth in Settlements. V. Ancient Chicago. VI. The "Great American Desert." VII. Large Landholdings in the United States. VIII. Wild Life on the Border. IX. Pioneering in Education. X. Lynch Law. XI. Eastern Jealousy and Neglect of the West. XII. The Railway System of the West. XIII. The Empire of the Future. XIV. Conclusion.

A full and excellent index completes the book.

Dr. Barrows's materials are abundant and various, and carefully studied. The chapters on growth, on Chicago, and on lynch law collect many curious historical facts. The marvelous extension of the railroad system is vividly portrayed. The account of the great ranches and farms in the Southwest and Northwest is full of interest. We select a few of Dr. Barrows's striking facts strikingly stated:

In 1833 a citizens' meeting was convened to incorporate the town [Chicago]. The total number of legal voters was twelve.

The first locomotive reached the Mississippi at Rock Island in 1854, and St. Louis in 1857.

Between 1870 and 1880 the population of the United States increased 11,920,000.

Congress smiled at the visionary scheme to have a horseback mail once in two weeks over the Alleghanies into the West.

Humboldt informs us that a follower of Cortez first sowed wheat in America. He had but three kernels to begin with, which he had found in their supply of rice, but he planted it in the right place. The crop or "dividends" in 1880 were 459,483,137 bushels.

The United Kingdom — Great Britain and Ireland — has an area of 77,332,480 acres, but the United States has on hand, unsold, sixteen times that amount of land.

In the decade ending with 1880 our increase in population was three times the European rate, and double that of England and Germany.

The refrain of Dr. Barrows's book is a variation on these three notes: the immensity of our territory, the rapidity of its development, and the growth of the population. The duty of Christian citizens is left to be inferred, and is obvious.

DR. THOMAS GALLAUDET.*

THE life of the elder Dr. Gallaudet, who is justly to be called the founder of deaf-mute instruction in America, furnishes another illustration of the way in which genius is often baffled and bruised in laying the foundations of great enterprises. The traditional path of the inventor is not more beset with misunderstandings, wrongs, hardships, and sufferings, than was Dr. Gallaudet's in founding in this country the system by which the doors of knowledge might be thrown open to the deaf and dumb.

Dr. Gallaudet was of Huguenot descent, was born in 1787, and died in 1850. His life and services thus fall almost wholly within the first half-century of our national career, and derive no little of their picturesqueness from that circumstance. Educated at Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary, young Gallaudet's steps were leading him toward a settled ministry among the Congregationalists, when his attention was arrested by the case of a child, Alice Cogswell, a girl of nine years, living in Hartford, Conn., who was both deaf and dumb. The young theological student became deeply interested in her helpless condition, and she was the Providential instrument of engaging him in his destined mission. This was in 1815.

It was in the house of Alice Cogswell's father, in April of this year, that the meeting of gentlemen was held which resulted first in Mr. Gallaudet's being sent to Europe to study methods of deaf-mute instruction there, and later in the planting of the institution for their benefit at Hartford. The young American had a singular experience in London and Edinburgh, in both of which cities, notwithstanding his credentials, he was coolly and discouragingly received by adepts in the science which he sought to master, who should have welcomed him and accorded him every facility. The story of his difficulties here is a painful exhibition of British narrowness and jealousy. In Paris he was far more fortunate, and in the institution presided over by the kindly Abbé Sicard he not only enjoyed every facility of study he desired, but found a valuable assistant, M. Clerc, who returned with him to Hartford

[1] Uncle Sam at Home. By Harold Brydges. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

[2] The United States of Yesterday and Tomorrow. By Wm. Barrows, D.D. Roberts Bros. $1.25.

* The Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. By his son, Edward Miner Gallaudet. Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

and took an important part in the work there.

With the school at Hartford, as founder and principal, Dr. Gallaudet was connected from 1816 to 1830, but this chapter in his life was embittered by the jealousies and indignities and lack of appreciation which he experienced at the hands of others. His personality at about this time, as sketched by his son, was striking and impressive:

> Mr. Gallaudet was now in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Precocious in his early development as a scholar, he had added to his college course of study a decade of varied and valuable training. A year's study of law; two of teaching; three given to active business, including extended travel; three of theological study, and one spent in general reading, with practice in writing and public speaking, had combined to give him an experience, every element of which was of importance, as will appear in the sequel, in preparing him for the work that now opened before him. His social surroundings had been such as to make it easy for him to meet on a level persons of the highest rank in society. His sacred profession gave him a standing in the community second to none. His personal character secured him the confidence of every one who knew him, while his manners were so engaging as to inspire almost equal trust in the minds of strangers. Although small in stature, his bearing was so dignified, and the evidences of his intellectual and moral strength so marked, that many persons have been known to say, after meeting him, that they remembered him as a person of imposing presence.

Of the differences between his father and the directory of the Hartford institution, which subjected him to much trial, and finally led to his resignation, the author of this memoir gives a filial impression, which doubtless leaves something to be said on the other side. Dr. Gallaudet's integrity, skill, amiability, and unselfishness there seems no room to question. Whether he was invariably sagacious and discreet in his relations with his associates the evidence is not minute enough to show.

Nothing could better illustrate Dr. Gallaudet's incomparable gifts than the account on pp. 158–162 of the facility with which he could talk to the deaf with his *face*. The feat here described was performed in the presence of Col. Trumbull, the painter, who named the incident in Roman history of Brutus condemning his two sons to death for resisting his authority and violating his orders, and requested Dr. Gallaudet to indicate it to one of his pupils with a view of seeing whether the latter could be made to recognize the incident. Folding his hands and avoiding all gestures or signs except with his head and body, Dr. Gallaudet proceeded to tell the story to his pupil by means of expressions of countenance and movements of his body and his head, and his success was as complete as the method of it was marvelous. An analysis of the process is impossible here.

After leaving the school in Hartford Dr. Gallaudet became interested in and connected with various public enterprises in behalf of educational or religious ends. He was an active friend of foreign missions. He was a strong anti-slavery man and coöperated for a time with the Colonization Society. He warmly espoused the cause of the education of the blind. He was invited to one professorship or principalship after another in various schools and colleges. He engaged at one time in the preparation of books for the young. And he finally became chaplain to the Insane Hospital at Worcester, Mass., which service formed the concluding chapter of his life.

In 1821 Dr. Gallaudet married Sophia Fowler, a deaf-mute, one of his pupils at Hartford, a woman of fine presence and lovely character. His domestic relations were always happy. He was a man of sincere piety, of a meek and quiet spirit, an excellent preacher, and a philanthropist of unwearied patience and devotion. We do not know but that his son has made as much out of his subject as the materials allowed. But his book is more a memoir than a biography, and its merits are chiefly modesty and simplicity.

A LOOK AHEAD.*

MR. BELLAMY'S *Looking Backward* is a long look ahead, and a very fascinating vision does it conjure up from the world of dreams that by and by, if humanity is not a failure, will be the world of realities. Certainly we do not now recall any romance of the future possessing on imaginative and ethical grounds the vital, inspiring, hopeful, convincing power of this book. Never before has the socialistic theory been carried out to its logical conclusion with so fine a perception of its possibilities, with so much attention to detail, and with so little infringement upon the domain of the improbable. Imagination has had free play in the production of this picture of the Boston of the twentieth century, but the broad outlines are drawn to the scale of common sense. Mr. Bellamy shows himself in this book to be not only an accomplished novelist but a close, keen student of sociological tendencies. He has grasped, many will think, the leading principle of industrial evolution, for his demonstration of the process by which the reign of monopoly is eventually to pass over to the reign of systematized labor, and the consequent prevalence of universal comfort and good will, is wonderfully consistent with what we know of the law of social progress in the past. This idea of a peaceful industrial evolution is, if not wholly new, the strong point of Mr. Bellamy's argument, and the author puts it before us in a very circumstantial way. He has taken the socialistic views of leading advocates of governmental control, applied them to existing conditions, and shown them to be in the main sound and true.

Those who regard socialism as the foe of individual liberty ought to derive wisdom and confidence from the exposition which Mr. Bellamy makes of the possibilities of the social or coöperative compact. To him it means that all the diverse industries of the nation shall be brought into unison, and that instead of wasting their powers in ruinous competition men shall work together with the single aim of ministering to the wants of the whole people. It means that every citizen of either sex shall take some definite part in the development of national prosperity with full freedom of choice as to what particular line of work he or she shall follow. It means that every participant in the social compact shall share equally with others in the rewards of joint national labor. It means hours of congenial work with ample leisure for the pursuit of intellectual avocations and with entire freedom from anxiety as to the procuring of the necessities of life. It means that all the resources of science, literature, and art shall be brought within reach of all. It means a free press, unhampered by the selfish demands of patronage. It means an almost infinite saving of care and toil in every department of life. It means the abolition of poverty and all the dreadful crimes and suffering that poverty implies. It means no corruption from the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. It means common sense in the direction of industry and commerce, the simplifying of distribution, the natural equilibrium of economic forces. It means, in a word, freedom from savagery and serfdom and the establishment of fraternity — the establishment of life on the basis of the Golden Rule.

Does any one condemn such a scheme as fanatical, or shrink from it as likely to overthrow civilization or transform society into a dead level of mediocrity? Let such a one read Mr. Bellamy's book. In the state which he portrays, civilization, simply by the concentration of resources now wasted or destroyed by shameless competitive greed, has reached a perfection that is utopian only because so different from ours; and society, delivered from the incubus of private wealth, free to answer the incentives natural to the human heart, expands into a diversified activity by which not only the individual but all mankind is the gainer.

And after all the whole thing is so simple! All that is required is a mutual agreement not to rob each other, not to take advantage of favoring circumstances to force our fellows into a position where they must yield their services for our aggrandizement or starve; only a recognition of the fact that any collection of human beings, whether a family or a tribe, a town or a nation, prospers better and is happier by working together in harmony rather than by setting each his hand against his brother and going his own way; only a friendly understanding that the [illegible]

* Looking Backward. 2000–1887. By Edward Bellamy. Ticknor & Co. $1.50.

of the earth, the products of human labor, and the creations of the human brain shall be equitably divided among all who contribute to the common weal, and not as now be the prizes of the strong, the artful, the most rapacious in that general scramble for pelf which makes up what we call civilization. It is very simple; and the crowning tribute to the merit of Mr. Bellamy's noble book is that we put it down with the question on our lips, Why not today?

THE INQUISITION OF THE MIDDLE AGES.*

IN these three stately volumes of six hundred pages each the author of the masterly essays on *Sacerdotal Celibacy* and *Superstition and Force* fills, in the most satisfactory manner, a great gap in historical literature. Roman Catholic enthusiasm and Protestant bigotry have had an abundance to say concerning the Holy Office which took upon itself the task of extirpating heresy from the Roman Christian world by the most subtle and the most ferocious means that human ingenuity could devise. A philosophical history which should neither suppress nor exaggerate the simple facts of the Inquisition, which should set it forth in its actual relations to the development of mankind, and should pass upon it an impartial judgment in the name of humanity and of the love of truth, has thus far been wanting. Mr. Lea has added to the laurels won by his previous activity in the field of mediæval history by the production of an elaborate work, the natural successor of his earlier writings, the manifest result of the highest historical abilities sifting the truth through many industrious years, from the vast mass of original documents which record the inmost secrets of one of the most remarkable organizations history can name. He has accomplished this gigantic undertaking with a skill, a power of statement, and a judicial fairness which leave nothing to be desired. His achievement would do honor to historians of the highest rank, among whom Mr. Lea's place is now secure.

Mr. Lea's subject in these volumes is the history of the earlier Inquisition as distinguished from the later, or Spanish Inquisition of Torquemada. It "was not," he advises his readers at the beginning, "an organization arbitrarily devised and imposed upon the judicial system of Christendom by the ambition or fanaticism of the Church. It was rather a natural — one may almost say an inevitable — evolution of the forces at work in the thirteenth century," and it is best to be understood by a careful study of the "inquisitorial process." To a thorough exposition of the means by which the guardians of mediæval orthodoxy sought to preserve the truth, as they conceived it, in matters of doctrine, two hundred pages of the first volume are devoted. Successive chapters treat the organization, process, evidence, defense, sentence, and confiscation, usual in these spiritual courts, ending too often with the stake, the lighting of which they ironically left to the civil power. Released from all the proper restraints which bind courts of civil law, the inquisitors sitting in secret made it their one object to secure condemnation for heresy. The suspected and accused were treated as already guilty, and every means, even to torture, was employed to make them criminate themselves. No rules of evidence, no most obvious principles of fairness to the accused, were regarded. Confiscation brought into play the worst motives of cupidity; private enmities found an attractive field in the multiplication of baseless charges; the most sacred precincts of home were invaded by a power which made inquisition in the interests of the heretic's everlasting welfare, and no bond of friendship, no kinship in family or in race, was strong enough to resist the ubiquitous, almost omniscient, well-nigh omnipotent Holy Office. The inquisitorial process inevitably assumed "the character of a duel between the judge and the accused with the former as the assailant." In respect to evidence, "the practice of construing everything 'in favor of the faith' led to the development of the worst body of jurisprudence invented by man, and to the habitual perpetration of the foulest injustice." Mr. Lea finds that the number of persons "who actually perished at the stake is considerably less than has ordinarily been imagined. . . . Frequent as recourse to the stake was, it formed but a comparatively small part of the instrumentalities of repression. . . . . The really effective weapons of the Holy Office, the real curses with which it afflicted the people, can be looked for in its dungeons and its confiscations, in the humiliating penances of its saffron crosses, and in the invisible police with which it benumbed the heart and soul of every man who had once fallen into its hands."

But "of all the curses which the Inquisition brought in its train," says Mr. Lea, elsewhere, in closing his first volume, "this perhaps was the greatest — that, until the closing years of the eighteenth century, throughout the greater part of Europe, the inquisitorial process as developed for the destruction of heresy became the customary method of dealing with all who were under accusation; that the accused was treated as one having no rights, whose guilt was assumed in advance, and from whom confession was to be extorted by guile or force. . . It would be impossible to compute the amount of misery and wrong inflicted upon the defenseless up to the present century, which may be directly traced to the arbitrary and unrestricted methods introduced by the Inquisition and adopted by the jurists who fashioned the criminal jurisprudence of the continent. It was a system which might well seem the invention of demons, and was fitly characterized by Sir John Fortescue as the Road to Hell."

No single reason is to be assigned for the rise and continuance of this pestilential power. Mr. Lea is quick to see the virtues of the men engaged in the dreadful business. "There is no doubt," he says, "that the people were as eager as their pastors to send the heretic to the stake. There is no doubt that men of the kindliest tempers, the profoundest intelligence, the noblest aspirations, the purest zeal for righteousness, professing a religion founded on love and charity, were ruthless where heresy was concerned, and were ready to trample it out at the cost of any suffering. Dominic and St. Francis, Bonaventura and Thomas Aquinas, Innocent III and St. Louis, were types in their several ways, of which humanity in any age might well feel proud, and yet they were as unsparing of the heretics as Ezzelin da Romano was of his enemies. With such men it was not hope of gain, or lust of blood, or pride of opinion, or wanton exercise of power, but sense of duty, and they but represented what was universal public opinion from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century."

The times were cruel; heresy was, in all eyes, the worst of crimes; mortal life was despised in comparison with the eternity to come, and a grim theology sanctified hardness of heart.

The second volume reviews the activity of the mediæval Inquisition in the several lands of Christendom. In Languedoc it did its most thorough work against the Cathari and the Waldenses. Bernard of Gui and the civil power joined to turn this smiling land, the home of an incipient Renaissance, into a species of desert; they left the country ruined and impoverished, its industry shattered, and its commerce fatally weakened. "A people of rare natural gifts had been tortured, decimated, humiliated, despoiled for a century and more." In France the State was too jealous of the strange new power to permit such a result. In Spain this earlier Inquisition did but little. Italy suffered next to the south of France. Germany was too far from Rome, and contained too much innate Protestantism among rulers and people to allow of the development of the Holy Office to any great extent. The story of Huss and the Hussites Mr. Lea relates at length: seldom has it been so well told. He emphasizes the comparative lenity with which Huss was treated up to the last, and explains that the violation of the safe conduct was only in consistency with the invariable policy of the Inquisition of keeping no faith with heretics. The system it was, that deprived "the wisest and purest of all power of reasoning" where heresy was concerned: though applied with comparative moderation against the Bohemian reformer, it led to the monstrous result that the plain immoralities he denounced were left untouched by the Council of Constance, while he, the preacher of righteousness, was burned amid the loud rejoicings of the correct believers!

Of the third volume, not yet issued, we shall speak later.

*A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages. By Henry Charles Lea. In three vols. Harper & Bros. $9.00.

FLEEMING JENKIN.*

FLEEMING JENKIN — pronounced *Fleming* — was an English engineer, and in particular an electrical engineer, the specialty of whose maturer life was the laying of marine telegraphic cables. Mr. Stevenson knew him well, and admired him discriminatingly but greatly, and has been moved by

*Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons.

friendship to the writing of this memoir of him. Mr. Jenkin, who was a classmate at Edinburgh Academy of Clerk Maxwell, and a sort of protégé of Sir William Thomson, died in 1885 in his 52d year.

The style of Mr. Stevenson's memoir is so marked that it obtrudes itself upon the attention of the reader. What Mr. Stevenson finds in some of Mr. Jenkin's letters, namely, "a touch of real distinction in the manner," seems to be reached for in the writing of the book; a something out of the common, rugged, Carlylese; a use of outlandish words like "acquist," a corduroy kind of sentences, which jolt and jar the mind with sudden transitions and abrupt endings. If the style is natural, it is peculiar; if it is affected, it is distasteful. The analysis of Jenkin's character, occupying Chapter VI, is indeed a strong, forcible, masterly piece of composition appropriate to its subject, who was an angular, fitful, porcupinish sort of person, with great gifts under great limitations. The extended extracts from his letters, forming Chapter V, and describing his experiences on the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean while paying out cables with machinery of his own devising, are boyish, exuberant, unstudied, interesting. Those letters belong to the third and fourth decades of his life, when his powers were recognized and his place assured, but his work still experimental, requiring the exercise of all his inventive skill, and of heroic moral virtues.

Fleeming Jenkin had a wild kind of nature, which seems never to have been more than half trained. He came of a stock curiously seamed. Contradictory fibers ran all through him. His education was seasoned with revolutionary experiences in France and Italy. He married early and lovingly. His first professional years were a season of struggle and hardship. His home was always happy; his wife a true helpmeet, intellectually as well as otherwise. His boys were devoted to him, and he to them. He had the lawlessness of genius, and could anger his best friends by his impetuous selfhood. Altogether he was a striking man rather than a lovable, and his memoir is a suggestive picture to look upon more than a wholly pleasant one.

And yet it is impossible to read Mr. Stevenson's book without sharing to some extent his admiration. The following paragraph sums up the subject:

He shot meanwhile erratic in many directions: twice to America, as we have seen, on telegraphic voyages; continually to London on business; often to Paris; year after year to the Highlands to shoot, to fish, to learn reels and Gaelic, to make the acquaintance and fall in love with the character of Highlanders; and once to Styria, to hunt chamois and dance with peasant maidens. All the while he was pursuing the course of his electrical studies, making fresh inventions, taking up the phonograph, filled with theories of graphic representation; reading, writing, publishing, founding sanitary associations, interested in technical education, investigating the laws of meter, drawing, acting, directing private theatricals, going a long way to see an actor — a long way to see a picture; in the very bubble of the tideway of contemporary interests. And all the while he was busied about his father and mother, his wife, and in particular his sons; anxiously watching, anxiously guiding these, and plunging with his whole fund of youthfulness into their sports and interests.

A few stray sentences from Mr. Stevenson's pages will further outline this unconventional man, and put in the light and shade:

He thoroughly loved all manly exercises. . . . He won a prize at a schützen-fest. . . . He who could be so trying in a drawing-room was even punctilious in the cottage. . . . Dramatic literature he knew fully. . . . Acting had always a particular power on him. . . . He was something of a mimic. . . . It did not matter why he entered upon any study or employment . . . he 'pitched into it' with the same headlong zest. . . . He cared not where it was he scratched the surface of the ultimate mystery — in the child's toy, in the great tragedy, in the laws of the tempest, or in the properties of energy or man — certain that whatever it touched, it was a part of life, and however he touched it, there would flow for his happy constitution interest and delight. . . . His presence was against him as a professor . . . rather short in stature, markedly plain, boyishly young in manner, cocking his head like a terrier . . . full of words, full of paradox. . . . He had a keen sense of language and its imperial influence on men. . . . He loved the harsh voice of duty like a call to battle. . . . He loved his virtues to be practical. . . . He spoke four languages with freedom, not even English with any marked propriety. . . . He was a delightful companion to such as can bear bracing weather. . . . It was no wonder he loved the Greeks; he was in many ways a Greek himself. . . . Soundly rang his laugh at any jest against himself. . . . He hated a draped virtue. . . . He was to the end a bit of a schoolboy and must still throw stones. . . .

Some sayings of Fleeming Jenkin, like some traits in his moral physiognomy, impress themselves strongly upon the memory, as, for example, "A failure is more instructive than a success;" and the lessons of such a character as his are all the more tangible perhaps because of its very imperfectness. But to his industry, his patience, his energy, his force, there was no limit, and at many points his story is stimulating.

MINOR NOTICES.

Miss Woolsey's History of Philadelphia.

A Short History of the City of Philadelphia. By "Susan Coolidge." [Roberts Bros. $1.25.]

The good "City of Brotherly Love" is worthy of a long history, but for a short one this is excellent; simple and well-written, straightforward and to the point, as would be expected of Miss Woolsey's experienced and judicious pen. Her aim is a narrative of the picturesque founding of the town and its subsequent fortunes, following the course of events in the development of its history down even to the "Centennial," that memorable and characteristic American show; and ending with a chapter on the present city, which is a kind of guide-book condensed. If anybody does not know Philadelphia, and honor her and respect her, this book will help to make him do so. If New York is the consequential father among American cities, Boston the conservative grandfather, and Chicago the bustling, noisy, elder son, Philadelphia is the gray, capped, and wrinkled grandmother, amiable, placid, and serene. Miss Woolsey is dutiful in her tribute of veneration. Into the deeper matters of the problems of municipal government which have presented themselves in Philadelphia, she does not enter; and she leaves untouched the burning question whether or no that city is the "literary center" of the United States; as to its preëminence as the caramel center she gives convincing figures! But Boston, which made Philadelphia by giving her Franklin, is the last city which needs to be envious of the sister municipality whose annals Miss Woolsey has pleasantly related.

The Tailor-Made Girl: Her Friends, Her Fashions, and Her Follies. By Philip H. Welsh. Illustrations by C. Jay Taylor. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.]

The concluding sentence of *The Tailor-Made Girl* seems to be an exponent of the book: "Oh, it is all so fatiguing!" Fatigue is the impression left on the mind of the reader as he turns the pages, and dissatisfaction the prevailing sentiment of all the characters depicted, from the bride at the church door waiting to have the train of her dress adjusted, to the disgusted Mrs. Daffodil scolding Mr. Daffodil after the ball. Truth requires that it should be so. There is no weariness so disheartening as that which arises from the pursuit of the trifles of life. Envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, low standards, mean ambitions, detraction, vulgarity, emptiness, are the informing principles of these pictures of "society." There are doubtless a sufficient admixture of these unlovable traits in all fashionable circles, but the fact does not make their presentation less distasteful, neither do the occasional good hits and clever strokes of the satire. An ordinary lunatic asylum would be a cheerful place compared with most of the ball-rooms and home interiors depicted by Mr. Welsh: *there* at least the delusions do harm to no one.

The three latest additions to the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" are *Lord Chesterfield's Letters*, with Sainte-Beuve's introduction, an edition of the extravagant and amusing tales of *Baron Munchausen*, and the *Vicar of Wakefield*. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each, $1.25.]

The same publishers have issued a third series of their hand-book of *The Best Reading*, furnishing a priced and classified bibliography of the more important English and American books printed during the five years ending December 1, 1886. [$1.00.]

Under the title of *Verner's Law in Italy* Trübner & Co. of London publish an abstruse philological essay, by R. Seymour Conway, on the history of the Indo-European sibilants. It is a strictly scientific discussion, and is quite aside from the path of any but professional students of language.

Mr. James Bowen Everhart, a Pennsylvanian, who has served in the Legislature of his State and in the national House of Representatives, has collected between forty and fifty of his *Speeches* into a small and modest volume. They are short, slight, and generally occasional, and we discover no reason for their publication beyond the pleasure given thereby to the author and his constituents and friends. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, MARCH 17, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

"June 28.

"Since I could not go to Annie I took down Shakespeare, and by the time I had finished 'Antony and Cleopatra,' read the second half of 'Troilus' and got some way in 'Coriolanus,' I felt it was childish to regret the accident had happened in my watch, and moreover I felt myself not much to blame in the tubing matter—it had been torn down, it had not fallen down; so I went to bed, and slept without fretting, and woke this morning in the same good mood—for which thank you and our friend Shakespeare."—*Fleeming Jenkin: Memoir by R. L. Stevenson.*

A Note from Mr. Whittier.

OAK KNOLL, Danvers, 3d mo., 4, 1888.

Dear Editor: I heartily thank thee for thy kind letter, and for disposing of my portrait so entirely to my satisfaction. In the Discipline of the Society of Friends we are cautioned against "frequenting taverns and places of public resort," but I am quite willing to overlook by proxy your Cambridge Coffee-House, whose amusements and refreshments are justified and seasoned by the practical righteousness of temperance. I prefer it to St. Pierre's "Coffee-House of Surat," where warring theologians held their symposium and discoursed like Milton's fallen angels on foreknowledge, will, and fate, with no possible benefit to themselves or others. . . .

Thy sincere friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE ALCOTTS.

SO touching a conjunction of deaths is not often seen as in the cases of Mr. Alcott and his daughter Louisa, which have become a part of the public record since our last issue. On the morning of her father's burial, Tuesday, March 6th, Miss Alcott died. His body was lying at her home in Louisburg Square, Boston; hers at the same time at the house of her physician on Dunreath Place, Roxbury. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their death they were not divided."

Whatever may be the final estimate of the importance of Mr. Alcott's philosophies, or of the value of Miss Alcott's writings, we have only now to think and speak of the picturesqueness of the one and the popularity of the other. Picturesqueness and popularity: these, certainly, are the proper designatory terms to apply to them.

A more picturesque figure, personally, intellectually, and historically, than Bronson Alcott, it would be hard to name in our time. Age, association, and performance had combined to invest him with features of peculiar and singular interest. He was a unique example of the New England mind and character. His life touched the last century, spanning almost the whole of this. It just lapped Washington's. He could have been a passenger at the age of twenty in the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean. Farmer's boy, clock maker, peddler, lay reader, writing master, district schoolteacher, editor, and city school principal, he thus advanced slowly into a front rank of American thinkers and authors. His individuality first asserted itself most markedly in his famous Temple School in Boston, where he helped to plant the seeds of modern educational science. For such a gifted, original, idiosyncratic man to join the anti-slavery society, the transcendentalists, and the social reformers, was simply obedience to a law of his nature. In the woodchopper of 1841 at Concord, lodged in jail there in 1843 for refusing to pay his taxes, and a little later undertaking a community in the neighboring town of Harvard, we see a sort of New England Tolstoï.

Ruralist and philosopher, gardener and oracle, the friend of genius and its patron, the welcome associate of greater minds, the organizer and guide of speculative conference, he made a place for himself and was a man of his own kind. Companion of Emerson, Ripley, Brownson, Theodore Parker, and John S. Dwight, he was at least a link in the magnetic chain whose current has animated public thought in this country for half a century. The Concord School of Philosophy is his monument, unfinished, and perhaps not enduring, but in keeping with his character. Of the "lofty and gentle traits which made him from the first a representative American" his friend Mr. F. B. Sanborn spoke feelingly and fittingly at his burial. "The poor, faded, outworn casket of the flesh," said Mr. Sanborn, "lying before us on the shore of time, which so long has enshrined his dauntless spirit, his loving heart, his aspiring soul—we will lay it tenderly in mother earth. But we will look for our friend hereafter in the world of ideal existence, of platonic and divine realities, where he truly belonged, even while he walked among us for so many noble years." His body rests in the old graveyard at Concord, in the company of Emerson's, Hawthorne's and Thoreau's, and, we doubt not, in hope of the resurrection and the life.

If picturesqueness was the quality of Mr. Alcott's figure and career, popularity was the note of his daughter's. Who that reads has not read or heard of *Little Women* and *Little Men?* of *Jo's Boys* and *An Old-Fashioned Girl?* of *Moods and Hospital Sketches?* These are by no means all of her books, but they are the best known, the occasion of her success, the foundation of her fame. The secret of their popularity was their truthfulness, their common sense, their fullness with real heart's blood, their strength in what Mr. Munger in a different connection calls the "appeal to life." The story in the *Advertiser* of the reference of the manuscripts of *Little Women*, by the publisher to whom it had been offered, to his niece, a girl of 16, for an opinion of it, is an illustration of the power with which Miss Alcott's writings "took hold" of young minds, especially the minds of girls:

> It was not many moments after the manuscript had been placed in the young girl's hands before she was lost to all things earthly. Her attention was fixed, her mind and heart wholly absorbed. She heard no sounds. Her breath came and went, her bosom heaved. Now and then a laugh rippled forth from her lips, and again her eyes were suffused with tears and the pearly drops trickled unheeded down her cheeks. Intent, absorbed by the fascinating story, she followed it page by page until the end, and laid aside the last sheet with a long-drawn sigh of utter satisfaction and blissful content.

The same writer from whom we have here quoted gives an interesting picture of Miss Alcott's literary methods. She was bound by her moods. Her tales were carefully planned before the writing of them was begun. Some trifling incident of experience, some remark dropped by a friend, would serve as a seed, and brooding over it day and night she would finally develop it into shape and purpose. Then she would set to work in earnest:

> She would leave her home and friends and seek a quiet room, it may be in some apartment hotel in Boston, often in the upper story, apart from the bustle of life, where only the blue sky and it may be the tree-tops were visible from her window. Even then, when all was ready, she did not always feel the impulse for work which she required, and which, when it came, was irresistible. But it was surely coming. Day by day the literary impulse grew stronger, until at last, as she herself has been heard to express it, she "enters the vortex" and henceforth she was lost to self. She entered her solitary room, turned the key upon the world, and gave herself up to an abandon of literary endeavor. By day and by night she labored as in a daze. She gave little heed to self and little even to her bodily needs. The hours of fitful slumber were filled only with the dreams which filled her time of waking. Meanwhile, the thoughts which for weeks had been formulating themselves in her mind found their way to the paper, for this literary frenzy had been but the mechanical operation of putting into words that which had already burnt itself into her brain and soul. At length all was finished. The tale was told, with scarcely the erasure of a word, so fully had the book been mentally wrought out before the mood of writing had fully possessed the author. Then Miss Alcott emerged from her solitude, manuscript in hand, but she was only the shadow of what, a few weeks before, entered the charmed atmosphere. Drooping physically and mentally, she felt the full force of reaction which followed.

This doubtless was the rhapsodical strain of which Miss Alcott died, under the name of "nervous prostration," at the early age of 55. Shall we not say "early" when we think how she might have lived another score of years, and written enough more books to carry the sum total of their sales up to a round million?

*** A generation ago the readers of *Harper's Monthly*, then practically alone in the field of illustrated magazines, were greatly enjoying a series of descriptive sketches of Virginia life, told in a racy style and accompanied by character drawings of remarkable spirit and power. Virginia and the South before the

Civil War were depicted in these articles as they seldom if ever were before or since. The author of these clever and memorable papers, whose happy pseudonym, "Porte Crayon," carried his fame far and wide, has just died in Charlestown, W. Va. David Hunter Strother was his true name. Mr. Strother was a native of Martinsburg, Va., where he was born in 1816. His family was "an old Virginia family." He was an artist by profession, traveled extensively in Europe, served bravely and efficiently in the Union Army during the Civil War, rose to the rank of brigadier general by brevet, and from 1877 for seven years was consul-general in Mexico.

*** We have received from the publishers, Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati, the two handsome octavo volumes containing the *Life, Journals, and Correspondence of Manasseh Cutler*. As Dr. Cutler was one of the ablest Americans living at the end of the last century, so a perusal in part of the first of these volumes convinces us that the work is one of the more important contributions to American historical biography. Not inferior to the famous Sewell Diary in entertaining minuteness, it is a more dignified work than that, and presents a strong appeal to interest from many quarters. In the notice of it, necessarily deferred this week, a treat is in store for our readers.

*** The International Copyright movement made another point in a promising hearing in behalf of the Chace Bill last week before the Senate Committee on Patents. Mr. Stedman, Edward Eggleston, Dana Estes, and several others appeared to further the interests of the measure proposed, and a most forcible appeal in its favor was made by Mr. G. H. Putnam, of New York. There was only one remonstrant. It is one of the curiosities of life that this remonstrant was Gardiner G. Hubbard, a man who has grown rich on a patent, by means of the very principle which he would now deprive authors from enjoying. The passage of the Chace Bill is now hoped for.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

THE Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, in recent years has done excellent service in bringing to light many of the facts and data of the history of this ancient Commonwealth. Virginians love Virginia. This has more than once been shown. And in revealing the valor of its earlier statesmen this society may well claim the support of Virginians; and not these alone, but of all lovers of the American life and freedom.

Its *New Series* embraces articles of much interest. Already six volumes have been issued. The first two are upon the life and official correspondence of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, 1710–1722. Col. Spotswood arrived in Virginia in June, 1710. He was called the "Tubal Cain of Virginia." He did much to develop the mines and industry of the colony. His letters show the energy displayed in behalf of the people and the crown. These volumes add much information to our knowledge of the social life of those years.

Volumes III and IV of the Collections are devoted to the correspondence of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, 1751–1758. Among these are some sixty letters written to his youthful friend George Washington, and eighteen written by Mr. Washington to the Governor. These are among the earliest known from his pen. The years in which Governor Dinwiddie was in Virginia were trying. The French and Indian war, the last desperate struggle of the French to retain possession of the northern border, bore heavily upon the country. These letters show Governor Dinwiddie to us as a man who strove to regard the King's counsel, but was slow to understand the spirit of the people.

Volume V is upon the Huguenot emigration to Virginia in the latter part of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries. These people, though poor in estate, did very much to develop the mines and till the valleys of the State.

While Volume VI is more miscellaneous in character, embracing original papers ranging from 1672 to 1865, its chief document is upon the Fourth Charter, the Royal African Company of England, 1672, with a prefatory note exhibiting the past relation of Virginia to African slavery. This note is by Mr. Robert A. Brock, who is the editor of all the Collections, and librarian and corresponding secretary of the society. Mr. Brock treats all of the questions in a true historic spirit. His aim is the exact truth.

Mr. Brock is a painstaking editor. His care is manifest on every page. Virginia may well rejoice in the possession of such a historian as will show to the rising men and women of our day the strength, valor, and patriotism of the founders of their Commonwealth.

In bearing the expenses of the publication of these works the society has great reason to rejoice in the munificence of the late Mr. W. W. Corcoran, whose charitable character is well and widely known. The Dinwiddie papers Mr. Corcoran purchased, presented, and published for the society. The historical students of early New England rejoice to know more fully than they have known the social life of the people, whose interests, with those of the northern colonies, were as one in founding the great Republic of America.

ANSON TITUS.

Amesbury, Mass.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

— The late Mary Howitt, says the *Academy*, after the death of her husband "followed the example of her daughter in joining the Roman Catholic Church. She had gone to Rome to take part in the celebration of the papal jubilee, and was the first pilgrim presented to the Pope on that occasion."

— Speaking of an "extraordinary collection" of autograph letters and historical documents which was sold in Paris in February, the *Academy* says: "The most remarkable portion consists of no less than a hundred and thirty-two letters from Cardinal Richelieu, addressed to Claude de Bouthillier, between the years 1629 and 1642, at which period that Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and 'surintendant des finances' withdrew from court employment. These Richelieu letters are written from Abbeville, from Amiens, from Soissons, from Rheims — from the many places to which it was the business of the great minister, especially during the wars, to follow the king. For the most part they are written by his secretaries, Cherré or Charpentier. Some of them have been published. Others, eighteen in number, have never seen the light. Now and then, on the most private matters, Richelieu wrote with his own hand. Thus there is an epistle penned by him 'two hours after midnight' on August 8, 1630, which bears, after its signature, the direction, 'Burn this letter after having read it to 51 and 52.' Who were designated by the numbers 51 and 52 has not, we believe, been discovered. The letter was probably read to them; but it is evident that, however this may have been, it was, after the manner of very confidential letters, *not* burnt afterwards, but carefully retained in the most private of places, since here it is today, in very good condition, one of the most valuable in a *dossier* of peculiar interest."

— A new edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia* is in preparation, to appear in seventy-four monthly parts.

— A very just and highly appreciative notice of the late Professor Asa Gray in the *Athenæum* for Feb. 4 contains this passage:

When the history of the Darwinian era comes to be written free from the inevitable prejudices for or against it which must prevail now, Gray will be recognized, in all probability, as one of the greatest among the propagandists of the new school. Gray's influence with the laity in this respect was the more marked because, while accepting the Darwinian view of evolution in physical matters, he to the last held the faith consistently with orthodox religious convictions, from the enunciation of which he never shrank when he felt it necessary for him to declare himself. The pages of Mr. Francis Darwin's life of his illustrious father comprise a large number of letters that passed between the two philosophers, and constitute, in fact, one of the most suggestive and interesting portions of the book.

— There is a curious controversy between Mr. Browning and Mr. J. H. Ingram respecting the date of Mrs. Browning's birth. Mr. Ingram had contributed a short memoir of Mrs. Browning to a volume of her poems published by Ward, Lock & Co. Mr. Browning then published a memorandum correcting certain "mistakes" in that memoir. And now Mr. Ingram in the *Athenæum* thus replies to the "corrections": Firstly, I say Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Edward Moulton-Barrett, was born in London on the 4th of March, 1809. Mr. Browning says: "The eldest daughter died in childhood. Elizabeth was born at Carlton Hall, Durham, March 6th, 1806." In November, 1886, in kind response to my inquiries, Mr. Browning then wrote of the memoir of Mrs. Browning, by Mrs. Ritchie, in the "Dictionary of National Biography": "I engaged to verify any dates she had furnished, and I did so. *Only those are to be depended upon.*" Mrs. Ritchie writes that Mrs. Browning "was born at Burn Hall, Durham, on March 6th, 1809." Both Mr. Browning's verifications cannot be correct. It is certain that Mrs. Browning was not born at Burn Hall, Durham, nor on the date first given. I cannot discover any Carlton Hall in Durham, nor any record of Mrs. Browning's birth in that city. A contemporary journal, however, announced for "March 4th, 1809, in London, the wife of Edward M. Barrett, Esq., of a daughter."

— A subsequent number of the *Athenæum* contains the following:

In reply to the letter of Mr. Ingram, I have only to say that every fact which he questions was recently furnished from a source the authority of which is indisputable, and must override the loose and vague impressions of any mere acquaintance, or even friendly memories impaired by the lapse of time. For myself, I have always disclaimed any pretense to certitude in the matter from knowledge of my own.

A single point in my notice requires correction, however. The sister who died in childhood was the elder in birth, I now find.

ROBERT BROWNING.

— The article on the United States in the XXIII volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to be published this month, is by Profs. Johnston and Whitney and President F. A. Walker.

— The *Athenæum* says that "Mr. Sidney Colvin is about to follow up his life of Keats in Mr.

Morley's series with an edition of the poet's letters to his family and friends (not including his love letters). The edition will be published by Messrs. Macmillan, and printed uniformly with Mr. Ainger's edition of Lamb and the other volumes of the same series. It will contain a considerable number of additions to and corrections of the received text, with notes, a prefatory essay, and an engraved portrait, and is expected to appear in the spring."

— A limited edition is in preparation of a volume of Coleridge's *Marginalia*, compiled from the volumes formerly in Coleridge's possession, now in the British Museum.

— A volume of letters by Chinese Gordon, edited by his sister, is immediately to be published by Macmillan & Co.

— Dr. Plumptre, the Dean of Wells, is at work upon a life of the saintly Bishop Ken.

— Mr. Johnson, says the *Athenæum*, has collected the "Notes and Queries for a Bibliography of the Writings of W. M. Thackeray," which appeared in the *Athenæum* during the past year, and will shortly publish them in a volume with considerable alterations and additions. The book will contain several unpublished portraits, an unpublished illustration by Thackeray for "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," and two drawings done by Doyle for "Rebecca and Rowena." The little volume will be published in "Collectors'" form; and the edition will be limited to 550, of which fifty copies will be on large paper with proof illustrations.

— In the *Academy* of Jan. 28 Mr. James Ashcroft Noble writes pleasantly of the late Mr. David M. Main, editor of the *Treasury of English Sonnets*, his only book, who died on the 19th ult. Mr. Main was a young man, in his 42d year only, and his original productions are simply two sonnets. But he was a most conscientious editor, and Mr. Noble says he had known him more than once to take "a long railway journey, involving three days' absence from home, to verify a single reading." "Mr. Main," continues Mr. Noble, "will live long and pleasantly in the recollection of all who knew him. He was of medium height and light complexion, and had a peculiarly frank and winning expression of countenance. He was a conspicuously neat dresser: indeed, neatness in everything seemed a natural instinct — his MS., for example, being as beautiful to look upon as that of Thackeray or Edgar Poe. His manner had an easy and courtly gentleness, which was singularly charming, though he betrayed at times a humorous fondness for Landorian strength of epithet."

— The death of Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, which occurred early in February at Cannes, where he was resting for his health, removes one of the ablest of English publicists, whose career had been a series of brilliant triumphs. In 1847, at the early age of 25, Sir Henry was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, and forty years later Professor of International Law in the same university, having meanwhile served with distinction in various capacities in India, and at London and Oxford. His best known works are his *Ancient Law*, *Village Communities*, and *Roman Law*.

— The new edition of Mr. Browning's works, says the *Athenæum*, which that journal announced some little time ago, will have, it is said, various illustrations, one, at least, to each of the sixteen volumes. It will include portraits of the poet taken at various periods of his life, one dating from the time when "Paracelsus" was written; another, a fac-simile of those done in Woodburytype from Fradelle's excellent cabinet photograph. The likeness lately painted by Mr. Barrett Browning was also to have been reproduced for the purpose, but at present the process has not succeeded. The "Ring and the Book" will have an interesting fac-simile of the title-page of the original record of the Franceschini case as Mr. Browning bought it in Florence. Altogether the edition promises to be very attractive, and will be cheap at the price. Much care is being given to all the details of type, binding, etc.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

The Long Exile, and Other Stories for Children. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoï. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. [Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.] In spite of their title these are hardly stories to interest children, with the exception of the longest and most beautiful, "What Men Live By," the tale of the disobedient angel who was sent by God to serve in the house of an old cobbler till he had learned the answer to three holy questions. This is full of Tolstoï's peculiar charm and power; and "The Long Exile" and "The Repentant Sinner," which precede and follow it, have somewhat of the same quality. For the rest of the volume children will care very little. Mr. Dole in his preface refers enthusiastically to the short educational sketches at the close, but they seem to us rather curious and characteristic than agreeable, and only adapted to win the attention of those who are interested in studying the peculiar theories of their writer.

Sara Crewe; or, What Happened at Miss Minchin's. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.] *Sara Crewe* scarcely deserves to rank as a companion piece to *Little Lord Fauntleroy*. It is a slighter and less original piece of work, and except in Sara herself there is none of the happy character drawing which made the other story so remarkable. In plot also it lacks originality. The little girl who first loses and then recovers her fortune, and is oppressed *ad interim* by a harsh schoolmistress, is a stock figure in childish fiction, though Mrs. Burnett's ready art has invested it with new and unexpected touches, and so made of the somewhat stale situation a pleasant surprise. Sara's quaintness and power of "pretend," and her inborn dignity and breeding, are delightful variations on the usual thing; and children will enjoy immensely the reception through the attic window of the somewhat theatrical Lascar with his store of comforts.

FICTION.

The Second Son. By M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.] It is understood that the international collaboration in the production of this novel was for the purpose of securing copyright in this country, but it is safe to say that the story loses nothing by Mr. Aldrich's subtle touches, and it may thereby have gained a good deal. It is a strong story, clearly planned, allowing for much interplay of character, involving several striking episodes, which are treated with Mrs. Oliphant's habitual reserve, and its conclusion, although easily foreseen, is not at all commonplace. The description of the old manor house of Melcombe is an attractive bit of realism. There lives Squire Mitford, a choleric, self-willed old widower with his three sons — Roger, an accomplished man of the world devoted to the "busy idleness of country life;" Edmund, at the outset of the book a rather motiveless dreamer; Stephen, a noisy, imperious young fellow with no manners or morals to speak of — and here, too, dwells Nina, an interesting specimen of the English girl transferred from the school-room to the drawing-room, and, for want of other resources, passing her time in eavesdropping and the exchange of scandal with the servants. In the keeper's lodge are the Fords, with their beautiful, slender, golden-haired daughter, Lily. In the fine new mansion on the hill, not far away, is the sensible young heiress, Elizabeth Travers. These, with Pax, the rector's elderly daughter, are the chief characters, and readers of Mrs. Oliphant's novels do not need to be told that they play their parts well. *The Second Son* does not by any means rank with Mrs. Oliphant's best work, but for the devotee of current fiction it is well worth reading.

One Traveller Returns. By David Christie Murray and Henry Herman. [Longmans, Green & Co. $1.00] In this story Messrs. Murray and Herman have given us a study of early Britain at the time, fifteen centuries ago, when the religion of the druids was giving way before Christianity. The authors have not avoided details, and as very little is known about druidism they are open to the charge of having drawn on their imaginations for their facts. But they have constructed a novel out of the beaten track with a good deal of vitality in it, and for this they are to be thanked. Feltor, the king, Wenegog, the high priest, Barxelhold, the seductress, Roedweg, the old warrior, David, the evangelist — these are human and consistent. There are many vivid scenes, such as the brewing of the deadly potion, the murder of the queen, the sacrifice to Bel, the battle with the Romans. The supernatural element, to our thinking, is not so well managed. In bringing the dead queen back to life and making her instrumental in forwarding the Christian cause she had partly espoused before her death, the authors have added nothing to the real power of the story, and to many they have rendered it fantastic and almost grotesque.

Home Again. By George MacDonald. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] Mr. MacDonald has written a story of the day in *Home Again*. The leading character, Walter Colman, is the son of a north county farmer, a fledgeling poet bent upon making a name for himself in literature; a young fellow with good qualities in him, but lacking in coherence, needing the moulding and baking of experience to make him a man. The chief aim of life to him is to think pretty thoughts and to be able to put them into words. His ideal is therefore purely intellectual; it is not concerned with doing, and his mistake is in supposing that his pretty thoughts have anything to do with his real character. Because he has his pretty thoughts, he fancies himself an upright and honorable person who cannot possibly do a mean thing, and so he goes out into the world to London, to enter upon a literary career. His verses are not accepted, he turns his hand to other pen work, and at length becomes a leading reviewer on the staff of a critical journal. He writes smartly and soon becomes known favorably to the editorial fraternity, but there is no sincerity in anything he does. He meets Lady Lufa, an earl's daughter who has aspirations to be thought a poet, and she makes a pet of him for a time, that she may be sure of his influence at the launching of her next volume. She, too, lives an utterly selfish life; her skillful verses come from her head and not from

her heart. Walter, of course, falls in love with her, and when he is rejected and laughed at he passes through a mental crisis which clears the mist of self-delusion from his eyes. He goes home again to the father he has looked down upon because a farmer could not be a gentleman, and there, in the loving, wise companionship of a true-hearted man, under the tonic influence of his sturdy, sensible cousin, Molly, and with honest work to do, he grows into worthy manhood. Such a story, earnest, thoughtful, far-reaching in its purpose, is good to read and to think about. It deals with primitive truths and drives them home with sledge-hammer blows. Every young man, and a good many who are not so young, would be profited by reading this strong account of the making of a character.

An Unlaid Ghost: A Study in Metempsychosis. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] Two short stories make up this book. The first is "The Story of Poppæa," the favorite of Nero, whose cunning wiles for obtaining the imperial favor, and whose plots for the destruction of those who stand in her way, are described with some power. Poppæa, having gained her end and brought Octavia to death, herself dies, spurned by the brutal emperor, and her soul goes forth to expiation. Then follows the story of Hortense de Barthe, a fascinating young French woman, who is loved by those with whom she is associated, and yet who is doomed to carry unhappiness, or worse, wherever she goes. Both stories are worked out with not a little dramatic force, though, to our way of thinking, the first is incomparably the best. The effort to connect the two will no doubt impress many readers as fantastic, while others will regard it as justifiable. The key to the author's theory is in a passage ostensibly from a French writer: "There are beings who, without wishing to do evil, bring it to pass by their very presence, simply from the fact that they exist. It is not their will, or their aim, or their fault; it is the fatality of their nature."

The World's Verdict. By Mark Hopkins, Jr. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.] With *The World's Verdict* a new hand comes into fiction and displays a mastery that is prophetic. Mr. Hopkins has a clear conception of divergent characters; he is able to maintain a straightforward narrative; his dialogue is for the most part natural and life-like; he deals sometimes in epigrams, and his satire, although not bitterly keen, is not too weak to be endurable. In *The World's Verdict* we have to do with Mr. Harding, a wealthy American given to the collection of coins and illuminated manuscripts; with Mrs. Harding, a worldly-minded, manœuvering mother; with Miss Leslie Harding, a graceful, self-contained, sensitive young woman of twenty; with Mr. Stanley Munroe, a rich, do-nothing young American; with Serge Tolofski, an enthusiastic, brilliant young artist; with Illyne Tolofski, his sister; with Prince Turgeoff, a villainous Russian quite after Ouida's type of corrupt Muscovites; and with several more or less important supernumeraries. The scene, at first in Paris, changes to Nice. The plot is not intricate. Munroe fancying himself in love with Leslie and encouraged by Leslie's mother; Tolofski developing an intense adoration for Leslie and finding his love returned; the two separated for a time by paternal decree, with the promise that when Tolofski is recognized as a successful artist his claims will be considered; Munroe meeting Illyne and transferring his affections to her; machinations on the part of Prince Turgeoff, who has a deadly hatred to the Tolofski family; and then a discovery about the Tolofskis and the action taken by Leslie and Munroe, in spite of the world's verdict, — in this is the substance of the story. It must be said for Mr. Hopkins that he succeeds in throwing a distinct charm about several of his characters — Leslie, Serge, and Illyne — and that the others are endowed with definite personalities. Moreover, Mr. Hopkins writes excellent English; he is never strained, or unnatural, or turgid. *The World's Verdict* is a novel of superior quality in many ways; the author who with such a pledge enters upon the production of fiction does so with the assurance of unquestionable success.

Captain MacDonald's Daughter. By Archibald Campbell. [Harper & Bros.] Mr. Campbell has crowded so many characters into the space of 330 pages that his novel is not easy to read, although it is, at intervals, extremely amusing. The main theme is, however, sufficiently gloomy. Nan MacDonald is the daughter of a spendthrift and gambler, and when she in lonely orphanhood is made a member of the family of Leslies at the manse in Strathlowrie, she is an incongruous figure among the rigorous, obedient, but fun-loving lads and lasses. She has good impulses, but heredity is too strong for her, and the object of the whole story is to show how, without any actual sin but simply through vacillation, weakness, and pride, she went astray and made her whole life a wreck. Yet this ethical thread is by no means easy to follow. It is involved with many complications, and Nan in obedience to her fate is transferred from Scotland to Virginia, from Virginia to Florida, and then back again to Strathlowrie. Scottish characters, particularly a maid-servant, Jean, and Virginia negroes supply the comic element in abundance. The really good part of the book is that dealing with life at the manse, the minister and his wife, the children and their pranks. The farther Mr. Campbell gets from his native heath the less vivid and vital is his story. He is no psychologist, and the process of Nan's downfall is by no means made clear. The average reader will drop the work with the feeling that a book that might have been amusing has been spoiled by the author's determination to weave in a tragedy with no proper appreciation of the tragic element. Either Nan should have been made the principal figure and the other characters, however entertaining, subordinated; or she should have been omitted altogether.

Narka, the Nihilist. By Kathleen O'Meara. [Harper & Bros. $1.00] The merit of this interesting novel is in its lucidity, its sprightliness, its clever portrayal of character. There is nothing vague about it, no impressionism; everything is clear and distinct, wrought out to the finest details. With all this, the story is also dramatic. It abounds in thrilling episodes and it progresses evenly and steadily to the end. Narka is a noble figure. She has suffered much from the tyranny of caste and she is ready to identify herself with the advanced revolutionists, but when she is finally admitted to the inner counsels she shrinks in loathing from the associations. Instead of patriots dealing in abstract principles she finds a mob of debased humanity governed by the most brutal and vile motives. Miss O'Meara has therefore given both sides of the picture and has done well. A Russian prince; a diplomatic, middle-aged Frenchman, and his wife, the gushing and unprincipled Sibyl; Marguerite, a high-born French girl who takes the veil and joins the Sisters of Charity because of disappointed love — these are all depicted most admirably. Marguerite is indeed a triumph of creative art; the scene where she appears before the judge at Narka's trial is described in a masterly way. Altogether Miss O'Meara has allowed us an interesting peep through the loop-hole and her revelations are significant. If there is any lesson to be drawn from the book it is that the hope for humanity is not in sentimental patriotism, much less in sordid conspiracy, but in those who like Marguerite give up all and devote themselves to the wants of the poor, the suffering, and the sinful.

The Story of an Enthusiast, Told by Himself. By Mrs. C. V. Jamison. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.] There is a good deal that is strained, morbid, and fantastical about this story, and it is extremely old-fashioned in its style. The enthusiast is the son of an English connoisseur who has married a French woman. The boy, surrounded by the atmosphere of art and obedient to hereditary impulses, displays his precocity at an early age. At the age of ten he is able to discuss painting with the great Gérard. Taken to England on his father's death he is misunderstood and tortured. At length, having formed a romantic passion for his guardian's daughter, he makes his way to Paris and studies with Ingrés. The story of Polonæ, the model, forms a dramatic chapter. But the book as a whole is devoid of reality, and as an imaginative *tour de force* is rather wearisome.

Harmonia: A Chronicle. By the author of *Estelle Russell*, etc. [Macmillan & Co. $1.50.] Is Harmonia intended for the new Rugby of which we heard so much at one time and of which latterly we hear nothing? At any rate Harmonia is an English settlement in one of our Southern States, and this book begins as a history of the experiences of a young married couple who go there to make their paradise. But an abundance of material has led the author aside from the main line, and she has evidently been possessed with the idea that a successful novel ought to include everything and everybody. There are characters enough to stock a whole library of fiction, and the reader who likes to exercise now and then the inalienable right of skipping will have some difficulty in keeping track of them all. It is a poor chapter in *Harmonia* that does not record the introduction of at least three or four hitherto unfamiliar personages, and the author must finally have stopped because she had exhausted the available population and importation of extraneous dramatis personæ became monotonous. The representation of manners is fairly good, but there is no story to speak of; the whole thing is chaotic and a great part of it very dull.

— The American Copyright League, New York, has published an entertaining assemblage of letters from American authors of note, entitled *What American Authors Think about International Copyright.* About the pithiest and best is this of Mr. Henry W. Longfellow's:

. . . Whatever is just is for the benefit of all; and I wish we could have a law providing, be-

tween England and America, that "a copyright taken out in either country shall be equally valid in both."

PERIODICALS.

The *Century* for March leaves little or nothing to be desired in the way of variety or intrinsic excellence of its contents. A most interesting portrait of Bismarck as he appears when walking in his garden stands as frontispiece, and in the body of the magazine is a full-page engraving after a photograph of Roth's bust of the chancellor. The first is singularly impressive for its mastiff-like quality of expression. There is a brief characterization of Bismarck, declaring him to be the Great Man of modern times and wondering what will become of Germany when he is gone. What became of the American republic after Lincoln was gone? Is it true that any man is greater than any nation and can mould it to his will like wax?—or are the Lincolns and Bismarcks representatives of national power, put in the foremost place because they best express the opinions of a majority? Does the fate of a nation depend on any one man? If so what a sorry outlook for the world! Mr. Roosevelt continues his admirable descriptions of ranch life in the West. Mr. Kennan is forcible and convincing in his accounts of the experiences of Russian prisoners of state. If any one wishes for a justification of the revolutionary movement in Russia he will find it in Mr. Kennan's articles. Salisbury Cathedral, Franklin in France, Liszt's pupils, and the Libby Prison tunnel are subjects of illustrated articles. Miss Cone's story, "Hercules: A Hero," has some excellent passages of character drawing and is in that dramatic form which is the acme of realistic art. Mr. Gilder's "The White Tsar's People," although not as intelligible as a poem ought to be, is distinctly the poem of the number and of a good many numbers of the *Century*.

The paper on Emerson by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., in the *New Princeton Review* for March is a piece of critical writing of a sort which we wish were more common in American periodicals. It would be rash to say that Mr. Bradford has uttered a last word about Emerson, but it is safe to assert that his estimate of Emerson's genius and work has not been equaled in breadth of view, judicial insight, impartiality, and sympathetic appreciation. Henry Calderwood discusses the present ethical relations of absolute idealism and naturalism, declaring the inadequacy of both and calling for the philosophy needed by the times—"a philosophy of the self-conscious life swayed by the imperative of the moral law"—and this Mr. Calderwood intimates is to be found only in the Christian religion. Christianity in its relation to the secular spirit is considered in an optimistic manner by R. S. McArthur, who recognizes that there is such a thing as a Christian communism which furnishes the only truly noble fellowship. Alexander Johnston indicates how law must be applied to the economic problems of the day, and W. P. Garrison has something pertinent to say on the subject of practical politics. E. H. House makes another impressive plea in behalf of the Japanese nation, now held in bondage to foreign jurisdiction. Miss Baylor concludes her sketch of Hidalgo. H. W. Mabie shows in the aspects of modern literature the tendency of art to come nearer to life. There is a good short story of Creole New Orleans by Grace King.

When Thomas Hardy undertakes in the March *Forum* to discuss the profitable reading of fiction he naturally has to decide what fiction may be profitably read; and this leads him to the consideration of the principles on which profitable fiction is to be produced. One is not surprised to find Mr. Hardy maintaining that the province of fiction being the true exhibition of man, the power of any novelist depends on ability to see into life and to throw over subjects within his ken the irradiation that will bring their qualities into artistic prominence; but the highest province of fiction is the portraiture of the emotional and dramatic. and "any system of inversion which should attach more importance to the delineation of man's appetites than to the delineation of his aspirations, affections, or humors, would condemn the old masters of imaginative creation from Æschylus to Shakespeare." We must never forget that a novel is essentially an expression of its author's view of life. Henry Holt explains how the recoil of piracy has induced publishers to go in for international copyright. President Seelye argues well for our political prospects because successful parties in this country have always been parties of moral ideas. On the other hand Bishop Spalding urges that dangers are threatening us today because we have overlooked the fact that not wealth or numbers, but character, is the true social ideal. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst is epigrammatic and convincing in his assertion that public schools should teach children to read, speak, and write the English language intelligently, to work with hand as well as brain, to behave, and to love their country. It is a comfort to find a little common sense infusing itself into the educational ideals of the day. Before long we shall have people actually believing that education is a "leading forth" and "drawing out" of the healthy powers of mind and heart, and not a combination of cram and strait jackets! Rev. D. P. Livermore argues from standard authorities that if the female brain is smaller than the male, it is finer in quality. Henry R. Elliot examines the ratio of news-space in a score or more of leading American daily journals and finds the following percentages: crimes, 10.5; religion, 5; sports, 4; labor, 2; theatres, 3; books, 2.5; art, .5; markets, 11.

In *Macmillan's* for March, Prof. George Saintsbury writes of Thomas Moore apropos of the recently published *Etude* by Gustave Vallat. Prof. Saintsbury takes a generous and not unwarrantable view of Moore's capacity as a poet. Moore, Prof. Saintsbury tells us, is a poet of average humanity, but "his note of feeling, if not full or deep, is true or real. His faculty of expression is not only considerable, but it is also distinguished; it is a faculty which in the same measure or degree nobody else has possessed." Ernest Myers, in what is little more than a note on the hedonistic and transcendental theories of right and wrong, refers to the greater capacity and dignity of man as a moral than as an intellectual being. The old Spanish College at Bologna with its survival of mediæval traditions is described by Edward Armstrong. A third paper on the profession of letters deals severely with journalism, almost regarding it as the curse of modern civilization! Harold A. Perry has a thoughtful paper on the relations of Morocco to Europe. Mr. James labors in vain to make an interesting story of a society reporter and two empty-headed girls in Paris.

The *American Magazine* for March has several descriptive papers dealing with such topics as Mackinac Island, log-driving, Moravians, Harmonites, life on the prairie, and wampum coinage. Joel Benton describes as "An American Palace of Delight" the "Seaside Institute" provided by the Warner Brothers of Bridgeport, Conn., for the one thousand young women in their employ—a lesson in political economy which it does one good to read. For fiction, the *American* seems now to be depending on a serial story by Edgar Fawcett called "Octavia Delaplaine." For poetry it prints, among other things, this:

As barques ride higher when the sea is rougher,
So some brave hearts aspire the more they suffer.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

February Meeting of the Shakespeare Society of New York, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, February 23rd; the President, Appleton Morgan, Esq., in the chair. Mr. William Reynolds read the paper of the evening, "Shakespeare No Lawyer." Mr. Reynolds said that he had selected the well-worn theme of the legal errors in Portia's rulings in the Shylock-Antonio case deliberately, because he hoped to be able to point out some probable sources of them not quite so familiar. He thought everybody by this time sympathized with poor Shylock, who was sentenced by Portia to death and confiscation of property on a charge of murder, the only specification of which charge was that he had brought a suit for money due which Portia had just decided in his favor! Possibly, the dramatist drew more largely on current romances than on the Pandects, or the Twelve Tables. Possibly he went even beyond the story of Pranimelto and Ansaldo in *The Jew of Malta*, and drew upon such popular material as the *Famous Historie of Fryar Bacon*, printed in London about the end of the sixteenth century, which certainly seems quite as suggestive of the rulings at the trial in *The Merchant of Venice* as anything in Lord Bacon's *Promus* is of the sentiments and expressions scattered throughout Shakespeare's Plays. In this story the clever Friar outwits the devil, and cheats him out of a large sum of money due him—this being, of course, a perfectly proper proceeding, no such maxim as that even the devil ought to receive his due having obtained at that time. The drama was several centuries in wearing out the idea that the devil in some shape must always be the funny man of the play, and be defrauded of his own (whatever it was) in the wind-up. From the devil to a Jew was but a slight step in those days, and the only original feature in the scheme of *The Merchant of Venice* was making the stereotyped catastrophe happen in a court room, surrounded by all the solemnity of a strict tribunal of unerring (or, as it happened, erring) justice. How are we to account for this, or is it one of the things which, locked in the bosom of a dramatist not in the habit of sharing his motives with the world during his life, need not be speculated upon? We are perfectly convinced by this time that that court scene was not written by a lawyer. Even had Portia's rulings been such as might have been attained by a strictly legal course of proceeding that would not help the matter. Anybody can decide a matter between two litigants, and half the time his decision will be correct. But when the reasons for the decision are to be given, that requires caution of another sort.

Dr. Price wanted to suggest an answer to the question, Where did Shakespeare get his Law, which would not assume that Shakespeare was a lawyer. It is suggested, the speaker was aware, that Shakespeare acquired his fondness for and inclination toward the drama from following companies of strolling players in his youth. Why should he not have followed the

Assizes as they were held from town to town in the rural England of that day? The speaker had always been impressed with the pageantry and ceremony the administration of the law gathered about it everywhere. He could take this audience, he believed, at this moment to a little village among the mountains of Virginia, where a sitting of the circuit court would be hailed as a festival, where the country people came in droves, gazed with awe at the stately judges, and followed the hair-splittings of the lawyers with as keen an appetite as their children would have watched the riders in a circus or the tumbles of the clowns. Why should not the impressible youth Shakespeare have absorbed such sights as these in days when Elizabeth's judges traveled in awful state, in costly robes, attended by hundreds of retainers, just as well as the crude performances of a rabble of ragged players? Both were dramatic — the former the more so. The speaker thought the reason for the bad law in *The Merchant of Venice* was simply that bad law was more dramatic than good law. If Bacon had written that scene he would probably have had the rulings technically correct, but it would have hardly held an audience which had paid its shillings at the door.

Mr. Morgan agreed with Dr. Price as to the pageantry which the administration of the law carried with it, especially in the rural districts. He could show Dr. Price the same scenes as he described in Virginia upon Long Island, a few miles from where we are now sitting. He once went into Queens County to try a case at a country court house, and found that the entire county had come there and brought his wife. He could not find the lawyer on the other side, let alone his client. Every one of the farm-bred boys, who swarmed there by the hundreds, probably looked to a court day as a holiday, just as he looked to the Fourth of July or a visit of a wandering circus. He was glad that gentlemen were coming to perceive that Shakespeare was, first of all, a dramatist, and (as he himself firmly believed) was perfectly willing to prefer bad law to good law if the dramatic element in the former exceeded that in the latter. Besides, there was the audience to be considered. If Portia had decided in favor of the Jew, the audience would have torn the theatre into atoms and perhaps lynched the actors.

Mr. McMichael spoke of the difference between a lawyer's and a dramatist's treatment of things; the one stating his causes and then plodding slowly and exactly to his results, the other marshaling his causes and then suddenly confronting us with the effects, and the great advantage in the way of impressing people (as in cases where great popular reforms were to be worked out) with the undesirability or enormity of given institutions.

On motion the Society then adjourned.

Shirley in the "Mermaid Series." The eighth volume of this excellent series is devoted to the "best plays" of *James Shirley*, edited with an introduction by Mr. Edmund Gosse, whose name is a voucher for the good quality of the workmanship. The plays included are *The Witty Fair One*, *The Traitor*, *Hyde Park*, *The Lady of Pleasure*, *The Cardinal*, and *The Triumph of Peace*. Shirley is well characterized by the editor as "an essentially literary poet," one who is "always graceful, fluent, and accomplished, never deviating far from a certain standard of excellence which he had put before him, entirely unaffected by the striking faults of his age, its violence, its obscurity, its prosodical license." "His comedies are polite and amusing without grossness; his tragedies inspire pity rather than terror or indignation." In his masques, of which *The Triumph of Peace* is a typical example, "he is surpassed only by Ben Jonson." A portrait of Shirley, from the picture in the Bodleian Gallery, is prefixed to the volume, which amply sustains the high standard of its predecessors in the series. We understand that these books are having a good sale in this country, The retail price here is only a dollar a volume, and Little, Brown & Co. are the Boston agents of the publishers.

Thom's "Shakespeare and Chaucer Examinations." A little book entitled *Two Shakespeare Examinations*, by Professor William Taylor Thom of Hollins Institute, Virginia, was duly noticed in these columns on its publication in 1883. Messrs. Ginn & Co. now issue an enlarged edition, which, in addition to the *Hamlet* and *Macbeth* examinations and the paper on "Class-room Study of Shakespeare" in the original volume, contains examinations on *Lear*, *Othello*, and *The Merchant of Venice*, with one on certain selections from Chaucer and a paper on "Womanhood in Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Tennyson. All this matter, except the paper on the study of Shakespeare (from the pen of the editor) is by Professor Thom's students. It is above the average of undergraduate work, and shows good teaching. Teachers, especially in colleges and the highest grade of academies, will find it more or less helpful and suggestive. Two of the examination papers gained the prize offered to schools by the New Shakspere Society of London.

Notes and Queries. A correspondent in New York asks where she can "purchase a copy of James Russell Lowell's *Lecture on the Authorship of Richard III.* delivered at Chicago on Washington's birthday, 1887." If it has been published in pamphlet form, we have not heard of it. Full reports of it appeared in the Chicago papers at the time, and also in the New York *Critic* of March 5th, 1887.

An Ohio querist wants "a list of the best books on both sides of the Baconian Controversy." For a complete list down ot April, 1884, see Mr. W. H. Wyman's scholarly *Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy*, with notes and extracts that give a good idea of the contents of the more important books and articles. More recent publications have been catalogued by Mr. Wyman in sundry numbers of the Philadelphia magazine, *Shakespeariana*. Judge Holmes's *Authorship of Shakespeare* (enlarged edition of 1886, in two volumes, published by Houghton) is the ablest work on the Baconian side — the only one worth reading, we should say — and Mr. James Spedding's letter to Judge Holmes, printed in the Appendix thereto (vol. ii. pp. 612–618) is the best thing we know of on the other side — a complete answer in six pages to the Judge's six hundred and more. The publication of Donnelly's book, by the by, is again postponed — to May, it is said. Many people are beginning to doubt whether it will ever see the light.

A friend in Boston informs us that as long ago as 1859 Donnelly printed "for private distribution" a 16-page pamphlet on *The Sonnets of Shakespeare*. There is a copy of it in the Barton Collection in the Boston Public Library. We have not read it, but understand that there is no Baconian heresy in it.

The "Bankside" Edition of Shakespeare. The first volume of this edition, to be published by the Shakespeare Society of New York on a plan duly set forth in these columns some months ago, is promised for the 25th of March. It will contain accurate reprints of the first quarto and first folio texts of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, with introduction, notes, etc. No pains have been spared to insure accuracy in the printing, which is done at the Riverside Press. Several more volumes are in hand, and the work will be carried along as rapidly as is consistent with proper care in its execution.

An Indignant Lecturer. Mr. J. Churton Collins is giving some lectures in London on "Bacon and Shakespeare," a subject which was naturally supposed to have some reference to the Baconian theory of the authorship of the plays; whereupon he sends the following to the *Daily News* of January 26:

As there appears to be an impression that the course of lectures which are being delivered at Toynbee Hall on Bacon and Shakespeare deal with what is called the Bacon and Shakespeare question, I am anxious not merely for my own credit, but for the credit of the University Extension Lectures, to state that such is not the case. I should no more think of insulting an audience by discussing such trash than I should think of insulting them by discussing the chattering of any ape or the gibbering of any idiot with whom I might have been brought into contact.

J. CHURTON COLLINS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

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845. Le Roi s'Amuse. In the recent edition in Bohn's Library of the translation of Victor Hugo's dramas, the famous song of the king in "Le roi s'amuse" (the king's diversion) Act IV, Scene II, is rendered:

> Changeful woman, constant never,
> He's a fool who trusts her ever;
> For the wind her love doth blow
> Like a feather to and fro.

Can you give me (*a*) the original French tex of this song; also (*b*) the Italian words of the same song in Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto," and oblige F. E. S.

Canon City, Col.

> (*a*) Souvent femme varie,
> Bien fol est qui s'y fie!
> Une femme souvent
> N'est qu'une plume au vent!
>
> (*b*) La donna è mobile
> Qual puima al vento,
> Muta d'accento
> E di pemsero.

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846. Shelley. Will you kindly give me the name of the best biography of Shelley?

J. H. E.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 18.

For a short one, William Sharp's, just published by Whittaker, New York, 1 vol., 40c.; for a longer one, Edward Dowden's, published by Lippincott, 2 vols., $9.00.

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847. Ælia Lælia. Walpole calls the Duchess of Kingston "*Ælia Lælia* Chudleigh." Why *Ælia Lælia*? H. W. C.

New York.

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848. Awkwardness. Where, in the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is to be found this sentence: "God may forgive sins, but awkwardness has no forgiveness in heaven nor on earth"?

849. Rexford. Where is the home of Eben E. Rexford, the poet? W. H. H.
Meriden, Conn.

850. James O'Connell. Information desired concerning James O'Connell, an obscure and eccentric man, who died some years ago, believed to have been the author of *Vestiges of Civilization*, a noteworthy book published by Balliere, New York, 1851. Any one who can cast the faintest light on his career, who ever met him, or knows any one who knew him, or who can furnish any particulars whatever concerning his writings, is earnestly requested to communicate with

ALBERT L. LEUBUSCHER.
Water Mills, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Mr. Bowker of the *Library Journal* is preparing for publication therein a list of such private libraries in the country as contain over 1,000 volumes each. Somewhat over one hundred are already enumerated in Massachusetts.

— Miss Alcott directed by her will that all her documents, manuscripts, and letters should be burned. "What a loss it entails," cries the *Advertiser*, "if carried out severely to the letter! There was material in the Alcott family life, and all its relations to Concord village experience, that would beyond doubt let in a greater light upon one of the most interesting phases of New England life than anything yet written."

— Mr. Charles Lanman has collected materials for a life of the late W. W. Corcoran of Washington.

— The March number of *The Writer* ends its first twelve months of work, and congratulations on what it has accomplished are not inappropriate.

— Mrs. Mary E. Ireland of Baltimore is not only a writer of short stories, but a translator of German books for the young. *Lenchen's Brother and the Platzbäcker of Plauen* is the title of one just issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication of Philadelphia.

— One of the best new books of the past week is Prof. William Lawrence's memoir of his father, Amos A. Lawrence — a representative New England merchant of the old school, who honored his name and left an example.

— R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago, announce the "definite and positive date" for the publication of Mr. Donnelly's *Great Cryptogram* to be May 1, 1888. It will contain nearly 1,000 pages octavo.

— Amélie Rives contributes her first novel, entitled "The Quick or the Dead?" to *Lippincott's Magazine* for April. A portrait of the author, and a biographical sketch by an intimate friend, appear also in this number.

— Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, has prepared a life of the late Emperor of Germany, which will be issued immediately by Cassell & Co.

— Sidney Luska's novel, *Mrs. Peixida*, is to appear as a serial in the Paris *Journal des Débats*, the translation by the Countess Dillon, a daughter of Lord Graham.

— *Lectures on the Prayer Book*, by Rev. W. A. Snively, D.D., is announced by Thomas Whittaker, New York.

— *Scribner's Magazine* for April will have an illustrated paper on "The Greek Vase," by Prof. W. P. P. Longfellow, and the first of two articles on "The Centre of the Republic," by James Baldwin.

— An admirable help for those who are intrusted with the selection of literature for the young is the tiny pamphlet of 50 pages issued by E. L. Kellogg & Co., New York, with the title *1,000 Best Books for School Libraries*. It is apparently absolutely impartial in the choice of names and represents an immense amount of labor on the part of the compilers.

— *The Deathless Book*, ten lectures on the Bible by Rev. D. O. Mears, D.D., and *Volcanoes and Earthquakes*, by Samuel Kneeland, are among the announcements of D. Lothrop Co.

— The Easter number of *Harper's Bazar* will contain some illustrations appropriate to the season, and a story by Rose Terry Cooke. This is the number published on March 24th. The issue of March 17th contains the first of a series of seven papers on "Choice Cookery," by Catherine Owen.

— Of Mr. Cable's novel *Bonaventure*, shortly to be published in book form, a first edition of 10,000 copies will be issued.

— *The Early Days of Mormonism*, by J. H. Kennedy, *Society in Rome under the Cæsars*, *What is the Bible*, by Prof. George T. Ladd, and a new, low-priced edition of Murray's *Manual of Mythology*, are forthcoming from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

— *The Publishers' Weekly* presents the following classified list of the books published in this country in 1887. Of the 1,022 novels, 625 were cheap reprints of English fiction:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Fiction	943	934	1,080	1,022
Juvenile Books	358	388	458	488
Law	455	431	469	437
Theology and Religion	380	435	377	351
Education, Language	227	225	275	283
Literary History and Miscellany,	186	148	388	253
Poetry and the Drama	222	171	220	225
Biography, Memoirs	178	174	155	201
Description, Travel	136	161	159	187
Fine Arts and Illustrated Books,	81	140	151	173
Medical Science, Hygiene	209	188	177	171
History	115	137	182	150
Political and Social Science	168	163	174	141
Useful Arts	154	100	112	123
Physical and Mathematical Science	134	92	148	76
Domestic and Rural	43	30	46	61
Sports and Amusements	51	70	70	48
Humor and Satire	29	18	17	26
Mental and Moral Philosophy	19	25	18	21
	4,088	4,030	4,676	4,437

— In addition to books previously announced, Roberts Bros. will issue next week a new and cheaper edition of *New England Legends and Folk-Lore*, and, for the Easter season, new editions of Mrs. Tileston's *Selections* from Thomas à Kempis, Fenelon, and Tanler, in bindings of white, yellow, and gold.

— Prof. T. J. Child has completed the work on Part V of his *English and Scottish Popular Ballads*, which will soon be ready for subscribers.

— *Before the Curfew* is the title chosen by Dr. Holmes for a new volume of poems forthcoming from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

— *Three Cruises of the Blake*, by Prof. Alexander Agassiz, is an illustrated account of the scientific discoveries made by the author while in charge of the government dredging expeditions along the coasts of Florida and Yucatan in the years 1877–1880. It will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

— The title of Mrs. Margaret Deland's new novel is to be *John Ward, Preacher*.

— The April *Atlantic* will have a poem, "Turner's Old Téméraire," by Mr. Lowell, and a paper on Ferdinand Lasalle, the socialist, by D. O. Kellogg.

E. H. Hames & Co., Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemen: It may not be amiss for me to tell you of how much pleasure and service your paper is to me. As a teacher of English, I often find it an indispensable aid to my work, and as a member of a book-club committee I could not afford to be without its honest book reviews.

Respectfully,
Annie D. Clarke.
Kalamazoo, Mich., February 15, 1888.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

THE JOURNALS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, LL.D. By his grandchildren, William Parker Cutler and Julia Perkins Cutler. 2 vols. Robert Clarke & Co.

JAMES HEPBURN, FREE CHURCH MINISTER. By Sophie F. F. Veitch. Toronto: Williamson & Co. Paper, 50c.

Fiction.

THE FIGHTING VERES. By Clements R. Markham. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.00

NUMBER STORIES. By L. J. Woodward. Ginn & Co. 45c.

THE STORY OF JEWAD. By Ali Aziz Efendi the Cretan. Tr. from the Turkish by E. J. W. Gibb. W. S. Gottsberger.

THE TAILOR-MADE GIRL: Her Friends, Her Fashions, and Her Follies. By Philip H. Welch. Illus. by C. Jay Taylor. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00

SARA CREWE; OR, WHAT HAPPENED AT MISS MINCHIN'S. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00

ONLY A CORAL GIRL. By Gertrude Forde. Harper & Brothers. 30c.

THE SEVEN LITTLE SISTERS WHO LIVE ON THE ROUND BALL THAT FLOATS IN THE AIR. By Jane Andrews. Lee & Shepard. 55c.

THE FLOWER PEOPLE. By Mrs. Horace Mann. Illus. Lee & Shepard. 55c.

THE TWO PILGRIMS; OR, LOVE AND GOOD DEEDS. By Tolstoi. Paper.

MAXIMINA. By Don Armando Palacio Valdes. Tr. by Nathan Haskell Dole. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50

ONLY THE GOVERNESS. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 25c.

BEFORE THE DAWN: A Story of Paris and the Jacquerie. By George Dulac. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

A LIFE INTEREST. By Mrs. Alexander. Henry Holt & Co. Paper, 30c.

PLEASANT WATERS: A Story of Southern Life and Character. By Graham Clayton. J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE LORD WAS THERE. By Anna Shipton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75c.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. Illus. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00

SPINOZA. By John Caird. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25

History.

THE STORY OF THE GOTHS. By Henry Bradley. Illus. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

Poetry.

PROMETHEUS UNBOUND. With Adonais, The Cloud, Hymn to Intellectual Beauty, and an Exhortation. By P. B. Shelley. Cassell's National Library. 10c.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. Book I. Edited by Rev. H. C. Beeching. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 40c.

Science and Philosophy.

PROPERTY IN LAND: An Essay on the New Crusade. By Henry Winn. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper, 25c.

CHIPS FROM A TEACHER'S WORKSHOP. By L. R. Klemm. Lee & Shepard.

THE INVALID'S OWN BOOK. By the Hon. Lady Cust. W. S. Gottsberger.

THE MANUAL TRAINING-SCHOOL: Its Aims, Methods, and Results, with Detailed Courses of Instruction in Shop-work and Drawing. By Prof. C. M. Woodward. D. C. Heath & Co. $2.00

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION. By Robert Seidel. Tr. by Margaret K. Smith. D. C. Heath & Co. 80c.

Theology and Religion.

REINCARNATION: A Study of Forgotten Truth. By E. D. Walker. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF EVOLUTION. By James McCosh. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25

Travel and Observation.

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Mr. Guild also inveighs against "the tyranny of the tall hat" in England; we thought Americans were more and more consulting their own taste and convenience about such matters, but we may be mistaken. At Berlin Mr. Guild found a hotel about as good as we have at home except for the iron-clad bread. He was disgusted with the German railroad restaurants with their eternal beer, sausage, and raw ham sandwiches. As soon as he crossed the Russian frontier he found buffets kept in the French style, with good, light bread, coffee, cakes, light wines, and fruits. He commends the Russian railroads, and his chief advice to the tourist in Russia who wishes to get on well is to be prepared to spend any amount of money in tips and to have a qualified courier like James Pilley.

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Of General Grant, the nearest historically and the most vivid pictorially of these four figures, there are almost no personal reminiscences whatever. The fifty pages upon him are essentially a biographical sketch which might have been written by some one who had never seen him. As an account of his military career and presidential administration it is not lighted up by those familiar touches which the eye-witness can best give. The sketch of Lincoln is somewhat more to the point, but there is very little of Lincoln's own personality even in this. There is much more of Mr. Boutwell's opinion about Lincoln, and on page 105 there is a notable example of the author's frequent lack of clear thought and exact statement. "There are three methods in debate," he says, "of sustaining and enforcing opinions," and he proceeds to define and describe them as, first, authority; second, reason; and third, assertion. But it is evident from the context that the first and third are confused in his mind, and that what he means are tradition, reason, and authority. His idea is correct, but his way of expressing it faulty. We should further like to ask Mr. Boutwell, who professes some claims, we suppose, to being a republican statesman, what he means by saying on page 95, "The problem of republics is to develop military capacity without fostering the military spirit." That may be one of the duties of republics, but is it the problem?

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If Webster's figure as seen through Governor Boutwell's recollections be massive and majestic, what shall we say of Rufus Choate's? "A man only less than six feet in height, with a full, deep breast, high and unseemly shoulders, hips and legs slender and in appearance weak, arms long, hands and feet large and ill-formed, a head broad, chaste, symmetrical, covered with a luxuriant suit of black, glossy, wavy hair, a face intellectually handsome, and equally attractive to men and to women, a complexion dark and bronzed as becomes the natives of the tropical isles of the East, a beard scanty and vagrant, mouth and nose large, lips thin and long, an eye black, gentle, and winning in repose, but brilliant, commanding, and persuasive in moments of excitement;" an orator with a voice "copious, commanding, sonorous, and emotional," whose vocabulary "knew no limits," whose gestures would often have "seemed extravagant had they not been usually justified by the wonderful rhetoric which he commanded;" a man of "sensitive, nervous organization," in whose nature there was "a singular mixture of timidity and professional courage." His courtesy was un-

* The Lawyer, the Statesman, and the Soldier. By George S. Boutwell. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

failing. It was said of him, we remember, though Mr. Boutwell does not remind us of it, that "he treated every man as if he were a gentleman, and every gentleman as if he were a lady." Mr. Choate was a rapid speaker, whom reporters found it difficult to follow. Of his literary tastes and pursuits Mr. Boutwell says:

The Bible was a book of constant study, and his devotion to the New Testament in Greek led Mr. Webster to say, as he examined the books of Mr. Choate's library, "Thirteen editions of the Greek Testament, and not one copy of the Constitution of your country!" He translated the Greek and Latin classics, studied French law and history in the language, and in English he read everything from the Black Letter to Dickens. The four great men of England, in his estimation and in this order, were Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, and Burke. Indulging in exaggeration, he wrote to Sumner, "Out of Burke might be cut fifty Mackintoshes, one hundred and seventy-five Macaulays, forty Jeffreys, and two hundred and fifty Sir Robert Peels, and leave him greater than Pitt and Fox together.

More of the matter and manner represented by this paragraph last quoted would have made Mr. Boutwell's good book very much better.

A LIFE OF A. A. LAWRENCE.*

ALLOWING for the difference in the scale of the two works, and leaving out the clerical element in the case of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, there is no slight similarity between the life of that worthy and this of Amos A. Lawrence, the merchant of Boston. The *feel* of both goods, as the expression is, is much the same. Amos A. Lawrence was a son of that Amos Lawrence who, jointly with his brother Abbott, was one of the elder merchant princes of New England. This son, like his brother, well preserved the traditions of his illustrious name. It is a truthful, affectionate, and sometimes racy memoir of him which has been prepared by his son, the Rev. William Lawrence, a professor in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

Amos A. Lawrence was born in 1814 and died in 1886. His boyhood was spent on his grandfather's farm at Groton, Mass., his school days at Boston and Andover, his college days at Harvard, from 1831 to 1835, and his business life almost wholly in Boston. For fifty years he was an upright, solid, prosperous, respected, influential Boston merchant of the old school and a high type. Journeys through the West and South, and visits to Europe, enlarged the scope of his mind, and public affairs ever found in him an interested spectator. More than that: as the lines of anti-slavery agitation converged towards the Civil War, his patriotic impulses aroused all his activities, and the cause of the Union had no truer or more helpful friend. Such a note as this, to Henry Lee of Governor Andrew's staff, illustrates the temper and spirit of the man:

BOSTON, April 17, 1861.

Dear Henry: I don't wish to court notoriety by offering my service to Governor Andrew, but shall be glad to undertake any service of which I am capable. Therefore please to keep an eye out for me, where smart young chaps are wanted, and small pay.

Yours truly, A. A. L.

Mr. Lawrence's memoir of his father is composed partly of original narrative, which is filial without being adulatory and sometimes almost too frank and impartial; partly of correspondence, in which the father appears as one of the most direct, matter-of-fact, and outspoken of letter writers; and partly of copious extracts from his diary. The letters and the diary show us the man as he was, a conscientious, strong, blunt, sagacious, gentle-hearted, shrewd, self-contained, granitic Christian man of affairs, deeply religious, but no mystic, absolutely without cant, a hater of shams, a friend of honest need, a stout foe of every iniquity, happy in his home and family, vigorous in his tastes, a lover of good cider, a true democrat, without a particle of false pride, but with a true pride which was honorable, with a vein of humor and always a spice of pleasantry — in short, a full-blooded American gentleman. He was alive to all political interests. He was active in colonizing Kansas as a free State. He would freely give when he could not wisely invest. "I send to Kansas," he wrote in 1855, "every hundred dollars that I can get and which is not previously engaged." The chapters on Kansas and John Brown throw many side lights, through Mr. Lawrence's activity, on these passages of history which anticipated the War.

Still Mr. Lawrence was as far from being sectional in politics as he was from being sectarian in religion. The "American" party nominated him for Governor, as did the Republicans for presidential elector in the Fremont campaign, both of which nominations he declined. He did not sympathize with Mr. Sumner, though he could entertain him hospitably.

The personal traits and features of Mr. Lawrence's character and life are the most entertaining element in this very readable biography. It is full of such touches as these:

January 4, 1858. Rode over to Jamaica Pond to see about skating. Found it good. Met the omnibus driver, Mr. Kemp, to whom I gave a hundred dollar bank bill by mistake. Told him to give half of it to Duffy the blacksmith, for the poor.

Good New England living ought to be encouraged by every head of a New England family, and at our house we always hope to have it. Apples and cider compose an important element. Of the last we crack 365 bottles in a year, and I only hope my children will drink nothing stronger during their lives. They surely can have nothing better.

God bless my dear ones, and give them all grace to serve Thee all their days. Grant that we may all meet, when this life is over, in heaven.

Dear Sir: We cancel with pleasure our demand against you ($877.88) in consideration of your active services as a volunteer in supporting the government.

Much of Mr. Lawrence's diary is filled with notes upon the progress of the War, which he watched with the intensest concern. His spirits rose and fell with every tide and ebb of success. He was largely instrumental in raising and organizing a whole regiment of cavalry, and would have enlisted in the service himself had not his friends persuaded him of his unfitness for the field. He was always at home on horseback; rode much and well. No figure was more familiar than his in the leafy roads of Longwood and Brookline. He always carried gold with him, even in the days of its highest premium, to give away. For many years his summer house was at Nahant by the side of Longfellow's and Thomas G. Appleton's. He loved to sing "psalm tunes" on Sunday evenings. Every morning his family were called about him for prayer. As fast as his children came of age he gave each a substantial patrimony. "It is only yours," however, he said, "in trust. May God help you to use it and all your advantages so as to render an account that will be acceptable to Him." With fashionable people as such he had no patience. A useful occupation he deemed a necessity of life. He was courtesy itself to his servants, and maintained a personal interest in each. Of Harvard College he was a loyal servant and benefactor. A strong and devoted Episcopalian, he loved true Christians of every name. Sectarianism his soul hated. He did generous things for the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, whose spacious and handsome dormitory bears his name. His rule was never to lend money, but he often broke the rule, and he delighted in sending unexpected gifts to deserving men.

Mr. Lawrence died suddenly on the 25th of August, 1886. The Sunday previous he had gone to church as usual. The words which follow, from a note written a little later to his son, are in several ways characteristic of him:

"The preacher was a bright man, they say. Mr. Beal said his sermon was very powerful. Gates wondered what it was about. I tried hard to admire it and be benefited by it, but think the air must have been poor in the church."

MR. LOWELL'S "HEARTSEASE AND RUE."*

THE sensation of pleasure with which one takes up a new volume of poems by Mr. Lowell does not arise altogether from a conviction that here, if anywhere in the records of contemporary verse, one will find something worth while, but it is also due to the novelty of the situation, for there are men and women of the present generation who have never before had the privilege of welcoming a book of poems by Mr. Lowell fresh from the press. Happy he who, coming so seldom, retains his place in the hearts

* Life of Amos A. Lawrence. With Extracts from his Diary and Correspondence. By his son, William Lawrence. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

* Heartsease and Rue. By James Russell Lowell. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

of so many and never fails to be the welcome guest! With *Heartsease and Rue* before us it is hard to believe that the author is verging close upon his seventieth year; to judge by the quality of these productions the summer of his youth is still upon him. Here is none of the pessimism of "Sixty Years After," but the ripeness of fancy, the beauty of imagery, the imaginative reach of a period of generous fruition are all wrought into expression in this garnering of two decades. The author's mood throughout is in the main of the Indian summer; and with now and then a murmur of regret, with one rare threnody for a vanished friend, with here and there a thrust at the degenerate times, he keeps to the lyric note and voices the memories of halcyon days.

Nearly one fourth of the book is dedicated to poems of friendship, and of these the noble tribute to Agassiz is easily the first. Its tone of earnest sorrow is sustained, and every line goes to work out the portrait of the man.

> A mortal, built upon the antique plan,
> Brimful of lusty blood as ever ran,
> And taking life as simply as a tree!

"To Holmes on his Birthday" is felicity itself in grace of compliment:

> Master alike in speech and song
> Of fame's great antiseptic — Style,
> You with the classic few belong
> Who tempered wisdom with a smile.
>
> Outlive us all! Who else like you
> Could sift the seed corn from our chaff,
> And make us with the pen we knew
> Deathless at least in epitaph?

The sonnets to Edmund Quincy, Joseph Winlock, Fanny Alexander, Jeffries Wyman, and others are each noteworthy for lucidity of conception and refined energy of phrase. The "Epistle to George William Curtis" has some epigrammatic couplets and not a little of self-revelation. "For me," says the author—

> For me Fate gave, whate'er she else denied,
> A nature sloping to the southern side.

Of "Endymion" what more can we say than that it is one of the supremest flights of Mr. Lowell's muse, and one of the most consistently beautiful of poems in subtlety of inspiration and exquisite harmony of form that have appeared in Mr. Lowell's lifetime? After this comes a series of dainty lyrics—"Estrangement," "The Protest," "The Petition," and "Agro-Dolce:"

> One kiss from all others prevents me,
> And sets all my pulses astir,
> And burns on my lips and torments me:
> 'Tis the kiss that I fain would give her.
>
> One kiss for all others requites me,
> Although it is never to be,
> And sweetens my dreams and invites me:
> 'Tis the kiss that she dare not give me.
>
> Ah, could it be mine, it were sweeter
> Than honey bees garner in dream,
> Though its bliss on my lips were fleeter
> Than a swallow's dip to the stream.
>
> And yet, thus denied, it can never
> In the prose of life vanish away;
> O'er my lips it must hover forever,
> The sunshine and shade of my day.

Then another series of sonnets on miscellaneous themes, and of these "Night-watches" and "A Foreboding" will linger longest in memory. "Fancy" is the title given to the third division of the volume, and under this head is included a charming lyric, "Telepathy," and some lines upon Bacon's claim to the originality of his thought. On the whole, the poet concludes, Bacon was right—

> We call a thing his in the long run,
> Who utters it clearest and best.

The fourth division, "Humor and Satire," opens with "Fitz Adam's Story," written, the greater part of it, a note tells us, many years ago as part of a larger poem to be called "The Nooning." The humor of this fragment is genuine enough to make us wish for more. "The Origin of Didactic Poetry" has a moral:

> Put all your beauty in your rhymes,
> Your morals in your living.

A collection of epigrams closes the volume; with one of these we may close our outline of its contents:

CHANGED PERSPECTIVE.

> Full oft the pathway to her door
> I've measured by the selfsame track,
> Yet doubt the distance more and more,
> 'Tis so much longer coming back!

MARTINEAU'S STUDY OF RELIGION.*

REV. DR. JAMES MARTINEAU is the foremost living exponent of the spiritual view of man and the universe. Other thinkers there are, like Professor Robert Flint and Dr. Samuel Harris, who have done work of the first order of ability in asserting the existence, and tracing the ways, of Eternal Providence. But in comparison even with these few select minds, on the same side of the great controversy between simply scientific and moral theories of the world of things and souls, James Martineau stands preëminent in comprehension and subtlety of thought, in closeness and keenness of logical discrimination, and above all, in marvelous beauty and nobility of severely chastened eloquence. But up to the appearance of his *Types of Ethical Theory*, three years ago, his contributions to the discussion of the great problems of philosophy, theology, morals, and religion, had been in the form of volumes of sermons and disconnected essays. These were sufficient to denote him to all discerning minds as the protagonist of religious philosophy, in whom Mill, Bain, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall, and Frederic Harrison, as well, found at once their fairest and their most searching adversary, when they assailed the essential truth of God's existence, the supremacy of the inward life, and the soul's persistence. It was with high satisfaction, then, that believers in these potent verities heard of Dr. Martineau's withdrawal, some years ago, from his presidency of a theological seminary, in order to devote his whole time to the preparation of two works in which he should consolidate and systematize his teachings on ethics and religion. The apprehensions which his age excited, that the task might fall unfinished from his hands, have been happily disappointed by the result. The *Types of Ethical Theory* and the *Study of Religion* now stand complete, as a rounded exposition of Dr. Martineau's ripest thought. They are masterpieces of reasoning, and they take high rank, where few works on these subjects can enter, in literature distinguished by the finest strain of excellence in form and finish.

This *Study of Religion* is not, however, a study the literary qualities of which are most apparent at the first glance. Its extreme dialectic keenness and philosophic profundity are at once visible, and will probably turn away many readers, for whom certain parts of these volumes would have unequaled charm and inspiration. Other parts, like the whole of the first book on the limits of human intelligence, and half of the next chapter on God as cause, and the full discussion of determinism and free will, will find their fit audience among minds already practiced to fineness of distinctions and long rigor of argument. To such, whether among the clergy or the laity, these chapters will afford an intellectual feast. Seldom are the most difficult topics of human speculation treated with so strong and so delicate a hand. Readers of this class will not fail to resort at once to these volumes.

The reviewer would wisely occupy his narrow space here in pointing out to a more numerous class, those who are untrained in dialectic, but are deeply interested in its results, the portions of this *Study* which more kindly respect the limitations of unmetaphysical minds. These are the introduction, the last one hundred and fifty pages in the first volume, which treat of purpose in nature and history, and the chapters in the second volume on the unity of God as cause and God as perfection, in which the validity of conscience is enforced and "the conflicting moral aspects of the world" are examined; and finally, the fourth book, on the life to come. In these sections of his work Dr. Martineau first declares that he takes religion in the old and common sense of the word as belief "in an ever-living God, a divine mind and will ruling the universe and holding moral relations with mankind." Recent attempts to water down "the meaning of the word religion so as to dilute it to the quality of the thinnest enthusiasm" for knowledge, for beauty, or even for conduct, find no hospitality at his hands. The "memorable single combat between Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. Frederic Harrison for the prize of the best religion that dispenses with anything divine" does not attract him. The natural and the supernatural are not *antagonistic*, but they are *antithetic*. The attributes of nature are birth, growth, and death. God can never begin nor cease to be; nature is an aggregate of effects; God is the universal cause; nature is an assemblage of objects; God is the infinite subject of which

* A Study of Religion, its Sources and Contents. By James Martineau, D.D., LL.D. In two volumes, pp. xx, 417, and vi, 410. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. New York: Macmillan & Co. $6.00.

they are the expression; nature is the organism of intelligibles; God is the eternal intellect itself. Cut these pairs asunder; take away the unchangeable, the causality, the manifesting subject, the originating thought; and what is then left is indeed 'nature,' but thus bereft and alone in the negation and not the 'synonym' of God." Such is Dr. Martineau's reply to the author of *Natural Religion*. "The broader the common ground," indeed, between knowledge and religion, "which you can define, the better; provided you do not lay down upon your map a territory which no traveler can discover and no foot has ever trod. That, however, is an irremovable condition, which no catholicity of temper can charm from its place. The disputes between science and faith can no more be closed by inventing 'religion of culture,' than the boundary quarrels of nations by setting up neutral regions in the air."

The author does not challenge the right of the Positivist's calendar and its commemorative discipline to call itself a "religion of humanity." We quote, however, as a slight specimen of his sustained, ample, and unaffected nobility of expression the sentences which pass judgment upon this discipline:

"It does rest essentially upon reverent affection, not, on the whole, unwisely and for worthily directed; and if it were possible unhuman souls to illuminate and uphold each other, without any central orb to give them their reflected light and determine their dependent paths, this ritual might be something more than a melancholy mimicry of a higher conception. But place it beside the Catholic constellation of the saints, and though its component stars are often of greater magnitude, you see at once that, as a whole, it is a minor worship made grotesque by being thrust into the place of the Supreme. Its attitude is retrospective, gazing into the night of ages gone; the other has its face to the east and anticipates the dawn; it is a requiem for the dead; the other is a communion with the ever-living, an anthem in tune with a choir invisible; it anxiously seeks and puts together the doubtful traits and broken features of figures irrecoverably lost; the other only waits a little while for the venerated teacher or the dear saint to be the companion that shall die no more. The secret dependence of all satellite forms of piety upon the grander, and at last upon the solar attraction, cannot be slighted without the fatal collapse of every problem we attempt."

The intellect must acknowledge a creative mind and living power as the cause of the universe. The moral nature declares His holiness. God as cause and God as holiness of perfection are one and the same. Such is the thesis to which Dr. Martineau holds in his prolonged examination of selection, combination, and gradation in the animal kingdom, and of all the specific varieties of distress and sorrow in the whole world of life. These parts of the work are astonishingly fertile in illustrations from every quarter of science and from every realm of suffering. Dr. Martineau holds fast to a form of the argument from design which some in this generation find it hard to accept, and he pursues Mr. John Fiske with the most pointed arguments for the inconsistencies in this respect laid to his charge. None the less does he also reject Rev. Dr. Hedge's "imperial optimism," and find it necessary to traverse the whole zone of sorrow to consider each case of woe in itself and in its relation to the whole.

The "ratiocinations of the conscience" here come in to complete the incompleteness of the earthly scene; for "if death gives final discharge alike to the sinner and to the saint, we are warranted in saying that conscience has told more lies than it has ever called to their account." Examining the prophecies of our whole nature, the author thus concludes: "*Everywhere*, in our conscience, in our physical nature, in the sentiments of associated men, there are indelible marks of a morally constituted world, moving towards righteous ends, and *nowhere*, within us or out of us, do we find the fulfilment of this idea, but only the incipient and often baffled tentatives for realizing it by partial approximations. This is what we should expect to see, from the first station of an unfinished system; and it irresistibly suggests a justifying and perfect sequel. The ratiocinations of our moral nature are thus in harmony with those of the intellectual and spiritual; distinctly reporting to us that we stand in divine relations which indefinitely transcend the limits of our earthly years." With this sentence of immortality from the lips of the venerable man, past eighty, whose highest powers have at last found complete expression in these noble volumes in praise and defense of the undying spiritual nature of humanity, we close this notice, the eulogy of which will suffer no abatement from those who carefully read and meditate this unsurpassed *Study of Religion*.

MANASSEH CUTLER.*

IT was one hundred years ago this summer that the foundations of the State of Ohio were laid in the settlement of the town of Marietta, at the junction of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. In the measures which led to the planting of that settlement Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was largely and famously instrumental. The publication at this time of his *Life, Journals, and Correspondence*, is therefore peculiarly timely, and may be looked upon as a notable contribution to Ohio's celebration of her centennial.

Dr. Manasseh Cutler was a fine specimen, physically, mentally, and morally, of the representative public-spirited New Englander of a hundred years ago. If one wishes to turn back the pages of our national history that far, and obtain a glimpse of private, social, and political life as it then existed, he cannot better do it than by means of these two well-filled volumes. The *Life* is the carefully-studied and well-told narrative of the distinguished part played by a citizen of great ability and enterprise in general affairs, and in particular in one of the most important movements for the colonization of what was once the "Northwest." The *Correspondence* embraces a large body of letters to and from many of the notable individuals in the United States at the end of the last century, and the beginning of this, partly upon political topics, but chiefly upon matters of scientific research, especially botany. The *Journals* are a curious and detailed record of daily life, descending often to personal particulars which, while sometimes trivial, are never frivolous or foolish, as frequently ascending into ranges of dignified discourse, and occasionally spreading out into descriptive passages of real eloquence and beauty.

The *Life* is not without interest and historical importance; the *Correspondence* is instructive, as revealing the state of scientific and philosophical knowledge and the conditions of intercourse between cultivated minds seventy-five or a hundred years ago; but the *Journals* are, to our thinking, the cream of the work, and furnish extremely entertaining reading. More graphic, animated, effective, and yet natural and unstudied pictures of life and manners in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington at the opening of the present century, and of pioneer life in Ohio at the settlement of that territory, it would be hard to find.

Dr. Cutler's life falls easily into four main divisions: his early ministry in what was then a part of the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts; his connection with the Ohio Purchase, and the arrangements for the planting of the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum; his congressional career; and the closing term of his ministry in what became by partition the town of Hamilton. Of these four divisions we find the first two to possess the greater interest, and these two fit substantially into the first volume. The second volume is occupied with the congressional term, the correspondence, and the closing chapter of Dr. Cutler's life. The picturesqueness and romance of the subject are accumulated in the first volume. This we particularly commend to our readers.

Dr. Cutler was born in Killingly, Connecticut, May 17, 1742. He was a farmer's boy, and grew up familiar with agricultural life and fond of out-door sports. He was privately fitted for Yale College, where he acquired in particular a fondness for natural science, and whence he graduated in 1765. The extracts from his diary begin in December of this year, when he was teaching school at Dedham, Massachusetts. In September following he accepted an important mercantile situation at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, in connection with the then thriving whale fisheries. A year later he had decided to study divinity, and in November, 1769, preached his first sermon. In July, 1770, he took his degree at Cambridge. Tuesday, August 14, he heard Whitefield preach at Wrentham:

Had not so much as the heads of his sermon written — very flighty and rambling — his audience not over-much affected. He had many good expressions, and many very odd and im-

*Life, Journals, and Correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D. By his grandchildren, William Parker Cutler and Julia Perkins Cutler. 2 vols. Robert Clarke & Co.

proper for the pulpit. Not at all pleased with him upon the whole, as his discourse was not at all enlightening and instructive, but very broken, and interwoven with impertinent stories. His gestures very extravagant, though natural and easy. His sermon an hour and a half, and all the substance, I imagine, might have been delivered handsomely in ten minutes.

After receiving and declining several invitations elsewhere, Dr. Cutler settled with the church in Ipswich in September, 1771. We quote here and there from his diary:

Oct. 3, Thurs. The young ladies of the parish came to visit us, and presented me half a dozen bands.

June 9, Tues. The young women, twenty-three in number, came to spin, and brought materials. They spun forty-two and a half skeins of linen, worsted, and tow-yarn, which they gave to Mrs. Cutler.

June 11, Thurs. Raised my barn. Sent to every house in the parish an invitation to come to the raising. A great number of people came. We provided a handsome supper.

Feb. 28, Lord's Day [1773]. Pleasant, much like the spring of the year. Preached without my cloak.

Mar. 27, Lord's Day [1774]. Proposed to the church to read a portion of Scripture at the beginning of public worship.

The thunder cloud of the Revolution was now well up in the sky, and the first drops of the coming storm were beginning to fall. It need not be said that Dr. Cutler was a hearty patriot, and that he espoused the cause of independence with his whole soul. The battle of Lexington drew him as far as Cambridge on that memorable day, and he saw from his desk at Ipswich Hamlet the smoke of the fires of Bunker Hill. By turns he preached to the soldiers, dined with the officers, and helped to make saltpeter. Then he became a chaplain to the troops, and took up his abode for a time with the army. When the small-pox broke out nobody was more assiduous in the care of the sick than he; he inoculated, and prescribed, and nursed; in May and June, 1779, "he had forty small-pox patients under his care at Wenham." Indeed, he made a general study of medicine, and added the practice of it to his other duties. When peace came he helped to celebrate it at Ipswich Hamlet with a right good will. After due services in the meeting-house, which was "exceedingly crowded," and a salute of thirteen guns, "at 2 o'clock an elegant, plentiful collation of cold ham, bacon, tongues, fowl, veal, etc., was spread on two very long tables, on the green, at which all the people partook. . . . . There were also given a great plenty of spirits and other liquors. . . . . In the evening very handsome fireworks were played off — a large number of sky-rockets, serpents, crackers, wheel-works, etc. Many gentlemen illuminated their houses."

In 1784 Dr. Cutler, in company with four other gentlemen, made a trip to the White Mountains, the circumstantial account of which here follows and is full of interest. Theirs was the first party of white men to ascend these peaks, and their scientific observations are recorded in full. It was indeed an Alpine adventure, and an episode of it, in the cold and clouds of even a July day, nearly cost some of the party their lives.

With chapter four of the first volume begins the historical narrative of the steps that led to the Ohio Purchase, which is subsequently illuminated with copious extracts from the diary. Dr. Cutler was at the head of this scheme for buying, opening, and settling a large tract of land in the then wholly vacant territory next west of the Ohio. He made a journey to New York, where Congress was sitting at the time, in the interests of the scheme, and by dint of great skill and tact succeeded in engineering through that body the grant which gave to him and his associates the control of 1,500,000 acres of valuable lands between the Muskingum and the Scioto rivers. Connected with this purchase, but secretly connected, was the Scioto Purchase, the details of which, if not suggesting a "job," show that "log-rolling" was not unknown in even these early congressional days. Into a discussion of the morals of this procedure we will not enter. Dr. Cutler's account of his horseback journey to New York, through Connecticut, and on to Philadelphia and Washington, while he was waiting for Congress to vote his bill, furnishes lively reading, and with its accessories occupies the two hundred and fifty central pages of the volume. From Providence he turned aside eight miles to Cranston, to visit a "famous steam engine," "the only one in America," which he inspects with great interest and describes in full detail. Hartford he found "most delightfully situated on high ground," the prospect "extensive," and the "streets handsome." The account of the ride through Connecticut abounds with beautiful descriptions and shrewd observations. New Haven he found greatly changed since his college days. "The streets are generally dry but very sandy, and will, probably, never be paved, as it must be attended with great expense." He received many attentions from President Stiles and other of the college people. At King's Bridge, across the Harlem River, he was still "fifteen miles from the city of New York." He "arrived at the city by the road that enters through the Bowery," and put up at the "Plow and Harrow." Many strange objects attracted his attention in New York. One was the head-dress of Mrs. Knox, wife of General Knox, with whom he dined:

Her hair in front is craped at least a foot high, much in the form of a churn bottom upward, and topped off with a wire skeleton in the same form, covered with black gauze, which hangs in streamers down to her back. Her hair behind is in a large braid, turned up, and confined with a monstrous, large, crooked comb.

A figure of a very different style was Lady Temple, at whose house Dr. Cutler also dined: "Certainly the greatest beauty, notwithstanding her age, I ever saw. To a well-proportioned form, a perfectly fine skin, and completely adjusted features, is added a soft but majestic air, an easy and pleasing sociability, a vein of fine sense, which commands admiration and inspires delight. Her smiles, for she rarely laughs, could not fail of producing the softest sensibility in the fiercest savage. Her dress is exceedingly neat and becoming, but not gay. She is now a grandmother, but I should not suppose her more than 22; her real age is 44."

New York had now from 4,000 to 5,000 houses, and from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Brookline [*sic*] was a "small village" on the opposite shore of Long Island. To Philadelphia, which he calls the "capital city in America," Dr. Cutler rode through New Jersey, paying a pleasant visit to Princeton on the way. In Philadelphia he had memorable interviews with Franklin, Dr. Rush, Charles Wilson Peale, John Vaughan, William Bartram, and others, which are described with all possible particularity. Franklin he found in his garden, "sitting on a grass plat under a very large mulberry. . . . A short, fat, trunched old man, in a plain Quaker dress, bald pate, and short white locks. . . . His voice was low, but his countenance open, frank, and pleasing."

Dr. Cutler was shown all the sights and notabilities of Philadelphia, and while there and in New York the reader will stick closely to him.

In 1787 the little band of pioneers, bound for the Muskingum, took their departure from Dr. Cutler's door in Ipswich, headed by a large and well-built wagon, covered with black canvas, inscribed on the sides in white letters with some such words as these: "For the Ohio at the Muskingum," which Dr. Cutler painted with his own hands. In 1788 he followed the party, driving all the way from Ipswich to the Ohio in a sulky, by way of Fishkill, Bethlehem, Harrisburg, and Wheeling. The diary of this expedition, lighted up with many a romantic touch, forms the concluding part of the volume.

Voluminous and rich as is this memoir, its autobiographic materials are but fragmentary, and have to be pieced out with repeated editorial additions. The diaries, which begin in 1765 and end in 1823, are broken by many gaps; nine years are missing altogether. A large number of Dr. Cutler's papers were accidentally destroyed by fire, and others have been scattered no one knows where. But his two grandchildren have made good use of what remained, and have constructed a valuable and entertaining work. Its relation to the origin of Ohio is not more vital than its connection with colonial life at the time of the Revolution. Dr. Cutler was a broad-minded, far-seeing, enterprising man. His face was genial and attractive, his figure portly, but tall and well proportioned, his manner courtly and impressive. His usual dress was a suit of black velvet, with short clothes, black silk stockings, and silver buckles. His nature was social and affable. He was a man of many attainments and cultivated tastes. His botanical knowledge was great and truly scientific. He must have been a strong and impressive preacher. For many years a distressing asthma compelled him to deliver his sermons sitting in the pulpit. He was prompt in action and ready in expedients. "Once at a meeting of the Salem Bible Society, a question arose whether it should be opened with prayer. The discussion began to wax warm, when Dr. Cutler, who was presiding, rapped on the desk and said: 'Gentlemen, while the propriety of the duty is being discussed, the duty might have been performed — let us pray.'"

The Literary World.

BOSTON, MARCH 31, 1888.

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MR. HIGGINSON ON LITERATURE AS A PROFESSION.

IN one respect, at least, if not in others, the literary profession differs from all others. Its members can rise to the exercise of the highest functions absolutely without any other authorization than public confidence. Physicians must take their diplomas and belong to the medical society, ministers must have their license or ordination, lawyers must be admitted to the bar; but literary men and women can preach, practice, and perform without the laying on of any other hands than their own, and pretty much the only credential they need in order to be respected and obeyed is success.

We are reminded of this fact in observing that Mr. T. W. Higginson addressed the students of Harvard College the other evening on "Literature as a Profession." We distinctly prefer to say Mr. Higginson rather than Colonel Higginson, for not only did this military title pass when that cruel war was over, but it does not at all comport with the peaceful pursuits of a scholar and literarian, whose pen is ever mightier than the sword; while its survival, so far from being a survival of the fittest, is simply an example of that inveterate Yankee trait according to which a man be-titled for once is be-titled forever. The country will not forget Colonel Higginson in Mr. Higginson. There would be just as much reason in the public insisting that he should forever continue to wear the silver eagles on his shoulder straps as in its persisting in always putting the "Col." before his name. This much in passing.

But though Mr. Higginson be not one of the anointed ones, like the doctors of law, medicine, or theology, yet whenever he rises to speak, so commanding is his figure, so urbane his manner, so clever his address, so fresh, mature, and suggestive his thought, and so felicitous his diction and delivery, that the public crowds around him and listens, and, all the same, generally assents as a matter of course, convicted by his artless art and carried captive by his hidden skill. He is one of that silent company who illustrate with every stroke of their pen or every utterance of their lips the ultimate source of true intellectual ascendency and authority.

The night was tempestuously rainy, but Sever Hall was thronged with young disciples to hear this apostle of the literary life. The number of literary men in this country, said Mr. Higginson, is comparatively small; he placed them at about 1,300. "Newspaper men" he did not include in the class, for he considered literature as beginning with the weekly papers only. Money-making, he insisted, is never to be thought of in connection with the literary life. Its rewards are success, and the acquaintance, respect, admiration, fame, which success insures. One advantage always on the side of the young writer Mr. Higginson pointed out, namely, the eager desire on the part of every editor in the country, amounting often to positive anxiety, to discover and enlist unknown talent. The periodicals, Mr. Higginson truly said, are more in need of the young and rising contributors than of the old and risen.

Mr. Higginson believes that our country affords the strongest inducements and the widest opportunities to the literary life. Our standards are high and our canons of criticism generally just. Merit will always find a path to the front and room to stand there. And the literary character which must necessarily grow up under the conditions of American democracy and independence will be of the healthiest possible type.

Such in outline was this admirable and exemplary discourse, which will probably soon reach a wider audience through the medium of print.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

— Sir Charles Bowen, an Arnold prize-man of Balliol College, and now a Lord Justice of Appeal, has undertaken a new translation of Virgil, of which the first half, comprising the "Eclogues" and six books of the Æneid, has been published by Murray. As a sample we copy this from the visit of Æneas and the Sibyl to the under-world:

So unseen in the darkness they went by night on the road
Down the unpeopled Kingdom of Death and his ghostly abode,
As men journey in woods when a doubtful moon has bestowed
Little of light, when Jove has concealed in shadow the heaven,
When from the world by somber Night Day's colours are driven.
Facing the porch itself, in the jaws of the gate of the dead,
Grief, and Remorse the Avenger, have built their terrible bed.
There dwells pale-cheeked Sickness, and Old Age sorrowful-eyed,
Fear and the temptress Famine, and hideous Want at her side,
Grim and tremendous shapes. There Death with Labour is joined,
Sleep, half-brother of Death, and the joys unclean of the mind.
Murderous Battle is camped on the threshold. Fronting the door
The iron cells of the Furies, and frenzied strife, evermore
Wreathing her serpent tresses with garlands dabbled in gore.

— The *Athenæum* says that "a public reading room, the first of the kind, has just been opened at St. Petersburg in connection with a good library, to which books have been contributed by some public-spirited citizens. Admittance is free, and permission is given to borrow books for reading at home. The new institution is dedicated to the memory of Pushkin, after whom it is named, and the walls are ornamented with his portrait and those of some of the Russian emperors and leading authors."

— The forthcoming *Life and Times of Henry Mayhew* will contain, it is promised, much anecdote and curious reading.

— A first volume of a uniform edition of Dean Church's literary and historical essays is promised by Macmillan & Co. for this month. The same publishers have in preparation an edition of *The Select Plays of Calderon*, prepared by Mr. MacColl of Cambridge. "An essay on Calderon as a dramatist," says the *Athenæum*, "commences the volume, and to each of the four plays which have been chosen as illustrating the various aspects of Calderon's genius is prefixed an introduction, giving an account of its sources and a general sketch of its nature. The text has been revised after a collation of the earliest printed copies of the plays, and foot-notes are given, designed to explain difficult passages, and to throw light on the manners and customs of the dramatist's age."

— Pandit Hrishi Kesh Shastri of Woking is bringing out a Sanskrit translation of *Hamlet* and *Rasselas*.

— Mr. William Morris has published through Reeves & Turner a second volume of his English translation of the *Odyssey*, of which Mr. Morshead says in the *Academy* that it is "worthy of the pen that wrote *Sigurd* and the *Earthly Paradise*."

— Mr. R. L. Stevenson's memoir of Fleeming Jenkin, recently reviewed in our columns, is really an appendage of a two-volume collection of Mr. Jenkin's *Literary and Scientific Papers*, published in London under the editorship of Sidney Colvin and J. A. Ewing.

— *A Concordance to the Poetical Works of William Cowper* is a new book in London. Who would have thought of Cowper attaining to the honor of a concordance?

— People who have a theological prejudice against the late Bishop Colenso should read his *Life* by the Rev. Sir Geo. W. Cox, which does justice to the character and career of a much misunderstood and misrepresented man.

— The *Athenæum* says of the late James Cotter Morison that "he accumulated a fine library, historical in character and dealing largely with French literature and history, was something of a biblio-maniac, with a taste for fine copies and bindings, and had an appreciation of folios which would have won the approval of Lamb. Hospitable before all things, he entertained many distinguished Frenchmen, including, of course, the leaders of the Positivist creed; and his command of fluent French on the occasions when he introduced them to his English associates is well remembered."

— A rarity offered at auction in London last week was a transcript of Burns's poems in his own handwriting on eighty folio pages.

PERIODICALS.

Harper's for April presents a galaxy of noteworthy names seldom, if ever, equaled in American magazine literature. William Black, Andrew Lang, C. Coquelin, Joel Chandler Harris, Mrs. Spofford, F. Anstey, Lafcadio Hearn, Charles Dudley Warner, Charles King, George William Curtis, W. D. Howells — these are people from whom we expect something out of the common, and in the April *Harper's* some of them have bettered expectation. The one bright particular star of the resplendent contesseration is undoubtedly Mr. Hearn's novelette, "Chita: A Memory of Lost Island," a magnificent piece of objective writing, full of delicious color and weird and terrible effects, a miracle almost of exquisitely modulated impressionism. There is nothing that we know of in modern fiction equal to some of the descriptive passages in this thrilling and romantic tale of the great storm of 1856 in the Gulf of Mexico. Monsieur Coquelin discusses acting and authors, dealing with leading Parisian dramatists of the day, and the different de-

mands they make upon histrionic versatility. The account of Sardou's management of a rehearsal with Mlle. Bernhardt is a pleasing diversion, illustrated by Paul Renouard, and included in a foot-note by Theodore Childs. Monsieur Coquelin takes occasion to disclaim sympathy with the naturalistic school. "Everything," he says tersely, "ought to start with *truth*; everything ought to tend toward the *ideal*." The illustrations of this number of *Harper's* are exceptionally good. Besides the portraits accompanying Monsieur Coquelin's article, there are fifteen pictures of street scenes in Algiers, by F. A. Bridgman; a strong frontispiece drawing of Wordsworth's "shepherd looking eastward," by Alfred Parsons, engraved by Mr. Kingsley, and seven curious representations of Japanese ivory carvings elucidating an article on that subject by Dr. W. E. Griffis. F. Anstey's account of a minor London theater, with sketches by F. Barnard, is cleverly done. Of "Ananias," by Joel Chandler Harris, perhaps it is enough to say that it is in the author's best vein.

The April *Scribner's* shows that subtle perception of the demands of the general public combined with a distinct literary standard which has been from the first characteristic of this magazine. Mr. Ropes finishes his review of the Waterloo campaign with the conviction that Napoleon's only serious mistake was in sending Grouchy after the Prussians. The illustrations, as in the former article, are of a very high order of merit. Prof. James Baldwin makes the center of the republic the theme of the first installment of a review of the westward growth of empire in this country. Prof. W. P. P. Longfellow writes about the Greek vase, and some exquisite engravings illustrate his attractive disquisitions. Dr. Henry M. Field is interesting in his account of Gibraltar, and here again the illustrations are of significant beauty. General Greely, of the signal service, undertakes to tell people where to spend the summer and at what time to take their outing if they would avoid the periods of protracted heat. The two most favored spots in the United States in point of summer temperature are, singularly enough, San Diego, Cal., and Eastport, Me. A pretty story by Mme. Sophie Radford de Meissner is prettily illustrated by W. L. Taylor. Mr. Higginson's sonnet is gracefully written. Mr. Stinson's "First Harvests" waxes cynical. Mr. Stevenson is, as regards style, eloquent and impressive in his plea for a brave attitude towards life, since the desire of well-doing is stronger than the doom of frailty running through all grades of existence. Here Mr. Stevenson is on strong ground, philosophically and artistically. There is one thing that all true philosophy and all true art must recognize: the innate and unconquerable desire planted in the meanest of mankind for something better; the insatiable love for a moral ideal. The realism that does not include this is nothing more than idle scratches in the sand; the romanticism that trifles with it is like a child essaying to play a jig on a great organ.

In the *Atlantic* for April, Mr. House's "Yone Santo" has four strong chapters. Yone is made a very consistent character, although we doubt if she can be taken as a type of her race. The arraignment of the missionary element is bitter, and, Mr. House would have us believe, justly. It is a touching scene when Yone in trouble goes to the mission school for consolation, thinking of the texts of peace and comfort she had seen upon its walls, and is driven away with scorn as a wicked woman. It is sad to think that Mr. House must be very sure of his facts to write so boldly in this vein of condemnation. Mrs. Pennell explains the disposition in England to make art take the place of religion, and writes acutely of the effects of the new dispensation on the "common people." Mr. James is doing sound and thorough work full of unexpected surprises in "The Aspern Papers." D. O. Kellogg sketches barely the career of Ferdinand Lassalle, but attempts no exposition or criticism of his doctrines. John Fiske narrates with unflinching adherence to facts the first crisis of the American Revolution. There is a lyric by Mr. Lowell, full of fire, on "Turner's Old Téméraire." The notice of Darwin's life is carefully done and laments "its blank page, the page of spiritual life."

The April *Lippincott's* is an Amélie Rives number, containing, first, a portrait of that beautiful young writer; second, a novel by her called "The Quick or the Dead;" third, an offensively familiar account of her home life, by J. D. Hurrell. We suppose that Miss Rives countenances all this business — it couldn't very well be done without her approval — but it is not the sort of thing to win approval from those who dislike the theatrical poster style of advertising literature. The story is wildly improbable in motive, hysterical in treatment, and contains many manifestations of that remarkable though often misdirected power which has made the author's reputation. But the ebullience of an untrained imagination is vastly better than no imagination at all, and much is therefore to be anticipated from this strong, undisciplined writer. Joel Benton advances a plea, not wholly new, for the endowment of genius. We fear the difficulties in the way are too great to be overcome under the present system of *sonne qui pent*. We must wait for the coöperative commonwealth before genius will be free to follow its bent unhindered by the *res angusta domi*. Meanwhile it is better that genius should suffer with the rest of the world and share the common burden of humanity.

EASTER BOOKS.

Easter Carols, by Louisa Parsons Hopkins, cannot be ranked high as poetry. There are about a dozen of them, prettily printed in a snug little thick-leaved quarto, with gilt edges, knotted at the corners. [Lee & Shepard. 50c.]

Sweet Pansies. One of Ernest Nister's Nuremberg picture books, done in cool grays; a simple little story in verse of a child who sold pansies on the streets, and was plucked herself as a flower by the Master. [E. P. Dutton & Co. 50c.]

The Message of the Dove. Another of Nister's products; a poem in the vein of Charles Kingsley's "Three Fishers," and a true poem too, set off with vignettes; an effective and touching utterance of faith and submission. [E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.00.]

The Inn of Rest. By May Riley Smith. Thirteen short religious poems, marked by deep and true religious feeling, tender, trustful, affectionate, and genuinely musical, made up into a book of real beauty. An appropriate Easter gift to an elderly friend. [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.00.]

FICTION.

The Doctor of Deane. By Mary Towle Palmer. [D. Lothrop Company.] The externals of this story must not delude the reader into supposing it to be a Sunday-school book; for though it has an ecclesiastical flavor of the Episcopal sort, and introduces a priestly rector who consoles himself for an unrequited affection by joining a celibate brotherhood, it is nothing else than a novel. And a bright and readable novel, too, though not deep nor strong, but pleasant and promising, as if it were the first serious work of a clever young writer, who has brains, feeling, ambition, and a certain brilliancy of manner among her literary resources, and who needs only discipline, exercise, and success to complete her endowment for excellent work. The defects of the story are a certain looseness of composition, as of materials not thoroughly mixed and kneaded together into a good bakable dough, that shall prove light at the same time that it remains firm and not crumby. Its merit is its individualization of character. This merit is positive and marked. Dr. West and Dr. West's mother, Caroline Dexter and her mother, Rector Fay and Helen Fairlie, are people, not puppets, and their conduct, life and not imagination. The plot makes Mr. Fay in love with Miss Dexter, and Miss Dexter in love with Dr. West, and Dr. West in love with Miss Fairlie; and so unfortunate and miscarrying is this triangular complication, that only one marriage is the result. But that one promises happily. We do not see much of the town of Deane; it is faintly sketched in for a background. But what goes on therein is brightly told.

Section 558, or the Fatal Letter. From the Diary of Inspector Byrnes. By Julian Hawthorne. [Cassell & Company.] We account this rather better than some of the later contributions to Mr. Hawthorne's detective series. The subject is a blackmailing case in New York, the victim of which is a heavy Wall Street operator of the Jay Gould type, and the perpetrator a young and otherwise respectable variety actress. Her object is to recover money which her lover has lost through the schemes of the Wall Street operator. She is the last to be suspected and late in being detected. The story is clean, inoffensive, and of its kind fairly interesting, though it seems to us light weight for Mr. Julian Hawthorne's lifting.

Marvel. By the "Duchess." [J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 25c. Do., do. Rand, McNally & Co.] The Lippincott edition of this, the "Duchess's," latest novel is the preferable one of the two, but the novel is not worth much in either. The "Duchess" has got out of her present-tense manner, but she is as feverish and unreal as ever. Marvel is a waif. She grows up to lovely womanhood, and marries in spite of herself the son of the woman who has adopted her. He meantime is temporarily in love with another woman, a widow, whose relationship to Marvel is unknown and unsuspected, but who proves to be her mother. All this snarl is duly disentangled and Marvel is left in undisputed possession of her husband, but the reader is hardly in anywise the gainer.

The Story of Colette. From the French. [D. Appleton & Co. 25c.] When once you know

the situation at the opening of *The Story of Colette* — translated from "La Neuvaine de Colette" in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* — what is to follow jumps, as it were, to the eyes. Colette is a sprightly blonde with an abundance of reddish gold hair, living with a crabbed maiden aunt in an old, half-ruined castle. She has her dreams, and having been told that if she wants anything she must pray for it, she sets up a statue of St. Joseph and goes through a *neuvaine*, or nine days' prayer, that somebody (tall, dark, pale, slightly middle-aged and sarcastic) will come to release her from her cage. Nothing unusual having happened, at the end of the ninth day she flings St. Joseph out of the window, and hits a peregrinative nobleman in the eye, knocks him down and breaks his leg. The wounded nobleman is brought in to be nursed, etc., etc., etc. It is a pretty trifle, however, and charmingly told, ostensibly by Colette *in propria persona*.

David Poindexter's Disappearance, and Other Tales. By Julian Hawthorne. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] It is not possible to take Mr. Hawthorne altogether seriously in these five stories, of which at least three are imaginative *tours de force*, while the other two have neither force nor imagination. Mr. Hawthorne, when he deals with the incredible, does so in a way that forbids credulity, and when he deals with the commonplace he usually manages to make it incredible. There is nothing real in his touch; his characters are not flesh and blood, but thin and watery creations of his own erratic fancy, and his knowledge of human nature is, to judge of the way in which his personages act, extremely vague and uncertain. His interchangeable identities, and secret passages, and Irish ghosts, and other playful mysteries, are perhaps very well for the amusement of a leisure moment, although it must be a trivial mind that could find actual enjoyment in them. For such a book as this fifteen minutes are better than half an hour, and even the briefest period will be regarded by many as a waste of time.

Black Ice. By Albion W. Tourgee. [Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.50.] During the reading of the first half of *Black Ice* it occurred to us to say that the true novel is like a river, with a rise, a flow, and a destiny; but that this was like a pond, with neither inlet nor outlet, and no movement anywhere. During the reading of the second half we were impressed with the feeling that Judge Tourgee is after all a writer of a good deal of power, and that when he once gets going he does carry the reader with him. All the same this is only a fairly interesting tale, and the first half of it is dull. It is a retrospective rather than a prospective story, going back into the past to account for the situation of the present, instead of following up the lines of the present to get thereby a glimpse of the future. It is a queer story, unlike the novel of the day. It is full of reminiscence. Its "black ice" is literal and veritable, having to do with two thrilling accidents, which are described with much realistic force, and which contain the romance of the book. It introduces also a dramatic somnambulistic feat and a steamboat horror, the latter, though nearly midway the book, being the first point at which the reader's interest is really aroused. We presume much fact has gone to the making of this fiction, and those who persevere through the first hundred and fifty pages will probably keep on to the end.

MINOR NOTICES.

Mr. Winsor's History.

Narrative and Critical History of America. Edited by Justin Winsor. Vol. V. The English and French in North America. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

This volume follows the same plan as its predecessors. Each chapter consists of (1) the narrative of a selected topic by an assigned writer, (2) a critical essay upon the sources of information, (3) editorial notes, and occasionally (4) some supplementary matter as, *e. g.*, in the case of the chapter on "Canada and Louisiana," an elaborate excursus on the cartography of Louisiana, and in that of the Carolinas a note on the later histories of those companion States. Eight of these chapters, each a group of historical, geographical, bibliographical, and biographical research, always minute and often curious, compose the present volume. Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis writes on Canada and Louisiana, the two French extremes of the subject topographically speaking; Mr. Berthold Fernow of the Middle Colonies, Mr. William J. Rivers of the Carolinas, Mr. Charles C. Jones, Jr., of the English Colonization of Georgia, Mr. Charles C. Smith of Acadia and Cape Breton, and Mr. Winsor of New England, Maryland, and Virginia, and "The Struggle for the Great Valleys of North America." These last three are certainly the choice topics. Towards some points in New England history, religious and theological, we think a bias is observable, but perhaps we ought to call it the "scientific temper." The volume extends to 650 pages. It is copiously illustrated with wood-cuts, embracing portraits, autographs, maps, charts, fac-similes, etc., etc, The strength of this work seems to us to lie not in its "narrative" part so much as in its "critical" part, in which latter respect it far surpasses anything yet published.

Year Books.

The Statesman's Year Book. 1888. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. [Macmillan & Co. $3.00.]

Routledge's Almanack for 1888. [George Routledge & Sons. Paper. 50c.]

These two annuals have much the same design, and largely the same contents, with differences enough both in materials and in order, proportion, and plan of arrangement, to allow of either one being a complement to the other. This common object is to give a conspectus — a sort of instantaneous photograph — of the world at the present moment, chiefly the world political and statistical; but *The Statesman's Year Book*, though of English origin, does this with strictly national impartiality, and in a true cosmopolitan perspective, so that it is as well fitted for use in Hong Kong or San Francisco as in London or Liverpool. *Routledge's Almanack*, on the other hand, is distinctively a handbook for Britons, calculated for the meridian of Greenwich, so to speak. At the same time *Routledge's* is not wanting in information about other countries than Great Britain and her colonies. But the differences in standpoint can be inferred from the circumstance that to the United States *Routledge's* gives 1 1-2 pages, the *Statesman's* 36. *Routledge's* is the compilation of a Londoner; the *Statesman's* of a citizen of the world. At the same time the difference between 50c. and $3.00 is considerable, and *Routledge's* has considerably more than one sixth the practical value for Americans of the *Statesman's*. One or the other might well lie upon the table of every person wishing to keep abreast of the times.

Initials and Pseudonyms.

Initials and Pseudonyms. By William Cushing. Second Series. [T. Y. Crowell & Co.]

Mr. Cushing's former *Dictionary of Initials and Pseudonyms* was published in 1885, and passed speedily to a second edition. The present is called "a supplementary volume," but it is a stout octavo of over 300 pages, and contains no less than 6,500 initials and pseudonyms, answering to 4,800 real names, which is certainly a very considerable addition. Many of them are new, but many also are old, only just discovered or identified. Together these two volumes, first series and second, make the amplest reference list of the kind in print, and represent an amount of labor which few can appreciate. They constitute really in no small measure an index to pseudonymous literature, both in the periodicals and in book form. Mr. Cushing seems to have hunted high and low, near and far, fastened upon every piece of writing that had any kind of a signature to it other than the author's true name, and deciphered the signature. We observe no special features, like the valuable excursus on "Junius," in the earlier volume, but there are occasional notes of interest and value. An interleaved edition of this work would not be a bad idea.

Clodd's Story of Creation.

The Story of Creation. A Plain Account of Evolution. By Edward Clodd. [Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.]

Mr. Clodd's previous volumes have shown that he possesses a decided talent for exposition, and this *Plain Account of Evolution* is a proof that his skill has not left him. It is a handsome and well illustrated manual of astronomical, geological, and biological evolution, the first part being descriptive and the second explanatory. Mr. Clodd has accomplished the very difficult task of making a readable survey of this very wide field, which we commend to all who wish to acquire an elementary knowledge of the subject, or to refresh their previous acquaintance with it. But Mr. Clodd makes a mistake in introducing Mr. Grant Allen's speculative distinction between "force" and "energy" from the very first pages. This distinction, so far from being one of the accepted doctrines, had not even been published to the world at large until Mr. Clodd adopted it. Such volumes as this should confine themselves to the undoubted facts, and the theories which have gained general acceptance. Mr. Clodd again is a very thoroughgoing disciple of Darwin and Spencer; he makes no criticisms of importance of their systems, and his work is, therefore, in striking contrast with so thorough and judicial a book as Dr. Conn's *Evolution of To-Day*, which confines itself to the origin of species. The present volume reports, on the contrary, a great body of speculation on other matters, which needs to be sifted before it can become a part of science. As a handbook of evolution, according to Darwin and Spencer, Mr. Clodd's volume has high

value, but it must not be taken to be a judicial estimate.

Dr. Caird's Spinoza.

Spinoza. By John Caird, LL.D. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.]

Prof. Wm. Knight, the editor of "Blackwood's Philosophical Classics for English Readers," of which this is the latest volume, has found Spinoza a dangerously attractive subject to his contributors. It was first assigned to Dr. Martineau, who could not keep within the assigned limits, and overran them to produce his excellent volume of a few years back. Principal Caird, to whom Spinoza then fell for treatment, has made a volume fully as large as any of its predecessors in the series, but has been obliged to omit all account of Spinoza's life and letters, and to pass over the newly discovered treatise *De Deo et Homine*, the *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, and other matters as important. These be serious omissions, my masters, if the intention of the series, so admirably carried out in previous volumes, be considered. Taken, however, for what it really is as published, a thorough discussion of the *Ethica*, its origins and its doctrines, Dr. Caird's book is extremely valuable. It surveys the great Jewish thinker from a very different standpoint from that occupied by Mr. Pollock, and it varies enough from Dr. Martineau's discussion to be quite indispensable to the thorough student of Spinoza henceforth. The criticism is continuous and searching; no one acquainted with Dr. Caird's other writings will need to be told that it is thoroughly fair and philosophical. To him Spinoza is neither "a God-intoxicated man" nor a pure naturalist using "God" as a more convenient term than "Nature," but a rigid thinker of high genius, greatly influenced by his Jewish predecessors in philosophy.

Fisher's Church History.

History of the Christian Church. By George Park Fisher. With Maps. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.]

When one has at last finished the careful reading of a work like this, he cannot help wishing that its author might be granted a human immortality, and continue prosecuting his studies and writing his books forever. Within the compass of 700 octavo pages, out of which the publishers have made a book not over-large, Prof. Fisher has written a universal church history which for substance and spirit is a model, and which in many respects must and will supplant all others of equal proportions. The task is not an easy one; the mere discussion of the subject, its complications, involutions, and intricacies, the problem of a correct perspective, the temptation to ecclesiastical bias or theological narrowness, are all against an author. But Prof. Fisher has escaped snares with wonderful success, and reached a very high degree of excellence indeed. We think it would puzzle any one who did not know his connections to conjecture them from this book. He divides the subject into three eras — the ancient, the mediæval, and the modern; and these eras are again sub-divided into periods: the first the apostolic, the second on to Constantine, the third to Gregory I, the fourth to Charlemagne, the fifth to Gregory VII, the sixth to Boniface VIII, the seventh to Luther's Theses, the eighth to the peace of Westphalia, the ninth to the present time. The learning throughout is affluent and exact, the style clear, dignified, effective, the temper judicial, temperate, Christian. The Christian life, worship, and doctrine of each period are brought out by themselves in distinct pictures. Especially towards the mediæval church is Dr. Fisher just and at the same time candid. The chapters on the sub-apostolic church are singularly fresh and striking; and those on the Reformation and Christian missions full of interest. This is altogether a fine and noble work and deserves the highest praise.

The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. Edited by John Bigelow. Vol. VI. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.] The contents of this sixth volume consist entirely of letters, nearly all of them written from Paris and Passy, from 1776 to 1779, during Franklin's residence in France as minister plenipotentiary. The circumstances and their topics lend to them exceeding interest. An important chapter of diplomatic history is here related from an interior point of view. Occasional digressions of a personal character furnish variety, but public affairs from Franklin's standpoint are the staple. There is for one item a curious bill of Franklin's personal expenses, which affords much entertainment. Now and then a topic of science and education is touched upon, but the War of the Colonies, American Independence, and the cause of the new Republic in Europe, engross attention.

The volume called *Outlines of Jurisprudence* comprises a set of essays by some of the most prominent of German legal philosophers, the whole forming an excellent treatise of its kind. The authors, among whom are Puchter and Friedlander, are generally considered as followers of Kant and Hegel, and their works consequently relate more to the philosophy of law than to its real principles. Their writings, therefore, are not suited to give one an elementary knowledge of legal science, but are fitted for the reading of those already versed therein. In other words this is a book written by philosophers, not by lawyers. The Fourth Part, by Dr. Ahrens, contains valuable information concerning the course to be pursued by students who purpose to adopt the legal profession. Dr. Ahrens traces a method of study by following which a beginner may prepare himself for the study of jurisprudence in a very thorough and proper manner. The book is pleasantly written, and not as dry as the majority of law works. [Scribner & Welford.]

The interesting feature of Mr. C. B. Lucas's *Introduction to a Historical Geography of the British Colonies* is its series of admirable colored maps showing the course and fluctuations of British colonial growth and influence. These maps are striking and alone are well worth the price of the book. [Oxford: The Clarendon Press. $1.00.]

Ginn & Co. have brought out a second edition, revised and enlarged, of Dr. A. S. Cook's translation of Sievers's *Old English Grammar*, which differs from its precursors in the same field in being founded not upon the poetical but upon the prose texts. The peculiar typographical difficulties of the work have been overcome with commendable art and turned into attractions. [$1.12.]

We have the first number, bearing date January, 1888, of the new *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, a quarterly journal edited by E. L. Grange and the Rev. J. Clare Hudson, and published at Horncastle, England. Its 32 octavo pages are occupied to a considerable extent with matter relating to the ecclesiastical antiquities of Lincolnshire.

The pictures on the cover of Mary J. Jacques's *Pranks and Pastimes* are coarse and vulgar, especially the one at the top, but the contents are unobjectionable, and furnish a programme for many an evening's entertainment in the family. Games of all sorts, charades, pantomimes, and shadow shows are described in large variety. [Chicago: T. S. Denison. 50c.]

Mr. J. B. Mahaffy's little treatise on the *Art of Conversation*, from which we gave extracts some weeks since, contains much admirable advice clearly and concisely formulated. If one could learn to talk well as one learns to sing well, by diligent study of a code of recognized scientific law, such a digest would be invaluable; but, unluckily, conversation cannot be practiced like scales, and the more that some persons exercise themselves therein, the more unbearable does the effect become on the ears of their listeners. Still, modesty, tact, unselfishness, sweetness of speech and manner, are lessons toward which even an approximation is delightful, and we commend Mr. Mahaffy's commendation of them. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.]

The *Remarkable Women* selected by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Wise, as the subjects of his nine chapters for young ladies, are the Bronté sisters, Hannah Adams, Mrs. Prentiss, the author of *Stepping Heavenward*, Sister Dora, Mary Lamb, Miss Havergal, Mrs. Hemans, Sarah and Angelina Grimké, two early American abolitionists, and Caroline Herschel. Such a selection is of course more or less arbitrary, but these are in many ways representative women, and Dr. Wise has made good use of their characters and causes as examples of the faith and patience of the saints. [Cranston & Stowe. $1.00.]

Dr. Samuel Smiles's last book, *Life and Labor*, is a working up in new form of old material, much of which has been presented in one way or another in his previous volumes. His object is to deduce lessons of self-reliance, perseverance, industry, and integrity from the experiences of men who have achieved success. His models are taken from all ranks and all ages, and his presentation of them shows a wide range of reading and familiarity with biographic details. Few books are more interesting than Mr. Smiles's. They are full of effective personality, largely made up of anecdote, in fact, and belong in the rank of books which without professing to be great are fitted to be extremely useful. [Harper & Brothers. $1.50.]

Most of the faults of speech and style pointed out by Mr. Long in *Slips of Tongue and Pen* are real, common, and call for amendment, though occasionally he is over-particular and condemns technical departures from absolute correctness which have become justified by usage. But as a pill-box of "don'ts" in matters of grammar and taste, the contents of the book are "good to take." [D. Appleton & Co.]

A great many people, some ill, others only tired or nervously exhausted, will read with interest and profit Dr. S. Weir-Mitchell's *Doctor and Patient*, a series of six chapters on "The Physician," "Convalescence," "Pain and its Consequences," "The Moral Management of

Sick or Invalid Children," "Nervousness and its Influence on Character," and "Out-door and Camp Life for Women." The latter course is strongly recommended. Much is to be learned from so accomplished, skilled, and genial a medcal adviser as Dr. Weir-Mitchell. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.]

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Colton's "Shakespeare and the Bible." Messrs. T. R. Knox & Co. of New York have just published a well-printed volume of some hundred and sixty pages entitled *Shakespeare and the Bible*. It is compiled by Mr. G. Q. Colton, and prefaced by a pleasant introduction from Rev. Robert Collyer. On first looking it through we were somewhat surprised that neither Mr. Colton nor Mr. Collyer appeared to be acquainted with Bishop Wordsworth's larger work on *Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible*, published in 1864 and in a third revised edition in 1880; but a comparison of the two volumes showed that Mr. Colton, at least, was familiar with the Bishop's book, having taken about three quarters of his matter from it verbatim. We were inclined to regard the *steel* portrait of Mr. Colton as a very appropriate frontispiece to the compilation, until we came to the following in the two pages headed "Conclusion" at the end of the book:

My task is done. In despair of producing anything new in regard to the plays of Shakespeare, I am reminded of a remark by the author of *Lacon:* "Shakespeare, Butler, and Bacon have rendered it extremely difficult for all who come after them to be either wise, witty, or profound;" and he might have added *original*. While the "parallel passages" have been the result of my own study and research, other parts are mainly compilations and condensations from the works of others.

This is the only acknowledgment of indebtedness to Bishop Wordsworth, whose name is not mentioned here or elsewhere in the book. Mr. Colton apparently considers it sufficient, but we think he must have such a "soft cheveril conscience" as the old lady in *Henry VIII.* tells of.

The "parallel passages" referred to above form Chapter I. of the book, or pages 17–73. They are quotations from the Bible and Shakespeare coupled without any comment. Many of them are to be found in the portions of Bishop Wordsworth's book not appropriated elsewhere; and many of them are not properly "parallel passages." Take the very first one for example:

The sleep of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much; but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep.—*Eccl.* v: 12.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.—*Cymbeline*, iii: 6.

It is not likely here that Shakespeare had the Biblical passage in mind; as of course he did in the following on the next page:

For he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law.—*Rom.* xiii: 8.
For charity itself fulfils the law;
And who can sever love from charity.—*Love's Labor's Lost*, iv: 3.

Note the following "parallel" (the italics are ours, but the metrical arrangement is Mr. Colton's):

A *foolish* son is a grief to his father, and a bitterness to her that bare him.—*Prov.* xvii: 25.
How sharper than a serpent's tooth
It is to have a *thankless* child!—*Lear*, i: 4.

And the following:

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.—*Prov.* xxiii: 21.

Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary.—*Richard III.* iv: 3.

Many similar examples might be cited if our limits permitted.

Mr. Colton's Chapter II. (pages 74–144) has the heading "Of Shakespeare's Religious Principles and Sentiments Derived from the Bible," precisely like the Bishop's Part II., Chapter 2; and, like his, it is divided into sixteen sections, the headings of which ("Of the Being and Nature of God," etc.) are identical in the two books. In both the chapter begins thus:

I am now to enter upon that which is the most important, and, I trust, will be found the most interesting part of my undertaking. I am to show how scriptural, and consequently how true and just, are the conceptions which Shakespeare entertained of the being and attributes of God, of His general and particular Providence,

and so on, word for word, page after page, except for *omissions* in the American book of quotations and comments given in the English one. Even these omissions are often the merest "scissoring," with no care to patch up the connection; as on page 80, where we read:

In *Measure for Measure* we find

Oh, you blessed ministers above,
Keep me in patience.—v: 1.

Or of Hamlet, at the sight of the Ghost:

Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!—i: 4.

The "Or of" naturally follows the Bishop's "in the exclamation of Isabella," omitted by Mr. Colton in abridging the introduction to the first quotation.

A paragraph on page 93 of Colton begins thus:

As Cardinal Woolsey "tumbled down" from the eminence to which he had been raised, and thereby was led, all too late, to exclaim:

but the leading sentence to which this is connected in Wordsworth (introducing a quotation from *Richard III.*) has been cut out without deleting the "As," whose occupation is gone.

Chapter III. in both books is headed "Of the Poetry of Shakespeare as Derived from the Bible;" and in both the opening paragraphs, with their quotations, are identical. The only changes worth noting from that point onward are omissions, the Bishop's thirty-five pages being cut down to seventeen of larger type.

We will only add that Mr. Colton, in his abridgment of the English work, does *not* omit, as we might have expected he would, the following from the beginning of Chapter II. § 11:

We are told in *Measure for Measure* of a certain "sanctimonious pirate that went to sea with the *Ten Commandments*, but scraped one—the eighth—out of the Table" (i. 2).

He does not italicize *eighth*, as the Bishop does; and he *has* omitted the following sentence of the original:

I am afraid that conduct similar in effect to this pirate's is still only too common—among landsmen; as we may conclude it was in Shakespeare's day.

Hon. Horace Davis on the Sonnets of Shakespeare. The March number of the *Overland Monthly*—which well maintains its honorable reputation as the only first-class literary magazine on the Pacific slope—contains an eleven-page article on "Shakespeare's Sonnets," by Hon. Horace Davis, who has just been installed as president of the State University of California. It is refreshing to read so admirable a paper after wading through Judge Hosmer's three hundred pages of "cranky" stuff noticed four weeks ago. It is a popular yet scholarly discussion of these fascinating poems, with which, as Mr. Davis says, too few readers of Shakespeare are familiar. He adds:

The wonderful beauty of illustration and the compact, condensed expression of thought remind the reader at times of Shakespeare's best plays, while the gusts of intense personal feeling that sweep across some of these poems make him feel very near the heart of the great poet, adding to the mystery that clouds their real meaning, and investing them with a personal interest that challenges us to an eager search for their true interpretation.

Mr. Davis, like the great majority of the best critics, believes that the Sonnets are autobiographical:

Are they really a chapter from his own life, and do they tell us a part of that experience which found utterance in the despair of a Hamlet and the passion of a Lear? Suppose that in the process of repairing Crosby House in London or the old Henley Street homestead in Stratford, a workman should chance upon a bundle of old letters in some dusty recess, giving a picture of Shakespeare's life in London from his own pen, what a thrill of eager surprise would move the world of letters! How the news would be telegraphed around the globe! With what interest should we watch the deciphering of the crabbed, faded characters that opened to us the heart of the great poet! Such a series of pictures, I believe, we have in the Sonnets, where we see reflected the moods of his inner life. Love, jealousy, disappointment, despair, and again the peaceful happinesss of renewed affection, flit in succession across the magic mirror as we turn the pages of this wonderful book. "With this same key Shakespeare unlocked his heart."

Mr. Davis well says, as Furnivall had said in substance before him, that this "personal" interpretation of the Sonnets would probably have been generally accepted without question "but for the stain some of them are thought to cast upon Shakespeare's morals," for "no allegory, no exercise of pure fancy, no poetry written for hire, could be so full of throbbing life." But there is no reason why this interpretation should "cloud our ideal of Shakespeare:"

The Sonnets are a record of temptation and trial; a great spirit struggling through sin and suffering into peace, through distrust and suspicion, through the trials of jealousy and wounded feelings, into reconciliation and love. Shakespeare's soul was too great to have settled into sensual enjoyment as the end of life, or to stop on the way towards something better and rest contented in misanthropy and cynicism. . . . Through repentance, forgiveness, and reconciliation he attained a peace and happiness which nothing else could have given him. . . .

Shakespeare was saved by his generous trust in human goodness and that love which

is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

851. Awkwardness Unforgiven (No. 848). It is Emerson, and not Hawthorne, who says, "God may forgive sins, but awkwardness has no forgiveness in heaven or earth." See *Society and Solitude*, page 2. H. K. A.

Penn Yan, N. Y., March 19, 1888.

852. **Ælia Lælia** (answer to 847). In the sobriquet applied to the Duchess of Kingston did not Walpole have reference to a poetical Latin inscription, a translation of which is given in Brewer's *Reader's Handbook*, page 9, under the heading, "Ælia Lælia Crispis?" E. C. A.

Taunton, Mass.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Prof. Loisette, we hear, is having great success this winter with his memory classes. During the past year he has delivered lectures at Yale College and the University of Pennsylvania, besides conducting many classes in New York. The system is recommended by eminent educators.

— D. Appleton & Co. announce the publication, in May or early in June, of Dr. Mombert's *History of Charles the Great* (Charlemagne), a standard work long in preparation, and designed to fill a place hitherto vacant in English literature.

— "Margery Deane" (Mrs. M. J. Pitman of Boston) is in Washington, and her many readers and friends will be glad to know that her health is improving.

— Edward Eggleston, still at work on the collection and assimilation of materials for a history of the life of the American people, is turning his resources to passing account in the preparation of a school history of America for children, which the Appletons will publish in their best style. It will be interesting to compare this book with Mr. Horace E. Scudder's.

— We are happy again to commend to our readers the deserving cause of the Egypt Exploration Fund, represented in this country by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow, whose address is 525 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. The Fund solicits annual Subscribers at $5 each, who are entitled to the annual publications, reports, etc., and Patrons at $25 the year. The Fund has already published (1) *The Store City of Pithom*, (2) *Zoan*, (3) *Naukratis*, and (4) *Goshen;* and has in preparation second parts of *Naukratis*, and *Zoan*, *Daphnae*, and *Bubastis*. By all means let this enterprise be generously supported.

— The matinee entertainment at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston, last week, in aid of the National Copyright Association, was a financial success to the extent of a net result of about $500. Mr. Dana Estes introduced the programme with a few pertinent remarks, Mr. J. T. Trowbridge read his poem, "The Author's Night," the Lotos Glee Club sang, Mr. Ernest Perabo played, Miss Sadie Holmes recited, and Mr. Dion Boucicault and his company performed selections from "The Jilt."

— *William I and the German Empire*, by G. Barnett Smith, the biographer of Mr. Gladstone, is announced for publication in this country by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

— Thomas Whittaker, New York, has become American agent for Walter Scott's cheap monthly volumes, "The Camelot Series," "Great Writers," and "Wilson's Tales of the Borders," all marvels of taste for the price, forty cents per volume.

— Mr Nathan Haskell Dole is to give a course of six lectures on Russian literature on Tuesdays and Thursdays in April, beginning on the 3d, at the beautiful theater of the new Berkeley Lyceum on West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. The subjects are "Early Russian Literature," "Gogol the Father of Realism," "The Literary Children of Gogol," "Turgénief as a Man and Poet," "Tolstoï's Life," and "Russian Poetry and Drama."

— T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in preparation a collection of the *Summer Legends* (*Sommer Märchen*) of Rudolf Baumbach, translated from the German by Mrs. Helen B. Dole. Baumbach is very popular in Germany. He has fancy, imagination, wit, and humor, and his dainty tales, charmingly poetical in their imagery, are pointed with clever meanings, and sometimes with a light and graceful satire.

— The publication agency of Johns Hopkins University has issued as *A Memorial of Sidney Lanier* a tasteful pamphlet of 56 pages, giving an account of the exercises at the forty-sixth anniversary of Lanier's birth, February 3, 1888. All the contributions to that memorable occasion are fully reported.

— Prof. A. Melville Bell has prepared under the title of *World-English* a system of orthography which he believes will adapt English to use as a universal language, "and at once supersede any necessity for Volapük." The book is to be published by N. D. C. Hodges, New York, and Trübner, London.

— *Rational Theology*, by Rev. John Milton Williams, is announced by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, who have also ready a third edition of *Aphorisms*, by E. O. Towne.

— Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, will have ready by April 15 the fourth volume of the Comte de Paris's *History of the Civil War in America;* also *Snagged and Sunk*, a story of canoeing adventure, by Harry Castlemon; *My Mother's Enemy*, a story for girls, by Lucy C. Lillie; and a revised and enlarged edition of E. Wallace's *Amateur Photographer*.

— Macmillan & Co. are to be the American agents for the new edition of Browning's works in sixteen volumes. There will be at least one illustration to every volume, including portraits taken at various periods, fac-similes, etc.

— The April *Century* prints a paper on Robert Louis Stevenson by Henry James, accompanied by a portrait by Mr. Alexander.

— *Babyhood*, that admirable periodical devoted to infant hygiene, is hereafter to have a special English edition.

— Dr. Holmes's *Before the Curfew*, the *Metrical Translations* of Dr. Hedge and Mrs. Wister, and Col. C. C. Jones's *Negro Myths of the Georgia Coast*, will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. on April 14, and, at the same date, *The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of Massachussîts Bay, 1629–1685*, by Dr. George E. Ellis; a *Life* of the late Governor Harriman of New Hampshire; *Discovery of America by Northmen*, by Prof. E. N. Horsford, a sumptuous large-paper edition of the address at the unveiling of the Erikson statue last October, with many valuable fac-similes of ancient maps and charts; and a "Variant Edition" of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, by Prof. Henry Johnston of Bowdoin College, giving the text of the first folio of 1623, and the variant readings of the two quartos of 1600.

— To the Riverside Literature Series is to be added a selection from the essays of John Burroughs with the title, *Sharp Eyes*.

— *In Nesting Time* is the pleasant title of a collection of the papers of Olive Thorne Miller on birds and bird-life, to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in June.

— Dr. C. A. Bartol's sermon on *Amos Bronson Alcott: His Character*, and his funeral tribute to Louisa Alcott, are both published together in pamphlet form by Roberts Brothers.

— Ticknor & Co. will issue on April 7 *Agatha Page: A Parable*, a novel by Isaac Henderson, with a frontispiece photograph of the painting by Felix Moscheles; a new edition of *Ancient Legends of Ireland*, by Lady Wilde; a fourth edition of *Literary Landmarks of London*, by Laurence Hutton; and *Isidra*, a story of Mexico, by Willis Steell.

— Other works to be published by Ticknor & Co. this spring include *The Pilgrim Republic*, a review of the colony of New Plymouth, by John A. Goodwin; *Olivia Delaplaine*, a novel, by Edgar Fawcett; *The Laws of Euchre*, by H. C. Leeds and James Dwight; the *Mendelssohn Letters*, fully illustrated; *An Uncloseted Skeleton*, by Lucretia P. Hale and E. L. Bynner; *Homestead Highways*, by Herbert M. Sylvester; *Along the Shore*, verses by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop; and a limited, large-paper edition of *Sketches Abroad*, mostly of old French manor-houses, by J. A. Schweinfurth.

— From the *Library Journal* (P. O. box 493, New York) we learn that the volume of the *Co-operative Index to Periodicals* for 1887, following the five-yearly *Poole's Index*, 1881–6, now in press, practically begins a series of annual supplements to Poole, and the publisher will issue a one-alphabet author-index to all articles indexed of which the author's name is given, now in preparation by Mr. Fletcher, which will be sent on receipt of $1 additional, the estimated cost of the extra work. The cost of the *Coöperative Index* already exceeds its returns. Bound volumes for 1887 (half red morocco) will be supplied, with index, for $3. Subscribers are asked to do what they can to increase the subscription list for 1888, to enable the work of indexing to be extended.

— Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for immediate publication a new story by Amelia E. Barr, *Master of His Fate*, a story of the West Riding of Yorkshire. They will also begin immediately the publication of a library edition in handsome style of the works of Besant & Rice, the initial volume being *Golden Butterfly and My Little Girl*. Succeeding volumes, to the number of twelve in all, will follow at short intervals.

— The Philadelphia Social Science Association will shortly publish a monograph by Professor E. J. James of the University of Pennsylvania, entitled *Chairs of Pedagogics in our Colleges and Universities*, discussing the place and functions of the science and art of education as university disciplines.

— An article on "Pioneer Illustration in California," with reproductions of many of the best engravings of that period, will be a feature of the *Overland Monthly* for April. It will deal with the work of the artists and engravers who created the well-known types of California mining life, and will contain biographical sketches of Charles Nahl and others. The work in many of these cuts, of the first ten years of American occupation, is said to be of surpassing merit for the time; better, indeed, than almost any that has since been done on the coast.

— Mrs. Margaret J. Preston's *Colonial Ballads and Sonnets*, published a few months ago by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, has had a very flattering reception by the reading public, and it will soon be issued in a second edition. The two volumes which A. D. F. Randolph & Co. of New York brought out during the past year (*For Love's Sake* and *Monographs*) have had so rapid a sale that we are told the publishers are about to bring out a second edition of each.

— Funk & Wagnalls have in press *Ethics of Marriage*, by H. S. Pomeroy, M.D., of Boston, with introduction by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea,

D.D., of the same city; *A Man's Will*, by Edgar Fawcett; *Nobody Knows*, by "a Nobody," a treatise on applied Christianity, under the guise of fiction, the scene of which is laid in England, Constantinople, and the American prairies; and *The Life of John B. Finch*, by Mrs. John B. Finch and Frank J. Sibley. This work will contain all Mr. Finch's speeches, and several prominent workers in the cause of temperance will contribute to its pages.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

ENGLISH WRITERS. By Henry Morley. Vol. II. Cassell & Co. $1.50

THE LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. Edited by Alfred Ainger. 2 vols. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $3.00

LIFE OF AMOS A. LAWRENCE. By his son, William Lawrence. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. By Theodore Roosevelt. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vols. XII and XIII. Macmillan & Co. Each, $3.75

HANNAH MORE. By Charlotte M. Yonge. Roberts Brothers. $1.00

AMOS BRONSON ALCOTT. A Sermon. By Cyrus A. Bartol. Roberts Brothers. Paper, 20c.

THE EARLY LIFE OF SAMUEL ROGERS. By P. W. Clayden. Roberts Brothers. $1.75

Essays and Sketches.

ESSAYS BY WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED. Collected and Arranged by Sir George Young. With an Introduction by Henry Morley. Geo. Routledge & Sons. 40c.

Fiction.

A FALSE START. By Hawley Smart.—The Story of Antony Grace. By G. Manville Fenn.—A Life Interest. By Mrs. Alexander. [Globe Library.] Rand, McNally & Co. Paper. Each, 25c.

BONAVENTURE. By Geo. W. Cable. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25

FOR THE RIGHT. By Karl Emil Franzos. Tr. by Julie Sutter. Harper & Brothers.

BLACK ICE. By A. W. Tourgee. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.25

LITTLE NEIGHBORS AT ELMRIDGE. By Ella Rodman Church. Presbyterian Board. $1.15

OLYMPIA MORATA. Tr. from the French by Grace Patterson. Presbyterian Board. 85c.

THE MAJOR'S LOVE; or, The Sequel of a Crime. By Ella Brown Price. T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Paper, 50c.

THE DUSANTES. A Sequel to "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine." By Frank R. Stockton. The Century Co. Paper, 50c.

TREASURE ISLAND. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Roberts Brothers. Illustrated. $1.25

HERR PAULUS. By Walter Besant. Harper & Bros. Paper, 35c.

THE DOCTOR OF DEANE By Mary Towle Palmer. D. Lothrop Co.

DAVID POINDEXTER'S DISAPPEARANCE, and Other Tales. By Julian Hawthorne. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.

IRISH WONDERS. By D. R. McAnally, Jr. Illus. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00

THE ISLAND; or, An Adventure of a Person of Quality. By Richard Whitsing. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50

HASCHISCH. By Thorold King. Brentano. Paper, 50c.

THE GREAT AMHERST MYSTERY. By Walter Hubbell. Brentano. Paper, 25c.

SWINGIN ROUND THE CIRCLE. — Echoes from Kentucky. — A Paper City. — Abou Ben Adhem. By Petroleum V. Nasby [D. R. Locke]. Lee & Shepard. Paper, each, 50c

History.

THE MAKERS OF VENICE. By Mrs. Oliphant. Illus. Macmillan & Co. $3.00

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. By A. W. Kinglake. Vol. VI. Harper & Brothers.

THE FALL OF NEW FRANCE. 1755-1760. By Gerald E. Hart. Illus. Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00

THE STORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. By Charles Burr Todd. Illus. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75

SOCIETY IN ROME UNDER THE CÆSARS. By William Ralph Inge. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25

HISTORY OF PRUSSIA UNDER FREDERIC THE GREAT. By Herbert Tuttle. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. Each, $2.25

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS. The Story of the Planting of Plymouth and Boston. By N. Moore. Ginn & Co. 85c.

NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA. Edited by Justin Winsor. Vol. V. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL TILL THE TIME OF KING DAVID. By Ernest Renan. Roberts Brothers. $2.50

Juveniles.

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PROF. MORLEY'S ENGLISH WRITERS.*

THIS the second volume of Prof. Morley's reconstructed account of *English Writers* covers the period from Caedmon to the Conquest, beginning with chapters on Widsith and the Scóp; devoting some pages to the first teachers of Christianity; treating fully of Caedmon, Bede, Alcuin, and their contemporaries; passing to the formation of the mother tongue as manifested in the Anglo-Saxon of Northumbria; giving chapters to the Vercelli and Exeter Books, to Cynewulf, John Scotus, and King Alfred; making a brief study of tenth century monasticism; studying Aelfric, the "Battle of Brunanburh," and the close of the First-English period; and then taking up the literature of the Northmen and indicating briefly the new literary influences brought to bear by the conquest.

In the course of this elaborate and careful summary Prof. Morley maintains an excellent proportion between the different parts, and his account shows in every line close familiarity with all the best critical authorities. His method is of course descriptive rather than critical; he cares most for results; and he aims to present a consecutive idea, by means of selected extracts, of the gradual development of English literature. Prof. Morley cannot emphasize too clearly the importance of regarding literature as a record of a nation's life. "The old facts that concern us," he well says, "are not old dead twigs and branches of the tree of knowledge, but the old main stem, and the first branches from it, whence more branches have sprung that now lie hidden under the rich leafage of the present. Our Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, will be understood the better if we see how the sap rises from the root by which their genius was fed." And it is this aim to show how the busy life of the past "allied itself to all that was fresh, real, and hopeful in God's universe," that gives Prof. Morley's work its vitality and merit. It is stored with fruits of learning, yet it gives little space to the debates of the commentators.

The right student profits by familiarity with many forms of print, paper, and language, in becoming less and less conscious of the mechanism through which he gets at truth. The material veil becomes for him thinner and thinner, and his books are for him more and more, when he reads them, disembodied souls.

Prof. Morley, indeed, is positive in his aims and cares nothing for destructive criticism. He sees how the ingenious repetition of plausible assertions will sustain any system of hypotheses. "And when all's done, where is our poem?" For those, then, who wish for an outline or rather a conspectus of the material from which English literature is made, Prof. Morley is indispensable. He is a sturdy worker in a chosen field; he has no theories except the theory of getting at the facts with as little circumlocution as possible; and he shows always a ready appreciation of the saving elements in literature — the elements of sympathy, simplicity, and emotion. It may be possible to catch him tripping now and then in the collocation of obscure data, but on the main lines the work justifies itself and carries conviction to the reader.

* English Writers. By Henry Morley. II. From Caedmon to the Conquest. Cassell & Co. $1.50.

BONAVENTURE.*

IN *Bonaventure* Mr. Cable has strung upon a single thread the three exquisite little stories of Acadian Louisiana in which he has so easily and lightly touched the high-water mark of the magazine fiction of many months past. Bonaventure is, in his way, a reformer. He is a true idealist, though his eager heart spends itself in teaching a curiously modified English and a "civilize-ation" taken largely upon faith to the untaught children of patois-speaking "'Cajans." The key-note to his life is struck in one of the early chapters, where the admirably-studied parish priest dictates to his pupil: "Write what I tell you; never mind whether you understand or not. 'Happiness pursued is never overtaken . . . because, little as we are, God's image makes us so large that we cannot live within ourselves, nor even for ourselves, and be satisfied . . . because rightly self is the smallest part of us.'"

The boy does not understand; he only obeys. But the time comes when, in a crisis of passionate love and painfully struggling conscience, the meaning flashes out in letters of fire, and he goes out into the world of men to become an apostle of "the enthusiasm of humanity." He is the real hero of the pastoral, though the interest as a love story develops itself more fully in his scattered flock. And every reader who believes in a high enthusiasm will be glad that he finds, at last, a mellow happiness in the midst of his ardent work.

But Mr. Cable does not make the mistake of picturing happiness as a good and harmless kind of dullness. He gives us, against a delicious, low-toned background, abundant life, color, and picturesque movement. He reproduces, with delicately vivid touches, the soft, placid, idyllic "'Cajan" life, and shows us the tender and faithful exile of Longfellow, grown warm and dreamy with three generations of southern summer. And these Acadian folk, though their lives have hardly more visible current than the "moraise" of the Louisiana prairie — remote from all the strenuous activity of the time — are yet intensely human. They love and hate with passion; they have red blood in their veins. We get a glimpse of the burning romance of war times, of the throbbings of young love, and of a love of parents almost like the love of lovers, for in these simple lives, where early marriage is the rule, and parents are at forty fathers and mothers of young men and maidens, there is a singular freshness and intensity in all the emotions of our common humanity.

Mr. Cable's philosophy of life is a sunny one; he sees beauty, he feels music, he knows love, as the master passion, in its force and its sweetness. He shows a keen sense of the dramatic in his episodes, but here his touch is less happy than in those subdued yet charmingly varied passages where his sympathetic quickness of perception and his delightful lightness of touch both serve the purposes of an art that is true to itself as well as to nature. There is a loving delicacy in work like this, that holds a lasting charm. The writer makes us feel the great richness of life even in its most stringent poverty, while too many of the realists only succeed in oppressing us with a sense of the poverty of life amid its utmost richness.

Say what they will, it is only hope and the kindred spiritual qualities that are keenly vital — hope, and aspiration, and love.

* Bonaventure A Prose Pastoral of Acadian Louisiana. By George W. Cable. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

RENAN'S HISTORY OF ISRAEL.*

THE life-task which M. Renan has undertaken, and to which he has concentrated all his heart and all his powers, is nothing less than the demolition of Christianity. To Christianity as an historical fact, of course, he is compelled to give a truce, but he will show it no other quarter. Yet for "a phi-

* History of the People of Israel till the Time of King David. By Ernest Renan. Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

losophic mind," he says, that is to say for his mind, "there are not more than three histories of real interest in the past of humanity;" and these three are the Greek, the Hebrew, and the Roman. It is possible, he admits, that the world, "tired out by the constant bankruptcy of liberalism," may once more become Jewish and Christian; but he does not expect this, though he does allow that even should Christianity succumb to the tendencies of the nineteenth century, it may "leave an imperishable trace of its existence."

The volume before us is one of a projected series of three, whose relation to the author's celebrated *Vie de Jésus* is that of an engineer's parallels and approaches to a citadel under siege. It is the work of a sapper and miner. If the supernatural can be eliminated from Jewish history, if the Old Testament Scriptures can be reduced to a mass of coarse legends, if the Hebrew religion can be degraded to a pagan mythology, if temple ritual can be shown up as so much superstition and idolatry, and psalm and prophesy be divested of any valid messianic meaning, then of course the bottom falls out of Christianity as an historical development, as an answer to promise, and as a fulfilment of expectation. Once make Moses a myth and the Hebrew religion a mythology, and the figure of Jesus in turn falls from its pedestal, and the colors of the Christian system, like a theatrical show that is over, fade into dull commonplaceness. The paragraph which follows expresses in a word the event of that process of critical reduction to which M. Renan, arming himself with the mind of Kuenen, Wellhausen, and others, would subject the Old Testament story:

> We shall find the outlaw of Adullam and of Ziklag assuming little by little the airs of a saint, becoming the author of the Psalms, the sacred *chorége*,* the type of the future Saviour. Jesus will be called the Son of David! The evangelical biography will be distorted in a number of instances, in order to make the life of the Messiah reproduce the features of that of David! Pious souls delighting over the sentiments so full of resignation and tender melancholy contained in the first books of the liturgy will fancy themselves in communion with the bandit; humanity will believe in a future state on the testimony of David, who never believed in it himself, and of the Sibyl, who never existed. *Teste David cum Sibylla!* O divine comedy!

The biting irony of this passage runs through the entire volume. But this clever General of the Society of Infidels carries other weapons than irony. He has some learning, a critical faculty, glowing imagination, the dramatic instinct, poetic feeling, a certain luster of style, any amount of assumption — almost every trait, in fact, except faith, reverence, and sympathy. It is hard to abstain from calling such a book as this both godless and profane. Many readers will find themselves comparing it with Dean Stanley's *Lectures on the Jewish Church;* but the resemblance is in manner only; of that work, at once so scholarly and earnest, this is simply a cheap and vulgar imitation. The difference in spirit between the two is immense.

But let us examine a little more closely the methods by which this religious toxicologist seeks to poison the fountain of Christianity. It consists in an elimination of the legendary from the professed historical narratives in the Bible, leaving "an indistinct contour of figures which were once striking, no doubt," but which the hand of time has effaced. These ancient texts, he asserts, seemed expressly designed to lead us astray. Their historical interest, it is true, is not impaired, since for a long time to come people "will concern themselves about religions," even "after they have ceased to believe in them."

Barbarian life, observes M. Renan, emerged from a savage state under two types, the Aryan and the Semitic. In religion the Semitics had from the most ancient times a secret tendency toward monotheism. Socially their first condition was the nomadic, and this exerted a profound influence on their character and development. In such a soil Judaism, like Islamism, had its root. Like all other ancient peoples the nomad Semite was deluded into the belief that he was living in the midst of a supernatural environment. He imagined the world to be penetrated and governed by the *elohim*, through whose breath came universal life. He had his family god and his provincial god. The Jehovah or Iahveh of the Israelites was probably the name of the local god of Sinai or Palestine, a fanciful divinity subsequently identified with "the god of Bethel," and "looked upon as the supreme master of the country, with power to dispose of it as his own property." The worship of this god was always more or less affected by Aramaic, Canaanitish, and Egyptian superstitions. One of the most revolting of the native misapprehensions of the tribe was the duty of human sacrifices, and to his courageous repudiation of this custom, according to the legend, Abraham owed his traditional ascendency. Another tribal peculiarity, growing out of physiological considerations incident to Eastern peoples, was circumcision, the later adoption of which as a compulsory national usage was a great historical blunder."

The immigration to Egypt of the Beni-Israel, as M. Renan denominates the Hebrew people, probably took place at two different times, and their sojourn in that land was much shorter than has been supposed; hardly more than a century. Here their religion was seriously contaminated, and when they revolted and came out they carried away with them the idea of a localized god, dwelling in an ark or temple. From the sphinxes of Egypt were likewise evolved the winged cherubim; and the order of the clergy is of unquestionable Egyptian origin. Moses, the leader of the Exodus, very probably existed, but it is difficult to speak of him with any degree of certitude. The preferred way out of Egypt led across the chain of pools extending northward from the Red Sea, through water which at certain points, owing to the accumulation of sand, was not ankle deep. Out of the dangers incident to this passage, by reason of sudden irruptions of the tide, grew fabulous stories of accidents and catastrophies, such as the overthrow of Pharaoh's pursuing army. With the journey through the wilderness of Sinai, legend is busier than ever, opening the rocks with magical touch, infesting the mountain summits with mysterious gods, and fantastically magnifying the gummy exudation on desert shrubs by the way into miraculous food from heaven. During the progress over the vast solitary plains of the peninsula, the smoke that rose from the encampments by day and the lighted lantern hoisted on the end of a long pole as a rallying signal by night, grew into the presence of the very god of the tribe leading them personally on!

The local god of Sinai, a redoubtable being, was not to be encountered with impunity. He had a remarkable affinity with thunder and lightning, and when you met him in the gorges of his terrible mountain he endeavored to kill you. What really happened when the fugitives entered the rocky depths of Horeb it is impossible to say; one thing only is certain, namely, that Sinai became the Olympus of Israel, and that the location of their Jupiter on these inaccessible summits of eternal snow, amidst the thunder and the tempest, left a great deal of convenient room for mystery. The connection with Sinai of what M. Renan calls "the law" is wholly a matter of conjecture.

The Beni-Israel were perhaps a year or eighteen months on the way from Egypt to Canaan. The Jordan was easily crossed at low water in the end of the summer, and Jericho fell into the invader's hands probably by treason. From this point on, according to M. Renan, the mythological spirit takes complete possession of the Biblical narrative. The book of Joshua is the least historical of all its writings. With a few exceptions the conquests down to the account of Joshua never took place. Little by little the nomads overran the country, subjugated its occupants, settled into possession, consolidated into a nation, and centralized under a king. This process demanded the provision of a special god, a sort of *alter ego*, the genius of the new nation personified. "Iahveh our God, said the Israelite. *Unser Gott*, says the German; a nation is always egotistical."

But we have gone as far as we can in our space with the details of this remarkable travesty. The development of a materialistic Iahvehism, the invention of the pious fraud known as the "urim and thummim," the

*The chorége, among the Greeks, was the person who found money for spectacles. *Note by Translator.*

legendary rule of the judges, the myths of Samson and Jepthah, the civil wars, the steady progress of organization toward royalty, the institution of Saul, and the rise of the "bandit" David, are the leading topics in the second half of the volume, the treatment of which is marked by the same show of scholarship, critical license, flippancy of temper, sublime self-conceit, and impudent invention which have been indicated in the foregoing paragraphs. There are not wanting passages of truth, sense, and eloquence, as for example this on the Hebrew tongue as compared with the Arabic, the Aramaic, and the Greek:

A quiver full of steel arrows, a cable of strong coils, a trumpet of brass crashing through the air with two or three short notes, such is Hebrew. A language of this kind is not adapted to the expression of philosophic thought, or scientific result, or doubt, or the sentiment of the infinite. The letters of its books are not to be many, but they are to be letters of fire. This language is not destined to say much, but what it does is beaten out upon an anvil. It is to pour out floods of anger, and utter cries of rage against the abuses of the world, calling the four winds of heaven to the assault of the citadels of evil. Like the jubilee horn of the sanctuary, it will be put to no profane use; it will never express the innate joy of the conscience or the serenity of nature; but it will sound the note of the holy war against injustice and the call to the great assemblies; it will have accents of rejoicing and accents of terror; it will become the clarion of the neomenia and the trumpet of judgment.

There are those who will hail this book as in some respects a brilliant one; but a true scholarship will pronounce it shallow and inconclusive. Its erratic movement is like that of a "skipper" darting here and there over a surface of whose depths beneath it has no conception, and no capacity for conception. Some of its inventions are far more forced and improbable than are the statements it would have us believe to be legends. It is a performance of the sort which illustrates a credulity more difficult than belief. It is amusing enough in places to pass for an intended joke; that it should have been soberly written and published as a contribution to modern thought is a striking illustration of the recklessness with which some thinkers plunge into space, expecting to poise unsupported in mid-air.

The book has one helpful function: it furnishes a vividly pictorial historical background against which the really profoundly spiritual character of the Old Testament lies exposed with all the more marvelous effulgence. But judged by its purpose, if this be science let us have faith; if this be criticism, leave us our idols undisturbed. "Divine comedy" indeed! This *History of the People of Israel* might pass as a scene out of the "Comédie Français," with M. Renan for bright particular star.

IRISH WONDERS.*

THIS collection of popular tales and legends, made by Mr. McAnnally and illustrated with rare felicity by Mr. Heaton, smacks of the soil. They were gathered, the author tells us, in the course of a prolonged journey through every county in Ireland, and are related for the most part in the words of the peasantry from whose lips they were taken down. Irish wit, fancy, humor, and imagination are all represented, and no effort has apparently been made to give them a literary polish. Their rustic imagery and realistic amplification may be taken as genuine, and it will not be long before they will have an historical value. For in Ireland, as elsewhere, the modern spirit is transforming popular ideas; the belief in fairies, witches, and the machinations of the evil one is fast dying out; with home rule and compulsory education Ireland will become as prosperous and commonplace as the rest of the world. Mr. McAnnally's book will therefore appeal strongly to students of folk-lore. That it will entertain what is known as the general reader we have not the slightest doubt. The wonders, besides witches and fairies, are ghosts, giants, pookas, demons, leprechawns, banshees, widows, and old maids. We have first the story of "The Seven Kings of Athenry." The old king had "a dawther, that was the light av his eyes. She was as tall as a sargent an' shtrate as a gun, an' her eyes was as blue as the shky an' shone like shtars." The king's daughter was not popular, for "she was as cowld as a wet Christmas," and "the tongue that was in the head av her was like a sting-nettle an' 'ud lash around like a throut on land." However, six young kings were in love with her. "An' a fine sight it was to see thim, bekase they was all shtrivin' to do somethin' for her. Whin she paled the pitaties fur the ould king s brekquest, sure wan o' thim 'ud be givin' her the pitaties, another wan 'ud catch the palin' an' the rest lookin' on wid the invy shinin' out o' their faces." At the command of the old king they have "shports" to see which is the best man, and the princess elopes with the king of Galway, who has had no part in the coöperative courtship. Then a big war followed, but "they was all fools to be afther fightin' consarnin' wan woman whin the worruld is full of thim."

The artlessness of these stories is charming. The kings and queens are just peasants with "goold crowns" on. The saints are objects of unfailing devotion, and their combats with supernatural powers are elaborated with great zest. Nothing pleases the narrators better than some clever trick on the part of the good men in baffling their wicked adversaries. "It's the clever fellys they are." The pooka is Satan himself in form of a horse, and one of the stories relates how King Bryan-Boru tamed him. "The Sexton of Cashel" is intensely pathetic. Paddy O'Sullivan loves Nora O'Moore and Nora dies, and Paddy becomes the guardian of her last resting-place.

In the day he'd hide an' slape, an' afther night, Nora's sper't 'ud mate him an' walk wid him up an' down the shtones av the Chapel an' undher the arches av the Cathaydral, an' he cared fur her grave, an' bekase she was berried there, fur the graves av all thim that shlept on the Rock. . . . There's them that's seen the owld man walkin' in Corniac's Chapel, Nora holdin' him up an' him discoorsin' wid the mighty dead. They said he was only a poor owld innocent, but all is equalized, and thim that's despised sometimes have betther comp'ny among the angels than that of mortials.

One story tells how Saint Kevin fixed the cloven hoof on Satan. The enchanted island sometimes seen, so tradition says, off the west coast, is the solitary abode of an ill-tempered old king who was got the better of by his queen, Peggy Joyce. And so we might go on to the end of this captivating volume. The weird, the droll, and the pathetic are side by side in these naïve chronicles. We must again refer to Mr. Heaton's illustrations. They are admirably in keeping with the text.

* Irish Wonders. By D. R. McAnnally, Jr. Illustrated by H. R. Heaton. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00.

A JOURNEY THROUGH MANCHURIA.*

MANCHURIA is the extreme northeastern province or dependency of the Chinese Empire, crowded in between Siberia on the north and Corea on the south; remote, inaccessible, barbaric, untraversed by Europeans, little known to either geography, history, or science. An adventurous expedition through this *terra incognita*, as late as 1886, is described in this massive octavo of 500 pages. A heavy volume, stiff in the joints, and not opening kindly in the hand, it is yet one of value for students of contemporary life and manners in distant Asia, and has passages of interest for the general reader. It is a combined study and description; a scientific exposition and a personal narrative in one, though the two elements are kept distinct and are separately treated. The author is an officer of the English civil service in India, and gave a part of a two years' furlough to this trip. He had one English companion throughout the trip, and a second for a part of it. Native attendants filled out the party.

The first six chapters are an encyclopædic account of the country in its history, people, political administration, and religion. The manners and customs are left for incidental description in the course of the narrative of the journey. Two chapters are given to the history of the province, beginning with the Tartar aborigines, and descending through the rise of the Manchu dynasty to the present affiliation with China. The Manchus are the dominant stock in the Chinese Empire, having a constitution, physiognomy, temper, and character of their own. Their development from a savage state into one of semi-civilization is not without points of curious interest for all who are fond of studying the problems of social evolution, and their place between Russian and Chinese influences has not been without evident results in mind and habit.

* The Long White Mountain, or a Journey in Manchuria. By H. E. M. James. Illus. Longmans, Green & Co. $6.00.

The total area of Manchuria approximates 280,000 square miles, or a little more than that of Texas, and the population Mr. James estimates at not far from 20,000,000. The natural and human features of the province blend almost imperceptibly with China on the south and Siberia on the north. Geographically the country is essentially a highland, strongly diversified with mountains and rivers, and often presenting a landscape of singular beauty. The climate, like that of Canada, for example, is marked by extremes. The chief city is Monkden, or Shing-king, a really imposing town, magnificently fortified. The towns generally are laid out with regularity. The land is extremely fertile, though its productiveness is limited by the shortness of the summer season. Gold and coal abound. Roads are wanting. The Manchus proper are a small minority of the population, Chinese and Mongols making up its bulk. The habits of the people are rude, but they live well, are exceedingly industrious, treat their women kindly, and are fond of their children. Manchuria has its Governor-General, and the administration is partly civil and partly military. Brigandage prevails, but not other crime. Gambling and opium smoking are the inveterate vices. Religion includes Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism, and is "a mixture of fetichism and spirit-worship, superstition and philosophy." The Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians control the chief missionary agencies, and it is pleasant to find in Mr. James a traveler who sees something to commend in missionary zeal and work. He certainly recognizes the usefulness of the missionaries in Manchuria most cordially, and bears warm testimony to their devotion and industry, and to the fruits of their labor. Dr. Christie's refuge for opium smokers, as he describes it, is a model of its kind.

With the seventh chapter Mr. James's narrative of his expedition begins. With his companion, Lieut. Younghusband of the King's Dragoon Guards, he left Yingtzŭ, east of Pekin, in May, 1886, and the second half of the book is devoted to the recital of their adventures. They traveled mostly by cart, over the roughest of roads, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles a day, penetrated as far into the interior as Tsitsikar, on the highway to the Amoor and the Siberian frontier, made a wide circuit which took in all the important towns of the country, and ascended the Ch'ang-Pai-Shan, or Long White Mountains. Lofty passes, dirty inns, inquisitive natives, perils of brigands, delays by floods, excitements of the chase, perversities of mules, beautiful scenery, venemous reptiles, wild beasts, tricky servants, and a great variety of other objects and incidents enliven the story, which is graphically and modestly written, without bombast or cant, and reflects much credit on the pluck, courage, and hardihood of the travelers. Much of their route probably had never been traversed by Europeans before. Still they found the telegraph ahead of them, and other signs of the waking of the people to modern ideas.

The work is illustrated with a number of wood-cuts, some from sketches, some from photographs, and is an acceptable addition to our source of information respecting an unknown corner of the world.

MARGARET GODOLPHIN.*

[John Evelyn, an English author, b. 1620, d. 1706. Educated at Oxford, studied law, served in the Netherlands, joined the royal army in the civil war, traveled through France and Italy, assisted in the Restoration of 1660, helped found the Royal Society, tended the sick and wounded in the Dutch War, was a first member of the Board of Trade, wrote on forestry, art, medals, and gardening. His most valuable literary work was his famous *Diary*, containing much curious and minute information respecting society and life in his time.]

THE grandfather of Mr. Harcourt, the editor of John Evelyn's *Life of Mrs. Godolphin*, was a great-great-grandson of John Evelyn. That grandfather inherited from his distinguished ancestor the manuscript of this little work, and in 1847 intrusted it to Bishop Wilberforce, then of Oxford, for publication. Published it was the same year, by Bishop Wilberforce, under dedication to the Archbishop of York, with a body of valuable notes by Mr. John Holmes of the British Museum, and other useful accessory matter, including elaborate genealogical tables. After the lapse of forty years the present new edition is called for, and a unique and very beautiful book it makes. The story it tells is quaint and fascinating. The manuscript was printed as it stood, in Evelyn's own extraordinarily neat handwriting, in the original spelling. Mrs. Godolphin, who was Margaret Blagge, sprang from an old and honorable house, and her husband, from whom she was early parted by death, rose to high station. The interest of her character and life lay in her simple, devoted, unfailing piety. "Her lot was cast in the darkest age of England's morals; she lived in a court where flourished in their rankest luxuriance all the vice and littleness which the envy of detractors without has ever loved to impute — and at times, thank God, with such utter falsehood — to courts in general. . . . Around the King [Charles II] clustered a band of congenial spirits, a galaxy of corruption, who spread the pollution on every side. . . . In the midst of such a general reign of wickedness, it is most refreshing to the wearied spirit to find by closer search some living witnesses for truth and holiness. . . . Such an one was Margaret Godolphin, whom neither the licence of those evil days, nor the scandal and detraction with which they abounded, ever touched in spirit or in reputation. . . . In what strength she lived this life the following pages will declare. . . . Puritanism did not contract her soul into moroseness; nor did she go to Rome to learn the habits of devotion. . . . Such is the sketch presented in these pages to the reader."

The sketch is in the form of a letter from Evelyn to Lady Sylvius, and now, the better to set it before our own readers, we shall proceed with an attempt to give them just an outline of it in its own quaint words.

This Excellent Creature was borne on the Second of August, 1652. Her father was Collonell Thomas Blagge, a person of exterordnary witt and signall Loyalty. Mrs. Blagge his Lady (Mother to our Sainte) was a woman eminent in all the vertues and perfections of her sex. This rare child was as early instituted in the fear of God as she could speake: confirmed by the now Lord Bishop of Ely, Doctor Gunning; who thought fitt she should be admitted to the holy Sacrament when she was hardly Eleaven years of Age: from that moment forwards prescribeing to herselfe a constant method of devotion, and certaine dayes of abstinence, that she might better vacate to holy dutyes. She was become a Confessor, and almost a Martyr, before she was 7 years old. When being demanded by the then Dutchess of Yorke for a Maid of Honour, her Mother was prevailed with to place her little Daughter att Court. This was indeed a surprizeing change of Airs, and a perilous Climate for one soe very young as she, and scarcely yett attained to the twelvth year of her age. After few years the Court never saw or had seen such a Constellation of perfections amongst all their splendid Circles. She had not been above two yeares att Court before her virtue, beauty, and witt made her be looked vpon as a little miracle. Itt is not to be discribed with what Grace, ready and solid vnderstanding, she would discourse. With what exterordnary caution she govern'd herself att Court I need not tell your Ladyship: nor vsed she to trick and dress herselfe vpp, tho' in soe splendid and vaine a theater. She was extreamely shy of talking among the gallants and young men; nor made she impertinent visitts. Seldome or rarely came I to waite on her (if she were not in company), but I found her in her little oratorie, and sometimes all in feares; for never was a Creature more devout and tender. The distance she observ'd, and Caution and Jùdgment she was mistress of, protected her from all impertincnt addresses. She would now and then entertaine me with a melancholy Resolution of absolutely renouncing the thoughts of Marriage, and wholly retireing in the world. This purpose was soe imprinted in her, that, whether she marryed or remain'd single, resolv'd she was to depart the Court. Itt was, I remember, on a Sunday night, after most of the company were departed, that I waited on her downe to her Chamber, where she was noe sooner enter'd butt, falling on her knees, she blessed God as for a signall deliverance; she was come out of Egypt, and now in the way to the Land of Promise. All her household stuffs, besides a Bible and a bundle of Prayer bookes, was packed vpp in a very little Compass; for she lived soe farr from Superfluitye, that she carryed all that was vallueable in her person.

. . . . . .

Thus began, lived, and ended this incomparable Christian, Virgin, Wife, and Friend, for an emulous example of perfection in all those capacityes. Were it never so uncomfortable

* The Life of Mrs. Godolphin. By John Evelyn of Wootton, Esq. New edition, edited by Edward William Harcourt of Nuneham Park. Oxon, Esq. London: Sampson, Low & Co. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

1 vol. 16mo, pp. viii, 279, xiv. Printed at the Chiswick Press. Engraved portrait. Laid paper, uncalendered. Wide margins. Rough edges. Gilt tops. Initial letters. Old-style type. Narrow page, with black rule and outside plain border. Maroon cloth stamped in gilt.

weather she would rarely omit being att the Chappell att 7 a'clock prayers. Besides the monthly Communions, she rarely missed a Sunday throughout the whole Year, wherein she did not receive the holy Sacrament. Nor did this blessed Saint hear the word of God with less reverence. Every meale was a day of abstinence with her; as she seldome eate of above one or two dishes. She had her hours for reading historye and diversions of that nature, but allwayes such as were choice, profitable, and instructive, seldome stirring abroad without some good booke about her. She tooke exact Accompts of her dayly expenses, and never went on score. Never was any Creature more obligeing to her friends and relations. I have allready told how diligently she would inquire out the poore and miserable, even in Hospitalls, humble Cells, and Cottages; among whom she not only gave liberall almes, but physitians and physick she would send to some, yea, and administer Remedyes herself, and the meanest offices. How many naked poore Creatures she covered. I have by me one list of no fewer than twenty-three, whome she cladd at one tyme. Never was there a more unspotted virgin, a more loyall wife, a more sincere friend, a more consummate Christian, add to this, a florid youth, an exquisite and naturall beauty, and gracefullness the most becomeing.

A variety of tastes will be ministered to by this book, whose merits are as singular as its appearance. The collector will at least make a note of it, and if it were as old as it looks would make a prize of it; but chiefly the devout, and among them especially women, in the early stages of wifehood and motherhood, will find in it meat for many a spiritually refreshing hour. It is indeed a sweet and lovely Christian womanhood which it portrays.

TWO MORE CYCLOPÆDIAS.

THESE two works, belonging to the same class, entering their field at pretty much the same point, and appearing at the same time upon our table, naturally provoke comparison. The comparison discovers evidence of similiarity. In article after article identically the same language is used; one of the two has certainly borrowed at wholesale from the other. The editors of the one have indisputably had the other before them, scissored it, copied it, condensed it, extended it, cut out here, inserted there. The explanation of this appropriation we take to be this: *Chambers's Encyclopædia*[1] is an English work which has been before the public twenty years. A revised and largely a rewritten edition of this work it is which now begins to appear, under the joint imprint of W. & R. Chambers of London and Edinburgh and the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. Special attention has been paid in this new edition to American topics, the articles on the more important of which have been contributed by American writers and are copyrighted in this country, Such articles in this first volume are those on "America," "Alaska," "Arizona," "Agassiz," "Baltimore," and "Base-Ball."

Simultaneously, we presume, Mr. John B. Alden, the cheap-book publisher of New York, has set to work on his *Manifold Cyclopædia*,[2] using the old *Chambers*, perhaps, as a basis, adopting its text wherever available, but considerably altering its proportions, freshening it, and adding a good deal of new matter. In particular the alphabet of a cyclopædia has been supplemented with the alphabet of a dictionary, so that the list of actual entries is somewhat ampler than that of *Chambers's*, even in the new edition. Assuming this to be the way the work has been done, it has been well done. Skillful editorial labor has gone to the preparation of the text, which is a model of comprehensiveness, conciseness, clearness, and so far as we have observed, of accuracy. Its treatment of American topics strikes us as likely to be more satisfactory than that of *Chambers*. There are frequent and passable wood-cuts, the type and paper are good, and the price is remarkably low. The single volume is not too large to go easily into a pocket. But it is readily to be seen that with an international copyright law this book could not have been made.

The first volume of the new *Chambers's Encyclopædia* is a large and handsome octavo, of over 800 pages, with two columns of about a thousand words to a page, handsomely printed and bound, profusely illustrated with wood-cuts in the text, and supplied with engraved maps in colors, from the establishments of Bartholemew and the Johnstons, Edinburgh, which are of the first grade. It is seldom that one sees maps so satisfactory in every way as these. The physical maps are very choice. The alphabet of topics does not include the dictionary element. This work does not undertake to spell and define words in common use. It is strictly a cyclopædia. A high order of scholarship has obviously been employed in its preparation. The articles are not signed, but a list of the more important contributors is prefixed. Among them are to be noticed many distinguished names, as for example Grant Allen, Baring-Gould, Thomas Davidson, Dr. John Murray, Canon Taylor, and Mr. Courthope. The handiwork of specialists is evident on every page. For English readres the value of this work will be eminent: as to its equal value for Americans we reserve an opinion. Of course for a wide range of subjects the American and English standpoints are the same, and it makes no difference whether Edinburgh or Philadelphia be the headquarters to which we apply for information. There are other subjects on which there is likely to be a difference, but certainly this is a most attractive work. *Chambers's Encyclopædia* has always had a host of friends, and in this new edition they will be multiplied.

Passing without comment any question as to publishers' rights and the courtesies of the trade, and weighing the two rivals, one in each hand, simply as respects intrinsic qualifications, we should say that *Alden's* will go farther than *Chambers's*, and will meet the want of people who have neither cyclopædia nor dictionary, and will accept both in one; while *Chambers's* will probably go deeper within its range and commend itself to the preference of the educated classes. *Alden's* is a book for the sitting-room table; *Chambers's* for the library shelf.

[1] Chambers's Encyclopædia. A Dictionary of Universa Knowledge. New Edition. Vol. I. A to Beaufort. London and Edinburgh: William & Robert Chambers. $3.00.

[2] Alden's Manifold Cyclopædia of Knowledge and Language. Vol. I. A to America. John B. Alden. 50c. Half morocco, 75c.

MINOR NOTICES.

Still Hours. By Richard Rothe. Tr. by Jane T. Stoddart. [Funk & Wagnalls. $2.00.] A short biographical sketch of Rothe precedes this copious collection of his reflections on a wide variety of subjects. Rothe was a German theologian, preacher, teacher, thinker, speculator, a man of strong intellect, deep piety, and warm affections. These four hundred pages of thoughts, briefly and tersely expressed in detached paragraphs, like a measure full of shining beads, each one separate from all the rest, are classified under heads as relating to Speculations, God and the World, Man Christ, the Christian's Personal and Social Life, Church History, Politics, Culture, Christianity and the Church. They are seed-thoughts, frequently suggestive and stimulating. But they are usually intellectual rather than devotional, and when they attempt to be devotional they are so in a German way, that is, in a philosophical and mystical way. Intellectual natures will find the book profitable.

The Religious Aspect of Evolution. By James McCosh, D.D., LL.D. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.] This fourth volume of the Bedell Lectures is a brief and sympathetic critique of evolution from the religious standpoint. Dr. McCosh has never believed that this system, rightly understood, is in any real hostility to Christian faith, and as the years go by and as the deficiencies of the Darwinian and Spencerian doctrines are pointed out by men of science, his confidence increases. The volume will be useful mainly for those who still have a lingering reluctance, or even cherish a decided antipathy, to embrace the evolution doctrine.

The Baker & Taylor Co., New York, have collected in a handsome octavo volume of 417 pages, under the title of *National Perils and Opportunities*, the proceedings, including discussions, addresses, and remarks, at the Washington Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in December last. This is by far the most significant and important session, practically viewed, which the Alliance has held, and its utterances well deserve preservation. Life in cities, immigration, the saloon, social vice, illiteracy, and relations of capital and labor, are among the vital topics here considered by some of the ablest Christian thinkers in the country. The book is indexed.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, APRIL 14, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

LIFE for most of us is at best a struggle. To get on we must fight, and lack of fighting power drives us to the wall. We all see it and recognize the great law in operation daily. But are there many of us so cold-blooded as to look on without a feeling of sadness as we see so many good ships sinking on the great sea of human life?

In the literary life is there not the greatest exemplification of this icy law to be found? How many fail? How many succeed? How many come into harbor under full sail and with flags all flying? Are there only a few who creep in with battered hulks and torn sails, with no bunting set and with the remembrance of sailors lost in storms?

I confess it always gives me great satisfaction to hear of a literary success, because a literary success generally means some material prosperity.

It always thrilled me to know that Dickens after his first great "hit" was able to realize the material prosperity which his genius brought him. But is the case of Dickens, the most widely-read novelist of the age, the rule or the exception? Are literary workers rewarded according to their labors?

Suppose a young man today, with keen literary and artistic instincts, intends to devote himself to literature, who feels moreover that he has enough of inspiration to go out into the world and make for himself an abiding place in the literary Valhalla of his country. As the "short story" seems to be the stepping stone to fame and glory nowadays, he writes one and sends it to an editor of one of the great magazines. That it is refused almost goes without saying. He tries again with the same result. Nothing daunted, he sends his MS. to every known magazine in the country, but with always the same result. Like a bad penny it turns up after three or four weeks' absence slightly the worse for the wear and tear it has gone through. Finally, after innumerable trials and after spending a small fortune in postage stamps, the weary MS. finds a resting place in the pages of a small country or city newspaper. But in the meantime the aspirant for fame has not been idle, and while his first MS. has been peripateting about the country he has produced several new sketches, which in their turn go the round and meet with the same fate as number one. And so it goes on; perhaps for several years. Finding it hopeless, as the financial income is in no way commensurate with the physical and mental output, he gives literature up as a bad job and drifts into mercantile life or perhaps an uncongenial profession, and what he might have done is lost forever. Of course the answer will be, it cannot be helped, and it is only another instance of the great law, "the survival of the fittest." And yet what is to become of American literature if all the young blood goes out of it? Shall we ever have an international copyright? Will American publishers forever go on helping themselves to foreign produce and let native wares go begging? I trust not; but a change has been a long time coming. G. D. S.

We publish the foregoing simply as a "text" for a few "remarks." The writer is unknown to us, but we judge him to be a young man, well educated, and destined to fill an honorable and useful place in the world. We detect in his words a note of personal disappointment. We presume it is he who has tried to get into the magazines with a short story or some poetry, and has been repulsed, and is nettled and discouraged. What we have to say to him will apply to a very large class.

No mistake is greater than that of a great many young graduates of our academies and colleges in supposing that they are endowed with literary gifts and fitted for a literary life. There are young women in this country by the hundreds biting their pens over verses, who would be far better employed making cake or mending stockings. There are young men by the thousands aspiring to the fame of authorship, whose true work is selling goods or cultivating the soil.

If there be a greater mistake than misplaced literary ambition it is in supposing that there is a conspiracy on the part of editors and publishers to crowd down rising talent, and prevent young and promising writers from getting at the public. As Mr. Higginson has observed in his address lately outlined, and as has been pointed out in these columns and elsewhere over and over again, the one thing that editors and publishers are always on the watch for is a new name with something behind it. No aspiring writer, no matter what his obscurity, who has anything valuable to say and who knows how to say it, will fail of a chance to speak or of an audience to hear.

The trouble with nine "young writers" out of ten is conceit, self-esteem, and a mistaken sense of their own powers. The simple fact is that if a man has been trying for five years, or three, or one, to get his prose or poetry printed and has not succeeded, the lesson for him to learn is that he is in the wrong road; his work in life probably lies in some other direction. International copyright is not going to be his salvation, but agriculture, or banking, or the shoe business. Literary wisdom is justified of her children.

Not one man in a thousand is safe in embarking in the pleasure-boat of literature for business purposes. Let him plan his voyage with the opposite conditions. Let him launch the business craft first and draw a little literary tender, if he likes, astern. It will be easy enough to get into the latter after he is under way.

The man who has the gift will find an outlet for it, and that is all there is to say.

If this be not enough we commend to the unsatisfied *Carlyle's Counsels to a Literary Aspirant*, just printed from an unpublished letter of 1842 by James Thin of Edinburgh. One sentence from it, taken at random, will help us out:

> I would even advise that you resolutely postpone, into the unexplored uncertainty of the Future, all concern with literature; determined to set no store by that, to let it come or stay away as it might chance to like. As a trade, I will protest against your meddling with it; describe it as the frightfullest, fatallest, and too generally despicablest of all trades now followed under the sun.

This bitter drop, we must add, was prescribed for a man whom nature had evidently intended for a physician.

TOLSTOI'S CHRISTIAN NAME.

UNTIL English adopts a patent alphabet applicable to all exigencies, it is hopeless to contrive a satisfactory system of transliterating Russian words. At present there is great confusion. Turgénief's name, for instance, appears Tourgenef, Tourgeneff, Tourghenef, Turgenew, Tourgenew, Turgenieff, etc. The Russian painter, Vereshchágin, appears as Wereschtschagin, Verestchagin, Vereshtchagin, and Verechagin. And so through the whole list. The Christian name of the novelist, Count Tolstoï, is at present under discussion. The Russian word means lion, and is therefore equivalent to the Latin given name Leo. The dictionaries without exception distinguish the cognomen from the noun by writing two dots over the e (ë) in the former. That means that *e*, instead of having its proper sound of ye, is equivalent to yo, as in Orel, pronounced Aryól; Potemkin, pronounced *Pat-yóm-kin*.

In nearly all of the translations from Tolstoï the name is printed on the title-page as Lyof, and without doubt the majority of readers speak it as though it were lie-off!

Mr. Kennan, some months ago in a friendly letter to me, protested against transliterating it thus, and declared that he had heard it at Tolstoï's own house scores of times, and always as Lef. I then wrote to a number of Russian friends, asking their opinions. The Russian correspondent of the *Vyedomosti*—a native of the government of Tula—upheld the correctness of Lyof. Mrs. Aline Delano, the excellent translator of Korolenko, (Korolyenko, Korolyónko!) insists that the sound of yo is not given except to the diminutive *Lyófka*. Mr. S. S. Skidelsky, a native of Kief, and known as associate translator of Chernuishevsky's *What to Do* (A Vital Question), wrote me that Lyof represented the correct pronunciation. Mr. Hermann Rosenthal of New York, who keeps the best assortment of Russian books in this country, pronounced against Lyof and in favor of Leff! Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, long secretary of legation at St. Petersburg and a remarkably accurate Russian scholar, was very strenuous in favor of Lyof. And now Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, in a letter printed in the *Nation* of week before last, and which the uninitiated might suppose from the double date took a dozen days to compose, declares that "the proper pronunciation here in Russia is not 'Lyof,' but 'Lyef.'"

It is certainly very confusing, and the only explanation which I can venture is that there are different practices in different parts of Russia, just the same as half is pronounced in

Boston *ha(r)f*, and in Philadelphia "haff." There is very slight difference anyway between the sound L'yof and the sound L'yef.

N. H. D.

Boston, March 27, 1888.

THE CENTURY CLUB, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7th, 1888.

NEW YORK, in spite of its intellectual activity in many directions, is hardly the city to give points to Boston in matters concerning clubs. Excepting the Century Club, the leading clubs of New York are of the types that are familiar to all great cities, whether in the New or in the Old World. The Century Club may claim individuality on account of the great variety in its composition. Including as it does literary men, artists, professional men, men of science, and business men, it has departed somewhat from the original scope of the club as expressed in its constitution, which intended it primarily for literary men and artists. But this greater variety of its composition is not a disadvantage; it has led to a great deal of intimate acquaintance between busy men who otherwise have found time to step outside of their professions and know each other. This acquaintance is among men who in the clubs of London, for instance, would have been separated instead of being thrown together. Thackeray said, when last in this country, that London had no club that was similiar to the Century Club in bringing together so many cultivated men of so many different occupations. There is, no doubt, some truth in the remark. The greater number of the London clubs are devoted to special classes of men. When New York grows to be as large as London, I dare say that a similiar differentiation will have been established among our own clubs. But the distinctive note of the Century Club and its great charm is its variety in its composition, and the friendships which have grown up between such a large proportion of its members. The Century Club is eminently a club of good fellowship.

This is the result of mature growth and of unusual care in the admission of new members. The limit of membership is fixed at 700, having been 600 until a year ago. The filling of the hundred vacancies will take at least two years in the completion. No club manages to get along without making some mistake in its membership, but the Century Club has perhaps made as few as any.

While the Century Club is composed for the most part of cultivated men, including indeed the greater number of our most prominent artists and literary and professional men, still it is by no means coldly intellectual in its tone. It has never despised the physical bases of the intellectual life, and a feature which has added not a little to its geniality is the Saturday evening supper. From 10 to 12 o'clock, around the long table in the dining-room, one may see gathered every Saturday night as fair a representation of American good fellowship and culture combined as could be easily found anywhere. The arrangement of the club-house itself is a sociable one. There is a spacious ground floor, made up of large rooms with few doors between them, an arrangement which offers great advantages either for seeing men, either in lesser or larger groups; while the one upper floor is reserved for the library and the council room. Running up and down stairs is the ruin of club life, and in the Century there is almost absolutely none of this; you do not have to run over the house to find out who is in it. The advantage is a very real one.

A standing question in the Century Club for some years past has been that of removing to more expensive quarters farther up town. The proposition to move, however, has never yet been carried, though it came within three votes of it two years ago. It has been urged that the club is falling behind in the great competition, that newer clubs are taking away its members and threatening its vogue. But in spite of all these arguments the club thrives, and has decided to let well enough alone for the present. The time will come when the Century will extend its borders and move into finer quarters. Meanwhile it remains the most genially social of all the clubs in New York City. To busy men it gives the pleasure of such hours of friendly communion and leisure as form the halcyon time in college days. The Century Club is a fountain of youth for men of middle age.

CALAMUS.

EARLY LIFE OF SAMUEL ROGERS.*

MR. CLAYDEN is one of the biographers who keep close to the facts. He does not obtrude his own views or interpretations, but makes up his narrative of documentary evidence. His account of *The Early Life of Samuel Rogers* is composed almost entirely of diaries and letters. As far as Samuel Rogers in these reveals himself we are enabled to see him, but Mr. Clayden has no light to throw on the subject from outside. He seems to be convinced that Rogers was a great poet and that he was a noble specimen of manhood, and the biography would not have been so good if the biographer had thought otherwise. If there is a lack of vitality in the portraiture, of flesh and blood, this no doubt is largely due to Rogers's nature. At the end of the period of forty years covered by this book, the author of *The Pleasures of Memory* had not developed into the tart critic of men and things, or, if he had, Mr. Clayden gives no evidence to prove it. The letters and the journals afford pictures of social life in London and Paris at the close of the eighteenth century that are necessarily entertaining. The correspondence represents a number of the learned and famous men of the day. In all this Samuel Rogers is a vague and indeterminate figure. A man who could win and hold so many friends must have had more to him than Mr. Clayden has been able to portray. Perhaps the missing elements will be supplied in the volume that is to follow.

Mr. Clayden naturally goes at some length into Rogers's ancestry. His mother is described as a handsome and accomplished woman, a gentle but firm disciplinarian, and given to introspective moods. His father was a man of vigor and decision, a thorough going Whig, an earnest Presbyterian, and strict in his ideas of parental authority. Of Rogers's younger days Mr. Clayden claims that Mrs. Norton and Hayward knew nothing, and that the impressions based on details given by them are wholly erroneous. Samuel Rogers was "sensitive, impulsive, imaginative, and emotional, as all lads who inherit the poetical temperament are. He was not strong enough for much athletic exercise. . . . 'His life was gentle.'" He early showed a desire for distinction, and to this was no doubt due his plan of being a preacher, although the admiration he felt for Dr. Richard Price had its influence. But he was always submissive to circumstances, and he entered his father's bank determined to devote his leisure hours to literature. There is a pleasant account of evenings at home when the family sat in the library under the ban of silence, each one intent upon his or her reading or writing. Communication at these times was carried on by letter, and a correspondence was maintained between Samuel and his sister Maria, who speaks of his kindness in the most affectionate terms. Under these agreeable conditions Samuel pursued his studies; his sisters read to him; he began to set down his own thoughts, and so at the age of eighteen he became an author.

The story is fully told. He wrote essays in the "Tatler" and "Rambler" style for the *Gentleman's Magazine;* he turned to verse and produced a sentimental opera which was never published, but of which Mr. Clayden gives fragments; he read Gray and composed his "Ode to Superstition;" he formed friendships with the Barbaulds and Joanna Baillie; he journeyed to Scotland, and at Edinburgh became intimate with Adam Smith, Robertson, Blair, and Mackenzie, "the man of feeling;" he went to Paris in 1791, visited Lafayette, dined with Rochefoucauld, called on Talleyrand, and talked with many brilliant men and women who a little later became victims of the reign of terror; he returned home and made a tour of Wales, and in 1792 leaped into fame with the publication of *The Pleasures of Memory*, upon which he had been engaged for more than six years. Of this work Mr. Clayden says that over twenty-two thousand copies were sold between 1793 and 1816. "This was one of the greatest literary successes of the time."

Thenceforth Rogers's career was marked out for him. He had won at a single bound the distinction he longed for. He took a high position in society. He had found that his capacity as a writer of verse lay in "graceful elegance of movement and restrained feeling." He had acquired the art of dressing the commonplace in a garb of exquisite artifice. He had learned to set platitudes to the music of apt alliteration and delicate rhythm. He gave up his house at Stoke Newington, took chambers in Lon-

* The Early Life of Samuel Rogers. By P. W. Clayden. Roberts Bros. $1.75.

don, had possibly a love affair or two, went to the coast of Devonshire for his health and read the classics in translations, went again to Paris in 1802, saw Bonaparte: "His profile is very strong, and his face one dead tint of yellow, but not disagreeable. His eyes are of light gray, and his eyebrows scarcely distinguishable. . . . His countenance has a cheerful, easy character, and exhibited no very remarkable degree of thought or animation."

The book closes with an account of the house which Rogers fitted up in St. James's Place to exemplify his theories of elegant simplicity, and which was to be for half a century the meeting ground of nearly all the men of letters, artists, wits, and statesmen of the time. Who can read all this and not think of Mrs. Norton's words? "No man ever was so much attended to and thought of who had so slender a fortune and such calm abilities. His God was Harmony; and over his life Harmony presided sitting on a lukewarm cloud."

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Bible Study.

A hard task has Mrs. Jerome Mercier undertaken in *The Story of Salvation*. It is, in the form of fiction, to furnish an "introduction" to the Bible, as a whole and in its parts; a party of girls being guided, class-like, through the Christian Scriptures, book by book, historically, doctrinally, and in a measure devotionally and practically, with the view of looking through the form to the spirit within. The theological atmosphere is that of the Church of England. The young people are not numerous who would read such a book through spontaneously, but we should think it might be advantageously used as a text-book, with an adult Bible class, in the hands of a judicious teacher. It is a beautifully made book, with tinted paper and uncut edges. [E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.]

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke's *Story of the Psalms* is not a commentary, but a collection of eighteen chapters, which may have been originally lectures, on as many psalms, selected for their representative character, their literary merit, and their devotional or otherwise instructive function. Dr. Van Dyke is a glowing writer, and his pages are for the reading of the devout, not for the use of students. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.]

The peculiarity of the Rev. Dr. Richey's work on *The Parables of the Lord Jesus According to St. Matthew* is the author's conviction that the different versions of what appear to be the same parable, as given by SS. Matthew and Luke, for example, cannot be harmonized without loss of meaning and power; that St. Matthew's versions must be studied and interpreted by themselves alone. Another principle which he adopts is that of Goebel, namely, that "strictly understood, there is no mere by-play and empty ornament in the parables." Every line and accent, in his judgment, has its moral and spiritual meaning. He notes a distinction, *e. g.*, between the "*stray* sheep" of Matthew and the "*lost* sheep" of Luke. These points indicate that the work is one of refined and close criticism. At the same time it underrates some of its predecessors. [E. & J. B. Young & Co.]

Prebendary Chadwick's *Gospel of St. Mark* and Dr. Alexander Maclaren's *Colossians and Philemon* are the pioneers of a new and voluminous English series, to be known in the general as "The Expositors' Bible." The Rev. W. R. Nicoll is the editor in chief. The plan is to present expository lectures on the several books of the canon, by distinguished theologians and preachers of different communions, embodying the results of the latest scholarship, but adapted to popular needs, and to the laity quite as much as to the clergy. Drs. Dods, Blakie, and Gibson, Professors Cheyne, Warfield, and Milligan, and Bishops Barry and Alexander, are among the promised contributors. Subscriptions in advance to the six volumes a year will be received at $6. Without doubt expository preaching is the ideal type of preaching. All ministers of the gospel will find not only an example but models in the discourses presented in the two volumes before us, whose merits are brevity, adherence to the text, plainness, directness, and practicalness. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. Each $1.50.]

Theology.

By *Institutes of Christian History* Bishop Coxe of Western New York means "elementary instructions" therein. The title covers a course of lectures given by him on the Baldwin Foundation at Michigan University. As printed they make a better impression than as delivered. They amount to a rapid, panoramic, vivid review of Christian history as far down as to the Reformation. Bishop Coxe is learned, dogmatic, self-contained, and belligerent. His mood is reverential but not deferential. There is a brilliancy about these *croquis;* they will put students on the track of facts and authorities; but they belong to the Church militant, and are particularly seasoned with Romo-phobia. [A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.]

Under the title of *The Inspired Word* the Rev. A. T. Pierson has collected the papers and addresses delivered by him before a score of Christian scholars and teachers assembled at a "Bible-Inspiration Conference" in Philadelphia some time since. This conference was a rally in response to an alarm, the key-note of which was that the Bible was in danger, and that if the Bible went, the visible Church of Christ would go with it. These eighteen chapters, therefore, are so many props to shore up a crushing, crumbling, tottering edifice. As for ourselves we deem the panic groundless and the rescue work springing out of it unwise, however well intended. [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.]

The Rev. Arthur James Mason's "Manual of Christian Doctrine," *The Faith of the Gospel*, is a fresh, striking, able book, interesting and suggestive, which will be read with deep attention by all persons of theological tastes, especially clergymen, and among clergymen those particularly who adhere to the Anglican communion, of whom the author of the book is one. Having said this we must add that Mr. Mason is a "High" Anglican; he holds the "Catholic" theology, very near at some points to the Roman line. He is a sacerdotalist, a sacramentarian, a believer in the Real Presence in the Holy Communion, a defender of confession and of prayers for the dead, with limitations. At the same time his spirit is admirable, his temper moderate and conciliatory; he states his position firmly and plainly, but inoffensively. As an exposition of Christian doctrine from the standpoint of an advanced churchman it is a strong and impressive book; and it is impossible to miss the high ideal of character and life to which it points throughout. Such theologians as Bishop Bedell and Phillips Brooks will wish that this book had staid the other side of the sea, but others like Dr. Morgan Dix and possibly Bishop Huntington would probably bid it Godspeed. [E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.]

The Rev. Alexander Balmain Bruce, Professor in the Free Church College at Glasgow, has brought out a second edition of his work on *The Humiliation of Christ*, adding thereto a new chapter on "Modern Humanistic Theories of Christ's Person." This is a learned and profound study in Christology, strictly scientific in structure and method, leaning strongly to the metaphysical and speculative, entering into the most abstruse lines of theological inquiry as respects the person of Christ, and copiously illustrated with the literature of the subject. The historical development of the various Christologies is carefully surveyed from the sub-apostolic Fathers to McLeod Campbell and Bushnell, and there is a spacious appendix of critical notes. As an apparatus for the exhaustive study of a recondite doctrine these 450 pages go a good way toward completeness. [A. C. Armstrong & Son.]

Is there Salvation after Death? is the question answered by Rev. Dr. E. D. Morris of Lane Theological Seminary in a treatise of 250 pages. His answer is no. And he grounds his answer upon what he finds in the Christian Scriptures, in Christian Symbolism, in Christian Theology, and in Christian Experience. The argument from these sources is exhaustively and cogently presented. [A. C. Armstrong & Son.]

Sermons.

Whoever would enjoy twenty ordinary parochial sermons by the Archdeacon of Westminster, Dr. Farrar, will find them in the small book entitled *Everyday Christian Life;* fervid, florid, intensely earnest, often picturesque and always practical. Their fault is verbiage, too many colors and too much of them; their merit is their fearlessness, directness, vehemence, downright sincerity. [Thomas Whittaker.]

Canon Holland of St. Paul's, London, is one of the abler preachers of the Church of England. But the five sermons grouped under the head of *Christ or Ecclesiastes?* are more than simply able intellectually. Their key-note is a bold and positive insistence on the supernatural in Christianity. To discard that element, and call ourselves agnostics, is to fall back "within the sad reserve, the joyless shadows, of the Preacher"—meaning the "Preacher" of Ecclesiastes. These words, with the title of the book, indicate the trend of these five refined and thoughtful discourses on "Hope," "Change," "Epiphany," "Grace," and "Immortality."

Rev. Dr. R. S. Green, author of *Both Sides*, is a Presbyterian clergyman of Buffalo. Jonathan and Absalom are respectively the suggestive figures of the eighteen sermons in this book, nine for each, their aim being to present from such examples the two main aspects of character and life, for good and evil. [Presbyterian Board. 85c.]

In *Out of Egypt into Canaan* Mr. Knapp of Michigan, a Methodist brother, we give a guess,

teaches fourteen "lessons in spiritual geography," using as his text-book the pilgrimage of the Children of Israel out of Egypt into Canaan. A highly colored map depicts the serpentine course from "Conviction" in the neighborhood of the Nile to "Perfect Love" near the Jordan. We commend this book to M. Renan. [Cranston & Stowe. 80c.]

Twenty short sermons by Spurgeon may be found under the title *According to Promise.* [Funk & Wagnalls.]

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Derrick Sterling. A Story of the Mines. By Kirk Monroe. Illus. [Harper & Bros. $1.00.] This is one of the kind of books that boys and girls, especially boys, delight in. It is a spirited narrative of what happened to a brave, fine boy during his experience in a coal mine, beginning with the burning of the breaker and going on through explosions and floods and many thrilling adventures, till good fortune and honor come to him. Derrick is too near perfection, but young readers will not find fault with that fact, and they will be rejoiced that right-doing is rewarded, and that the bad men and boys have their evil intentions overcome by kindness. There are no dull pages in the story; the descriptions of life down in the colliery are vivid; and the episodes about "Harry, the Bumping Mule," and "Socrates, the Wise Mine Rat," are so well told that one's interest is divided between them and the human characters.

A Kiss for a Blow. A Collection of Stories for Children Inculcating the Principles of Peace. By Henry C. Wright. With ten illustrations by Billings. New edition. [Lee & Shepard. 50c.] Little stories out of life, told in the simplest style, adapted to the understanding of small children, and conveying lessons of peace, love, and good will, made plain for a child's capacity, and carrying conviction that a child cannot fail to be influenced by. Their quaintness, simplicity, and old-fashioned style will be likely to cause a smile and perhaps provoke ridicule; but many grown people would be the better for heeding their teachings.

FICTION.

Herr Paulus: His Rise, His Greatness, and His Fall. By Walter Besant. [Harper & Brothers. Paper. 35c.] Kindly satire is sometimes the best antidote for folly. To see things in the light of ridicule tests their quality, and is often the cure of credulity. In spite of this strong light, some people will still hug their delusions and walk on in darkness and superstition; but many will have their vision cleared, and henceforth have a reasonable faith. Walter Besant has tried this method in his clever story of *Herr Paulus.* It is a severe laying-bare of the trickery and deceit built upon the fact of animal magnetism, and shows powerfully the real danger of an abuse of the mesmeric force. While it deals most with this form of credulity, it has a keen thrust now and then at the superstition there is in most of us; and while it is a wholesome medicine, it is pleasantly sugar-coated in the lively interest it begets in some pleasant human characters such as we know and like.

If *The Great Amherst Mystery*, by Walter Hubbell, is an attempt at sensational fiction it is pretty poor stuff; if it is designed as a contribution to spiritism it is of no value whatever. The rambling, incoherent, and discursive narrative deals ostensibly with certain manifestations said to have occurred in a haunted house at Amherst, Nova Scotia, where, if we are to believe Mr. Hubbell, a band of ghosts were leagued together to torment a certain Esther Cox. The book is coarse and clumsily written. [Brentano's. 25c.]

An American Penman. By Julian Hawthorne. [Cassell & Co., limited. $1.00.] The word Penman in the title is seemingly euphemistic for forger; and the sensational narrative of the hero's adventures and efforts to unearth the criminals may be ranked in the class of detective stories, Inspector Byrnes of New York City being made a character to add a semblance of reality. It is on the whole a good story of a bad kind.

The Story of Jewād. A Romance. By 'Alī 'Azīz Efendi, the Cretan. Translated from the Turkish by E. J. W. Gibb, M.R.A.S., membre de la Société Asiatique de Paris; author of *Ottoman Poems*, etc. [William S. Gottsberger.] This Eastern story, or collection of stories under one head, was completed, says the preface, A. D. 1796–7, and the author died two years later "while on a diplomatic mission in Prussia." He was "eminent in mysticism, philosophy, and all the sciences," and wrote many treatises on occult subjects. *The Story of Jewād* deals with "magic ceremonies and oriental spiritualism;" one narrative grows out of another, after the fashion of the Arabian Nights; the scene changes from Samarquand to Fez, to Cairo, to Aleppo, and other places of note in Eastern lore; and necromancers show their power in conjuring up a "double" to the perplexity and torment of a man who cannot tell the real person from his counterfeit, thus becoming party to the most astonishing psychological experiences. The story, one of three on "Phantasms," by this author, is selected as showing most clearly how necromancy, geomancy, and other occult sciences were regarded by the dervishes, and because that portion of it relating to Constantinople gives "a good idea of a section of life in the Ottoman capital about the close of the last century."

Pleasant Waters. A Story of Southern Life and Character. By Graham Clayton. [J. B. Lippincott Co.] Pleasant Waters is the name, not of a locality, but of a man, a Confederate soldier, who goes back to his home after the surrender of Appomattox, charged with a message from one of his comrades; and introduced in this way, he is expected to be the agent for the development of something of special interest, but nothing very important or interesting happens through him. The book has no positive merit in depicting either Southern life or Southern character; the descriptions of houses, interiors, and scenery have, however, an air of fidelity to truth, and the author is more successful in that way than in working up the story, in which he shows no training and gives but little promise.

The Dusantes. A Sequel to "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine." By Frank R. Stockton. [New York: The Century Co. Paper. 50c.] It is pleasant to meet these familiar friends in this tempting dress from the De Vinne Press, though Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine are less amusing on land than when they were afloat. In fact *The Dusantes* does not add to Mr. Stockton's reputation, which to present appearance must rest with his shorter stories. Nevertheless, we enjoy the snow-bound experience to some extent, and find the communication between the blockaded parties very entertaining; the transfer of mustard plasters and peppermint is worthy of the inventive Mrs. Aleshine; the descent of the mountain is the device of a most original mind; and the ginger-jar is likely to have its place in the bric-a-brac — so to speak — of literature.

Only a Coral Girl. By Gertrude Forde. [Harper & Bros. 30c.] The coral girl is Margherita, the beautiful daughter of a peasant woman living on the island of Capri. When she goes with her coral to the hotel in Sorrento, Keith Ronaldson, a dashing young Englishman, sees and falls in love with her. She barely knows how to read and write (even this is improbable), but Keith marries her and in two years' time she appears in English society as a cultivated woman, possessed of all the social graces and capable of reading the works of Herbert Spencer and Carlyle. Of course this is all absurd, but the reader who is content to take it for granted will have a strong, well-written story to reward him for his credulity. Margherita is a winning specimen of womanhood, and her devotion to her well-meaning but rather weak husband is beautifully expressed. Several society types are brought in and depicted with vigor. The scene changes from Capri to England and back to Capri, with no attempt, however, at labored description, that bane of the modern novel. The interest of *Only a Coral Girl* is purely a human interest and does not depend on fine landscapes or bric-a-brac. It is a strong, simple, dramatic novel.

MINOR NOTICES.

The Science of Birthdays.

Gems, Talismans, and Guardians. Their Sentiment and Language. The Facts and Fancies, Legends and Lore of Nativity. By Ten Alcott. [John Wiley & Sons. $5.00.]

This is a curious book if not an interesting one. It bears the impress of study, patient comparison, and poetic originality. The author, whose name may be an anagram, has taken a new departure in birthday books. It covers each moment of the year with hundreds of appropriate texts, gems, lessons, proverbs, and correspondencies. The author has dedicated it to his own little daughter, and has collected out of a wide range of literature the facts and fancies, legends and lore, which gather about the birth of a human being. There is enough of the superstitious in human nature to make such a study entertaining as a pastime at least. The volume contains exhaustive tables which cover topics too numerous to mention, and in fact it is difficult to convey an adequate conception of its scope and import. In a sample nativity the author has taken the date of his little daughter's birth, October 25, 1878, and has worked it up in an ingenious manner. He has enumerated its texts, gems, talismans, and guardians, its events, births, necrology, inventions, history, and philosophy, and finally taking its year, month, and day separately, has repeated the process until one is at least surprised at the variety. The volume closes with a generous number of blank pages intended to receive a new (*i. e.* original) nativity,

and the publishers offer a number of $100 prizes for the best similar nativities, which shall be submitted in competition.

The Enemies of Books.

The Enemies of Books. By William Blades. Revised and enlarged by the author. [London: Elliot Stock. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. Cloth, $1.25. One-half Rox., $2.50.]

This interesting little book was first published in 1880, and just now an enlarged edition has been issued, forming the sixth volume of the "Book Lover's Library," that delightful series gotten up by Elliot Stock. The author, Mr. Blades, is himself most emphatically a genuine "book lover," and his subject gives him abundant opportunity to bewail the various causes that lead to the destruction of rare and valuable editions. Commencing with fire and water, he goes through the list of dangers that surround the unfortunate volume and threaten it with destruction, including vermin, dust, and heat, servants, children, and last but not least the careless bookbinder who ruthlessly "ploughs" the margins which add so much to the value and beauty of some rare work, and even the collector himself, who through ignorance or thoughtlessness mutilates the priceless volume that happens by some chance to fall into his hands. Many anecdotes are scattered throughout the book, which perhaps form the most valuable and interesting part of its pages. There are also a number of full-page illustrations successfully reproduced by the photo-engraving process from really creditable pen-and-ink drawings. A good index adds to its practical value. It is a book which will interest all readers, and with its neat binding, gilt top, and rough edges, with its large, clear type beautifully imprinted on fine paper, it will be a welcome addition to any library, and undoubtedly do much toward the better preservation of valuable books.

Proudhon's Works.

System of Economical Contradictions; or, The Philosophy of Misery. By P. J. Proudhon. Volume I. [Translated, published, and sold by Benj. R. Tucker, Boston. $3.50.]

Mr. B. R. Tucker deserves the respect of mankind, whatever may be his other failings, for his undeniable perseverance. To undertake the translation and publication of Proudhon's works in fifty volumes at this day, requires large faith, and to carry on the enterprise so well as he has so far done must take no little means. The first volume of the *Philosophy of Poverty* (as Mr. Tucker should have translated *misère*) is the second volume of this gigantic undertaking; it is brought out in handsome style, and the translation appears to be faithful, as it certainly is readable. Students of economics will be grateful to Mr. Tucker for making Proudhon's ablest work more accessible. But of the value of this work in itself there can scarcely be two opinions among sober thinkers. Dismissing all prejudice against the author of the epigram that "property is robbery," we easily perceive that Proudhon was a superficial and ill-equipped writer; his philology was beneath contempt, and his fundamental doctrine that one day's work is as good as another, whether performed by Patrick or by Pheidias, and should count for as much, is a sufficient evidence of his sagacity. Much of this work, published over forty years ago, is out of date, much is worthless theology or anti-theology, and the remainder is, perhaps, ten grains of wheat to a peck of chaff. We admire Mr. Tucker's perseverance more than his discrimination.

John Bull, Junior; or, French as She is Traduced. By Max O'Rell. [Cassell & Co.] It is safe to say that the English school-boy never was "sized up" quite so accurately as he has been by Max O'Rell in this witty account of his experience as a teacher of French in St. Paul's School, London. That Max O'Rell is a keen observer of mankind we all know; in applying his perceptive faculties to the genus boy, and especially to the English boy, he finds abundant means for exercising his cleverness, and at the same time he is never cynical or ill-natured. The foibles of humanity are to Max O'Rell a jest; their virtues he does not fail to recognize and applaud when occasion offers. The book, which is not new in substance, but which has been re-written in English by the author for the benefit of American readers, is full of good things, and most readers — at least on this side the Atlantic — will find it highly enjoyable. Perhaps when it comes to the author's observations on ourselves, which are said to be forthcoming, we shall not enjoy the entertainment so well!

The Harpers have reprinted in paper covers Mr. Beatty Kingston's inoffensively egotistic and amusingly garrulous *Monarchs I Have Met;* twelve chapters of personal narrative describing presentations to, interviews with, and impressions of some twenty European kings, queens, and princes of the past quarter of a century. The late German Emperor, the French Emperor Napoleon III, the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph, the Mexican Emperor Maximilian I, the Pope, a Shah, two Khedives, and three Sultans, two Kings of Italy, the King and Queen of Roumania, and Prince Michael of Servia, are the leading personages in the group. Nineteen coarse portraits on wood illustrate the book, which has curious information in it and is readable. [50c.]

PERIODICALS.

From the literary point of view the most noteworthy contribution to the April *Century* is of course Henry James's brief but adequate characterization of Robert Louis Stevenson. A portrait by J. W. Alexander displays a long, thin face of feminine delicacy. Mr. James finds in the author of *The New Arabian Nights* a sense of style and a sense of youth. "Everything he has written," says Mr. James, "is a direct apology for boyhood." Mr. Kennan analyzes the Russian penal code, and shows that offenses against church and state are liable to more severe punishment than crimes against the life and liberty of the individual. Rev. T. T. Munger discusses the works of Elisha Mulford and gives him a high place among theologians. F. L. Pope, writing of the American inventors of the telegraph, makes a special plea for the services of Alfred Vail. Edward L. Wilson contributes a paper on the natural features of Palestine, chiefly valuable for the illustrations after photographs. Theodore Roosevelt describes the "round-up" and reveals incidentally the terrible hardships undergone by men and cattle during the winters on the great Western ranches. A novel variety is given to this number of the magazine by S. P. Cheney's annotations of the music of the bluebird and the robin.

In the *Forum* for April Émile de Laveleye arraigns Catholicism as the enemy of democracy. Henry Watterson deprecates the hysteria of sectional agitation, and declares that "the moment the North ceases to be sectional the South will cease to be solid." Dr. Austin Flint thinks the public schools should teach physical culture, manual training, the elements of science, and particularly physiology and hygiene. J. D. Champlin, Jr., prognosticates an ultimate league of all English-speaking peoples. Dr. Meredith Clymer expounds the principle of suggestion as a remedial agency. Mrs. Rollins, considering the tenement-house problem, maintains that millionaires ought to build proper homes for the poor and be satisfied with a six per cent income from the investment. Let us suppose that the city, instead of spending millions of dollars for parks, builds model homes for its poor — but this would be socialism!

The Cosmopolitan enters upon its fifth volume under new auspices, and promises to be a brighter, more readable, and more elevating magazine than ever — and that is saying a good deal. The experiment of colored illustrations, although still having a somewhat dubious look to the uninitiated, seems to have been adopted as a permanent feature. In the March number it is employed to illustrate an article on German opera in New York by Henry T. Finck. In this same number there is a story by Julian Hawthorne, an article on the "First Steps Toward a Millennium," by Prof. W. G. Sumner, a story by Count Tolstoï, a paper on bull-fighting in Mexico by W. H. Bishop, and the beginning of a serial story, "Miss Lou," by E. P. Roe. A variety, surely, for twenty cents!

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

The Ninth "Mermaid" Volume. The latest issue in the "Mermaid Series," published by Messrs. Vizetelly & Co. of London, is one of the most interesting that has appeared. It is entitled *Nero and other Plays;* and, besides the old tragedy of *Nero*, it contains *The Two Angry Women of Abington*, by Henry Porter; *The Parliament of Bees* and *Humour Out of Breath*, by John Day; and *A Woman is a Weathercock* and *Amends for Ladies*, by Nathaniel Field, whose portrait forms the frontispiece to the book. It is a part of the plan of the series to give "plays by little-known authors which, although often so admirable, are now almost inaccessible;" and of the plays in this volume none have hitherto been obtainable in any form but that of a limited and costly reprint, and some of them now appear for the first time with a modernized text. Mr. Ellis well says in his preface:

In the picturesque tragedy of the refined and scholarly poet who wrote *Nero*, in the homely comedy of "burly Porter," the delicate, aërial music of Day, the wanton and boisterous mirth of Field, we approach the great Elizabethan stage from four widely distant points, and are enabled to appreciate something of its freedom, breadth, and variety. Volumes like the present, we may hope, are storehouses of scattered treasures; delightful things neglected only because they are scattered.

The Defendant's Side in the "Bacon ver-

sus Shakespeare" Case. A correspondent in this city asks:

Can you inform me where I can get the best book tending to prove that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare's plays?

We are inclined to reply that the *very* best book is any good edition of the plays themselves. If anybody familiar with Shakespeare's personal history denies that he wrote these plays, the burden of proof rests with him. Up to the present time the heretics have not brought forward any evidence in support of their wild theory which demands a "book" for its refutation. As we have said more than once, Mr. Spedding's six-page letter to Judge Holmes, printed in the Appendix to the last edition of the Judge's *Authorship of Shakespeare*, seems to us a complete answer to the six hundred pages of this ablest of all the works yet published on the "pro-Bacon" side. We believe that only two "books" have appeared on the other side: *William Shakespeare not an Impostor*, by Geo. H. Townsend, published by Routledge & Co. in 1857 (122 pp. 12mo); and *Bacon versus Shakespeare: a Plea for the Defendant*, by Thomas D. King, brought out by the Lovell Publishing Company in 1875 (187 pp. 12mo). The latter is an answer to Judge Holmes, and may be recommended to our querist if he is not satisfied with Shakespeare's own testimony in the case.

For the many *articles*, longer or shorter, on the "pro-Shakespeare" side, in literary and other periodicals, the one complete reference-book is Mr. W. H. Wyman's *Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy*, published by Mr. Peter G. Thomson, Cincinnati, 1884 (124 pp. 8vo), and the supplementary information on the subject contributed by Mr. Wyman to the Philadelphia magazine, *Shakespeariana*. The book contains 254 entries, and its value is much enhanced by the notes and extracts appended to many of these. In not a few instances, the matter given by Mr. Wyman is an excellent substitute for the book, pamphlet, or article — especially if it be on the "pro-Bacon" side.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— The publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. has been enlarged by the admission of three new partners — Thurlow Weed Barnes, James Murray Kay, and H. O. Houghton, Jr. All are young and successful business men.

— Cupples & Hurd will publish *Stray Leaves from Newport*, society sketches by Mrs. W. L. Wheeler, and a book on *Social Life and Literature Fifty Years Ago*.

— Count L. N. Tolstoï's latest work, which has not yet appeared in Russia, has been translated from the original manuscript and will be published at once by T. Y. Crowell & Co. Its title is *Life*, and in it the author maintains the thesis that it is not science which determines what life is, but that life determines what science must acknowledge.

— *Yankee Girls in Zululand*, by Louise V. Sheldon, with 100 photogravure illustrations, is announced for immediate issue by the Worthington Co., New York.

— J. W. Bouton, New York, will bring out, in two luxurious limited editions, *Woffington: A Tribute to the Actress and the Woman*, by Augustin Daly. There will be sixteen full-page illustrations.

— Mr. G. H. Wilson of this city has now in press the fifth annual volume of his useful *Musical Year-Book of the United States*. Subscriptions may be sent to the care of Chickering & Sons, 152 Tremont Street.

— *A Castle in the Air*, by General Hugh Ewing, is announced by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

— We have received a circular from L. Kreichauf, "Elmira, U. S. A.," announcing the speedy publication of the first number of *The Quarterly Bibliography of American and English Literature*, to contain complete bibliographies of all current publications in America and England, lists of reprints in either country, lists of new serials and periodicals, titles of publications in press, etc. The subscription price will be $2.50 a year. Mr. Kreichauf will receive subscriptions, presumably at Elmira, New York.

— The Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, proposes to issue, as the second volume in its series of biographies of leading Kentucky pioneers, *The Life and Times of Hon. Caleb Wallace*, by Prof. W. H. Whitsitt. Judge Wallace was the founder of college education in Kentucky; his correspondence with Breckinbridge and Patrick Henry will form a portion of the forthcoming volume. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky., are the subscription agents.

— D. C. Heath & Co. announce a translation of Paolo Mantegazza's *Testa: A Book for Boys*, the translation to be made under the supervision of Prof. L. D. Ventura.

— George P. Rowell & Co. in the twentieth edition of their *American Newspaper Directory* give the number of periodicals now published in the United States and Canada as 16,310, a gain of 890 during the last year, and a gain of 7,136 in the last ten years.

— *Classical and Foreign Quotations*, a reference dictionary of 5,000 selections given in the original and accompanied by translations, compiled by W. F. H. King of Oxford University, will be issued by Thomas Whittaker, New York, who has also in press *The Mental Characteristics, of the Lord Jesus Christ*, by Rev. H. N. Bernard, and *The Gospels of Yesterday*, by Robert A. Watson, M.A.

— The "Old South Leaflets" of political and historical papers are hereafter to be published in a complete series by D. C. Heath & Co. at a price of not more than $3 per hundred copies. The wholesome educational influence of these leaflets must certainly be very great.

— The series of monographs on great French writers now in process of publication in Paris will be brought out in translations in this country by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, the work of translation being done by Prof. Melville B. Anderson. Volumes on Madame de Sévigné, George Sand, and Montesquieu are to appear shortly. This is an admirable enterprise and deserves success. The monographs, as thus far issued in French, are in all respects delightful additions to critical and biographical literature. Prof. Anderson is favorably known for his translation of Victor Hugo's curious work on Shakespeare.

— Mr. Stevenson will write about "Gentlemen" in the May *Scribner's*; he speaks of Grant as "not perhaps a fine gentleman, but a great one."

— Mr. Charles Burr Todd's *Story of the City of New York* has been so well received that the Messrs. Putnam will continue the publication of the series. They announce as additional volumes in their "Great Cities of the Republic" *The Story of Boston* by Arthur Gilman, and *The Story of Washington* by Charles Burr Todd.

— Roberts Brothers publish shortly the first volume in their library edition of George Meredith's novels, namely, *Richard Feverel; Martin Luther, and Other Essays*, by Dr. F. H. Hedge; the fourth edition of C. E. Pascoe's *London of To-Day*; and *Modeste Mignon*, translated by Katherine Wormley from the French of Balzac. Miss Wormley's next Balzac translation will be *The Magic Skin* (Peau de Chagrin).

— Among the books in press by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are *The King of Folly Island, and Other Stories*, by Sarah Orne Jewett; *The Argonauts of North Liberty*, by Bret Harte; *The Guardians*, a new and said-to-be very bright novel by an anonymous author; *Tenting at Stony Beach*, sketches of life on the south shore of Massachusetts, by Maria L. Pool; and, in the Commonwealths series, *Missouri* and *Indiana* — the former by Prof. Lucien Carr of Harvard, the latter by J. P. Dunn, Jr., author of *Massacres of the Mountains*, and a member of the Indianapolis Historical Society.

— The *Atlantic* for May will have an article on the Emperor William, by Herbert Tuttle; a review of the work of the American Historical Society, by Anne H. Wharton; and "Po' Sandy," a short story by a new writer, Charles W. Chesnutt.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Art.

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART IN IRELAND. By Margaret Stokes. Illus. London: Chapman & Hall. $1.50

Biography.

WM. HENRY HARRISON, JOHN TYLER, AND JAMES KNOX POLK. By W. O. Stoddard. F. A. Stokes & Bro. $1.25

LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS. John Stuart Blackie. Thomas Whittaker. 40c.

LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. By Charles Duke Yonge. Thomas Whittaker. 40c.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. By E. A. Freeman. Macmillan & Co. 60c.

THE LIFE OF DR. ANANDABAI JOSHEE. By Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall. Roberts Bros. $1.00

LIFE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. By Austin Dobson. Thomas Whittaker. 40c.

HENRI DOMINIQUE LACORDAIRE. By H. L. Sidney Lear. New ed. London: Rivingtons. $1.25

Fiction.

MASTER OF HIS FATE. By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.00

WHAT MEN LIVE FOR. By Tolstoï. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

History.

THE CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Richard Heath Dabney. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25

Science and Philosophy.

CHIROGRAPHY. By E. Palmer. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AN EPITOME OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE. By H. H. Culver. Ginn & Co. 25c.

Text-Books.

THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. By the late Henry Alford, D.D. 7th ed. Scribner & Welford. 60c.

THE SATIRES AND EPISTLES OF HORACE. Edited with notes by J. B. Greenough. Ginn & Co. $1.35

INTRODUCTION TO CHEMICAL SCIENCE. By R. P. Williams. Ginn & Co. 90c.

THE KNIGHT'S TALE. By Geoffrey Chaucer. Clark & Maynard. 12c.

Miscellaneous.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS FROM OCT., 1667, TO MARCH, 1668. Cassell's National Library. Paper, 10c.

LONDON IN 1731. By Don Manoel Gonzales. Cassell's National Library. Paper, 10c.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR ANNUAL AND DIRECTORY OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION FOR 1888. Edited by Harrison Grey Fiske. The New York Mirror. $1.00

SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE. By G. O. Cotton. T. R. Knox.

THE ENEMIES OF BOOKS. By William Blades. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75

A HISTORY OF JAMES THE SECOND. By C. J. Fox. Cassell's National Library. 10c.

PLEA FOR AN AMERICAN LANGUAGE; or, Germanic-English. By Elias Molee. Chicago: John Anderson & Co.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. [Classics for Children.] Ginn & Co. 40c.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING. By Frederic Henry Gerrish. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon. 50c.

A TREATISE ON PLANE SURVEYING. By Daniel Carhart. Ginn & Co $2.00

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA. New Edition. Vol. I. A to Beaufort. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3 00

SEVEN DISCOURSES ON ART. Cassell's National Library. Paper, 10c.

GOLDSMITH. The Traveller and the Deserted Village. Edited by Arthur Barrett. Macmillan & Co. 50c.

THE ORBIS PICTUS OF JOHN AMOS COMENIUS. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1888. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Macmillan & Co. $3.00

THE STORY OF COLETTE. From the French. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 25c.

THE BLUFFTON STAMP SOCIETY. A Story for Young Stamp Collectors. Western Philatelic Publishing Co. 50c.

LA TERRE. (The Soil.) By Emile Zola. T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Paper, 75c.

Important New Books.

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He is received with rapture, for the chief joy and only excitement of the islanders is the occasional arrival of somebody from beyond seas. For the first time he has the opportunity of studying a primitive community; of human society as it may have been in the ages immediately succeeding Eden. The little island world is like one big home, made up of brothers and sisters, who share and fare alike and work in concert for the common weal. The government, if so it may be called, is administered by the oldest man — "The Ancient," as he is styled. His code of laws is comprised in four rules, one of which is an ordinance concerning cutting initials and true-love knots on trees, supposed to be injurious to vegetation; and another regarding the killing of cats. The cat, it seems, is an animal greatly prized on the island on account of the abundance of rats. Any one killing a cat, except it shall be proved that the cat was in the act of killing a fowl, is fined a certain sum in potatoes, which are the currency of the island. In cases of difficulty the matter stands over till the arrival of the English ship, when the captain serves as a court of ultimate appeal.

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There is nothing that the Pitcairn people so long to hear about as England, of whose laws, religion, and humanities they have constructed an ideal picture. Lord ——— cannot bear to undeceive them, and the drollery and the pathos of the book spring alike from his mental comparisons of modern society as it is and as these simple folk imagine it to be. The situation is full of opportunities, and the author takes fullest advantage of them. But the satire, though trenchant, is full, too, of sadness, and the book abounds in telling pictures. Take this of a Pitcairn Sunday:

> For the service, never had I seen such fervor, such passion of prayer and praise. It was the Church of England form, I believe, but form of any kind was hardly to be recognized in the melting heat of their zeal. The poor old Litany seemed like a veritable audience at the throne of God. The Commandments came as His voice from our own mountain, thundering from the summit of the cone. Our hymns soared after Him to the very farthest heaven as He retired. It was a living faith, no mere specimen of what once has lived, dried for keeping, and not even dried in the sun. Here were the true Primitives, the joyous band of Galilean vagabonds, exulting in that new conception of the brotherhood of man whose secret we have forever lost. Solemnity, as we understand it, seemed far from them; devoutness was swallowed up in joy. Often they laid their hands affectionately on each other's shoulders as they sang. Once I saw two children kiss after a prayer.

America comes in for a hit in the person of the Yankee skipper, who lands on the island and airs his views as to the utilization of the brute creation as "motive power."

> A pet animal of any kind is an economic monstrosity. Do you know how I interpret the singing of birds in their cages? They are sniggering at man to think they have done him out of their board. There's use for everything; why, even tortoises, if you know how to manage them, will tell you when it's going to rain. Sir, I want to make idleness a caution to the whole animal creation. There's power everywhere; why, you've a perfect sledge hammer in every alligator's tail! How about the weight of the hippopotamus for crushing cane? I'd just turn your zoölogical gardens into a factory — by thunder, I would! — and make every blessed animal do something for his living. No song, no supper. *The squirrels would do for thread winders; the giraffes for reaching things off shelves.*

We have no space for half the quotable things in this entertaining squib. The reader

*The Island; or, An Adventure of a Person of Quality. By Richard Whiteing. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

must judge of them, and decide for himself as to the probabilities of Lord ———'s returning or not returning to marry the beautiful Victoria. Lovers who have "one foot on sea and one on shore" are proverbially uncertain, and Pitcairn seems as remote and vague to those at a distance as the Hesperides or the Isles of the Blest.

CHARLES LAMB'S LETTERS.*

MR. ALFRED AINGER, the editor of these two volumes, is also the author of what is unquestionably the best biographical sketch of Charles Lamb. That sketch, on account of the justness of its views, is not likely to be superseded; but in this collection of Lamb's letters we have Lamb portrayed by himself to almost the minutest detail; and whatever else the student of Lamb's life does or does not read, it will not be permissible to neglect the correspondence as arranged by Mr. Ainger, who has been able to make a number of important additions and whose abundant notes are of the utmost value.

And what a rich and wonderful collection it is! Here we have Lamb the incomparable jester; Lamb the devoted son and the more than devoted brother; Lamb the firmest and truest of friends; Lamb with the warm heart and ready hand; Lamb the keen and wholesome satirist; Lamb the sure and safe critic; Lamb the man of "ethical good taste." It is a lesson in life as well as a lesson in literature to read these letters that came, every one of them, from the inmost soul of the many-sided genius from whose bright imaginings and generous impulses they had their birth. When the letters begin Lamb is in his twenty-first year; they end within a few days of his death; but the tone of maturity runs through them all. From the first he is the trusted admirer of Coleridge and Southey, and his opinions, allowing for the pardonable exaggerations of friendship, impress us by their range and profundity. Lamb, if anybody, exemplifies Lessing's saying that whereas every critic is not a man of genius, every man of genius is born a critic. He knew by intuition what the trained reviewers of his day sought for by means of exact criteria, and sought for in vain.

The epistles to Coleridge are perhaps the most valuable of Lamb's letters, because in them he revealed most clearly his higher self. Always frank, always loyal, he spoke in them his full heart. We find him reminding his friend "of that humility which best becometh the Christian character;" urging him to "cultivate simplicity, for simplicity springs spontaneous from the heart;" insisting upon the filial charities; and in general contrasting with the glamour of metaphysics the serene safeguards of common sense.

But who, in a brief note, shall attempt to summarize what these two volumes contain? It is, perhaps, enough to say that not many collections of correspondence can vie with them in interest and value. Mr. Ainger has done the work so well that no future hand will be likely to supplant the fruits of his labor. Charles Lamb in all his imperfections and all his virtues lives and will continue to live in this book.

LAYARD'S EARLY ADVENTURES.*

SOME books of travel and adventure are interesting because of their relation to geographical discovery, political complications, or national development; others because simply of their intrinsic character as records of courage, determination, and picturesque or exciting experience. Sir Henry Layard's two volumes belong to the latter, to our mind the inferior class. The story, though now published for the first time, is nearly fifty years old. It was as far back as 1840, '41, and '42 that the author made the perilous journey and romantic residence in Syria and Babylonia and among the wild tribes of Persia, as here described. This was before the important excavations and discoveries at Nineveh with which Mr. Layard's name is most famously connected. At the outset of his expedition the author was but a young man of twenty-three. His youthfulness was a remarkable element in his exploits. That he should have ventured as he did, single-handed, inexperienced, with an almost empty pocket, and without weighty resources of any sort, into the midst of these then unknown and inhospitable regions, relying solely upon himself for success, and that he should have succeeded as he did, constitutes signal proofs of a character which for courage, prudence, energy, will, and endurance finds few equals in the annals of exploration.

Sir Henry Layard was born in Paris, schooled in Italy, studied law in London, and in connection with another young Englishman, Mr. E. L. Mitford, determined to proceed overland to Ceylon, in search of position and fortune there. The route of the two comrades was to be across Europe to Constantinople, across Asia Minor to Palestine, thence to Baghdad, and through Persia and Afghanistan to their destination. Such a scheme inflamed young Layard's imagination; visions of "Arabian nights" lured him on. As he now admits, it was "a vast and somewhat romantic and extravagant" plan, and it is not to be wondered at that circumstances defeated it. Providence had other work for the intrepid young Englishman to do. He never got to Ceylon, but found among the savage Arabs of Syria and the ruins of Mesopotamia ample employment for his adventurous tastes and archæological skill.

The volumes before us, two largely printed crown octavos of 490 and 511 pages each, describe his expedition after leaving Constantinople in July, 1834, up to the time of the beginning of his memorable excavations at Nineveh in 1845. These six years included wanderings and sojourns in desert and mountain, in loneliness or with only savage companionships, undergoing a series of exertions, hardships, and dangers such as have fallen to few men to encounter. Fifty years have made differences in the conditions of travel even in Asia Minor. Sir Henry Layard was a pioneer in a field which it is not even now easy to traverse. He early parted from Mr. Mitford, plunged resolutely into the wilderness alone, and fought his way from tribe to tribe with a degree of force, firmness, fearlessness, diplomacy, and discretion which evoke the reader's highest admiration. His encounters with Arabs, his exposures to robbers, his desertions by his servants, his discoveries of ruins, his scaling of mountain passes, his sufferings from hunger and thirst, his narrow escapes in sickness, his battles with wild beasts, his losses of equipments and stores, his adoption of native costumes and mastery of native languages, his receptions at Damascus and Baghdad, his pauses at the reputed tombs of Daniel and Ezra, and scores of other incidents, sometimes romantic, sometimes thrilling, make up a narrative which is unique in its way.

At the same time the interest of the work is retrospective. It belongs to the past, except as it stands related to a living man. Its function is that of a preface to a standard and accepted work, which has already itself become in a measure distanced by later achievements.

FOR THE RIGHT.*

THIS novel by Franzos stands in a place by itself and is entirely different from the average productions of contemporary fiction. By the grandeur of its theme, the simplicity of the manner in which that theme is treated, the dramatic power shown in the development of the story, and the mingled sympathy and self-restraint shown by the author in the depiction of the leading personage, *For the Right* is worthy to be ranked at once as a great novel and as a work of positive genius.

The action takes place in Galicia on the verge of the Carpathians, where in a little mountain hamlet dwells Taras Barabola. When the story opens he is a young, gentle, fair-haired peasant, who has come up from

* The Letters of Charles Lamb, Newly Arranged with Additions. Edited by Alfred Ainger. Two vols. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $3.00.

* Early Adventures in Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia. By Sir Henry Layard. 2 vols. With Maps and Illustrations. Longmans, Green & Co. $7.50.

* For the Right. By Karl Emil Franzos. Given in English by Julie Sutter. With a Preface by George MacDonald, LL.D. Harper & Bros. $1.00.

the plains to cast in his lot with the warlike Huzuls. Never was the influence of a noble, straightforward nature upon harsh and forbidding surroundings more strongly described. The men of Zulawce are wild and lawless, they always go armed, and are ready at the slightest excuse to appeal to the arbitrament of sword or bullet. Taras refuses to carry arms or to adopt the mountain costume. He attends to his affairs and prospers. He introduces improvements in methods of agriculture and the care of cattle, and in time his advice on every subject is accepted as infallible. He is chosen as judge or headman of the village, and administers affairs with unvarying justice.

Of justice Taras has a lofty ideal. When the steward of the lord of Zulawce attempts petty exactions Taras yields or refuses to comply according to the law. The steward finally seizes the parish field and the people are for driving him out by force. Taras insists upon the adoption of legal measures, and his control of the people is such that he is able to maintain his views. Lawsuits follow, and in the end the steward by means of perjury is sustained. Taras appeals to the emperor. His appeal is refused. He forsakes wife and children and lands, and takes to the mountains, determined to enforce justice wherever a call is made upon him. He becomes known as Taras the avenger; his judgments are swift and terrible; and every one acknowledges the wisdom of his decisions.

But after a time many of his followers revolt because he will permit no pillaging. His ideal of justice is too lofty for them to comprehend. Then he makes mistakes in judgment and at length puts to death an innocent man, supposing him to be an abandoned criminal. He at once disperses his band, gives himself up, and is executed.

The moral of the tale is sufficiently evident. Taras is throughout a noble character; he exemplifies the noblest qualities and yet he is human. He realizes from the first the magnitude of the task imposed upon him by destiny, and long before the end comes he sees what the end is to be. Yet he is faithful to his ideal and is determined in all things to be himself. A character like this, finely and truly depicted, is an acquisition to be thankful for. There are few novels that will better repay a reading than *For the Right.*

THE MAKERS OF VENICE.*

"A LITTLE gallery of Venetians" is the phrase used by Mrs. Oliphant to characterize her new book, and it is a happily chosen one. But Venice is so much greater to most minds than any Venetian, and so overtops and absorbs all human figures, that to form such a gallery presents difficulties unfelt in its companion volume, *The Makers of Florence.* There, a few great forms stand ever prominently forth, the durable shapes and glory of the city. In Venice it is the city that we think of; we have to remind ourselves and tear our eyes away to distinguish its men.

This difficulty Mrs. Oliphant, with her accustomed grace and skill, has successfully overcome. Her book is a series of vivid portraits and of stories delightfully told. She begins with those of the great doge Orseolo, the builder of San Marco and the Ducal Palace, of his son Pietro, who cleared the seas of the Barbary corsairs and extended the rule of Venice along the coasts of Dalmatia, and his grandson Otto, the last of the family to rule, who died an exile in Constantinople, while the ships of repentant Venice, sent forth to search for him, whitened the seas, and his brother, the Bishop of Torcello, bore rule in his stead for one year, till the black-hung sails coming back told that all hope was over.

Following this beautiful and pathetic story come the stories of a long line of doges, and following them those of the great leaders and commanders who by land and sea extended the rule and upheld the sway of Venice — Carlo Zeno, Carmagnola, Dandolo, the blind admiral; Marco Polo, the great traveler, of whom Mrs. Oliphant tells us, "Not all the flood of light that has been poured since upon these unknown lands, not the progress of science or evolution, or any great development of the last six hundred years, has proved Messer Marco to have been less than trustworthy and true."

Next comes a delightful sequence of painters and another of men of letters.

The whole book will be found full of delight to all who know and love Venice, and as full of inspiration and instruction to those to whom the Queen of the Lagunes is but a dim bewildering dream, and a distant hope to be realized perhaps in some fortunate future. For if "See Rome and die" means much, to "See Venice and die" means as much or more to many minds — especially since the changes of the last ten years in the former capital.

*The Makers of Venice. By Mrs. Oliphant. Illustrated. Macmillan & Co. $3.00.

THE FIGHTING VERES.*

THIS is a thoroughly studied and carefully written monograph, in which history and biography unite to produce a vivid pictorial effect. The scene is the Low Countries — the land of fens, dykes, and windmills. The time is the closing part of the 16th century. The occasion is the religious struggle between the Spaniards and the Dutch. The incident is the aid rendered to their Protestant neighbors by the English. Queen Elizabeth is on the English throne. The sympathies of herself and her subjects are all aroused for the beleaguered Dutch, and the rally to their relief against the armies of Spain becomes a popular cause of the day. The "fighting Veres," Francis and Horace, were two well-born and brave young Englishmen, who volunteered to join the English army of succour, and won their spurs on the lowlands across the Channel.

Francis and Horace Vere, brothers, were grandsons of the fifteenth Earl of Oxford. Francis was born in 1560, Horace five years later. The lives of the two are separately treated in this volume, though lying against the same background; to Francis being devoted its first two thirds. There is an interesting chapter on the family and their times. These were the boy-mates of Francis's childhood:

> Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Philip Sidney, and Edmund Spenser were older by six or seven years. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Thomas Howard, and Sir John Harington were the same age. Lord Mountjoy and William Shakespeare were four years, James I and the Earl of Essex six years, younger.

A second chapter describes the picturesque geography of the Netherlands, and a third the organization of the Spanish and English armies of the time.

The assassination of William of Orange was the mainspring which set the English alliance in motion. Queen Elizabeth dispatched her army, with Dudley, Earl of Leicester, at its head, and Sir Philip Sidney in its ranks, and Francis Vere joined it on its way over in 1585.

Three hundred pages tell the story of Francis Vere's twenty years of service against Spain, chiefly in Holland, but also in expeditions against Cadiz and to the Azores. He first distinguished himself at Sluys, and in time rose to supreme command. He came to be considered Elizabeth's greatest general. Bergen op Zoom, Breda, Nieuport, and Ostend were among the scenes of his exploits.

Horace Vere followed his brother Francis, five years later, participated in the Dutch campaigns, and extended his service to the kindred wars in the Palatinate.

Together the lives of these two soldier brothers fill a large place in the military history of England for half a century. The period was important and their part in it conspicuous and illustrious. At first diligent pupils only in the art of war, they became, with moderate abilities, its masters, and more than one of the redoubtable Pilgrim Fathers were trained in their school. They were soldiers not for the love of war, but for the sake of the civil and religious liberty which war alone at that time could secure. "The story of their lives," says Mr. Markham, "covers the whole period of the war of independence. While others came and went, the Veres remained steadfastly at their posts, devoted their lives to the cause, and saw their work completed. Placing the sense of duty above all other motives, they were examples of that type of conscientious public servants which is met with most frequently among English-speaking people."

Mr. Markham is not the first special biog-

*Lives of Sir Francis Vere and of Sir Horace Vere. By Clements R. Markham. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.00.

rapher of these heroic and noble men, but his essay is an advance upon anything that has previously appeared, being founded upon an exhaustive consultation of reports and letters in the British State Paper Office, in the British Museum, and at Hatfield, where many materials of the Veres are stored. These documents included several hundred letters from the two, over two hundred from Sir Francis alone. The picture which Mr. Markham has wrought is definite and distinct, and the group of figures which form its central point of interest are strongly drawn. The unique landscape against which they stand, the intensely stirring action in which they played their part, and their own stalwart and honorable manhood, combine to make a deep impression on the reader's imagination. A welcome feature of the book is the pair of portraits and the group of seventeen maps of territory, fortified towns, and battle-fields, which latter are a great aid to the vivid realization of the story. Readers cannot be too grateful to an author and publisher who show such consideration for their interests. The index is an elaborate and thorough piece of work, and the whole appearance of the volume, which is a green-clothed octavo of upwards of 500 pages, is commendable according to the highest standards of the Riverside Press.

MR. HARE'S BOOKS OF PARIS.

ONLY those who have made the attempt to study and understand a great European capital, with no distinct preparation for the work and only a curt or defective guide-book of the ordinary sort for explanation, can properly estimate the helpful work done for travelers by Mr. Hare in his series of "walks" through interesting cities. He brings to his task not only a close, personal acquaintance with the places described, but also a mass of reading, scholarship, and literary allusion, such as only a book-lover, antiquary, and connoisseur in art combined could have at command. To go with him about a city, as in *Walks in Paris*,[1] is like being suddenly endowed with a sixth sense.

To a new comer Paris is one of the most unintelligible of places. The modern so overlays and hides the ancient as to cause continual perplexity. The old readings, so to speak, have been encrusted over with new inscriptions, when not absolutely obliterated by the waves of successive revolution. At every turn explanation is requisite, and this Mr. Hare supplies. No one in future need puzzle over mysterious absences and still more mysterious presences. To the stranger this is aid invaluable, but even those who know Paris pretty well in the superficial sense will do wisely to study it afresh with the help of this new guide, so easily come by, so clear in every explanation and detail, and so delightfully suggestive.

In *Days Near Paris*[2] Mr. Hare extends his descriptions over the wide tract of country which encircles Paris within the limits of a long day's excursion by carriage or rail, every rood of which is, in one sense or another, historic ground. Beginning with Versailles — about which he finds much to say that is fresh and entertaining — he goes on to Malmaison, St. Germains, Marly le Roi, St. Cloud, St. Denis, St. Cyr, Chantilly, Compiegne, where Jeanne d'Arc made her last sally and fell into the hands of her enemies, Port Royal, with its noble and tragical memories, and a score of others. Every page is full of interest and unexpected bits of quaint local detail, like this of the chateau of the de la Rochefoucauld family at Brunoy, which will be new to most readers:

> At the death of his father, he (the Marquis) wished everything about him, things as well as people, to be in mourning. His domestics had to dress in black serge; every inhabitant received six ells of the same stuff, and his father's statues were draped with it; an immense piece of crape enveloped the chateau. The trees bore weepers; the fountains and cascades were filled with black water, *floods of ink were thrown into the river and canal*; the church was painted black; the cows, the sheep, and the hens were dyed black.

[1] Walks in Paris. Augustus J. C. Hare. Geo. Routledge & Sons. $2.50.

[2] Days Near Paris. Augustus J. C. Hare. Do., do. $2.50.

SERMONS.

Sermons by H. P. Liddon, Canon of St. Paul's. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.00.] Fifteen sermons by Canon Liddon are reprinted in this small quarto in the apparently borrowed plates of some English serial publication. The great preacher of St. Paul's is now approaching his 60th year. Judging from current pictures of him he looks older. In appearance he belongs to the ascetic type of English clergymen. Ecclesiastically a High Churchman, by endowment distinctively intellectual, a scholar, inclining to an austere spirituality, yet fervent, tender, and persuasive, he has most of the elements of the highest order of eloquence. Few English preachers equal him in intellectual power. His sermons are remarkable as sermons; most thoroughly studied; composed of materials carefully collected and assimilated; written in a lofty, dignified, and chastened style, with great elaboration and amplification. They are almost invariably scriptural in topic and treatment. Dr. Liddon is emphatically a biblical preacher. His rhetorical effects are impressive, but in a sober and otherwise different way from Canon Farrar's. A churchman but not a sectary, Dr. Liddon's discourses will reward the reading of every thinking Christian whose emotions and will are most efficiently to be reached through his reasoning faculties.

The Risen Christ the King of Men. By James Baldwin Brown. [Thomas Whittaker. $2.00.] The late Baldwin Brown was another English preacher, but a Nonconformist, worthy to be mentioned with the ablest men who fill the pulpit in the mother country. The sixteen sermons presented in this handsome library volume form a connected treatise on the Resurrection of our Lord in some of its spiritual results, the design and publication of which were projected by the author before his death. Their object is to expound the fact of the Resurrection as having a logical place in the scheme of human history, and to show its relations to the development of the race into the new humanity. The discourses evince great theological learning, vigorous reasoning, a philosophical temper, and a slight controversial, or perhaps we ought to say apologetic, intent; and while fully on a level with Canon Liddon's in intellectual grasp and power, are less deeply spiritual than his, and not so penetrating in their address to the conscience and the emotions. Their illustrative element is largely historical; they are less biblical than scientific; there is more of the wisdom of this world in them, and less of the mind of the Spirit; they have pungency rather than fragrance.

Sermons Preached in St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, by John Cook, D.D., LL.D. [Montreal: Dawson Bros.] Twenty-seven ordinary parochial sermons make up this volume, which is inscribed by its author to his hearers, past or present, as a memorial of his ministry of nearly fifty years. We cannot better describe Dr. Cook's preaching than by saying that it is religious, which not all preaching is. We should not speak particularly of the intellectual power of these sermons, or of their rhetorical gifts, or of their logical force, or pictorial quality; but rather of their plain, honest, affectionate handling of "orthodox" truth in a way to reach average minds.

Five Discourses on Future Punishment. By Cameron Mann. [Thomas Whittaker. 75c.] Mr. Mann is the rector of an Episcopal church in Kansas City. His five sermons, after unfolding the general subject, review in succession the four alternative theories with regard to the future state of those who die impenitent, known respectively as Restoration, Probation, Eternal Punishment, and Annihilation; and while admitting the danger and needlessness of dogmatizing upon either one, incline in favor of the latter.

Turning Points of Thought and Conduct. By James Morris Whiton. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.00.] The author's note to this collection of twelve sermons takes it for granted that everybody will know where "Carrs Lane Chapel" is and who Dr. R. W. Dale is. But how few will! We shall therefore have to explain that Dr. Dale is a distinguished English Nonconformist minister, and Carrs Lane Chapel his place of preaching, in Birmingham, we believe. It was during Dr. Dale's visit to Australia last year that Dr. Whiton, who is an American Congregational clergyman, preached these sermons. Dr. Whiton can be practical, very so, as in the eighth sermon of the series, on the commandment "Thou shalt not steal;" he can also be ingenious, as in the first, on "Preparation;" but he is usually theological, always intellectual, and cool and scholarly rather than fervent and impassioned. He is a preacher to the mind rather than to the heart.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

What is the Bible? By George T. Ladd. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.] If any one wants an antidote to such views of the Christian Scriptures as those presented by M. Renan, for example, in his late work on the *History of*

Israel, he may find it in this admirable statement by Professor Ladd of Yale, who, while holding the essentials of faith, has a reasonable mind, and keeps step with the progress of modern thought. In these 500 pages, intensely interesting to every person of religious sensibilities, he answers the question proposed in his title, speaking from the standpoint not of the old learning but of the new, and accepting with entire cordiality the modifications which modern criticism has made in former theories of the history, quality, and character of the Bible. A larger and more scientific exposition of the same subject was offered by Dr. Ladd five years since in his *Doctrine of Sacred Scripture;* the present work being a reduction and popularization of that. Not destructive, but constructive; not a bundle of negations, but positive and assertive; rational in a true sense, but firmly Christocentric — Dr. Ladd is a rod and staff for those whom hearsay respecting the "new criticism" has made to stumble. The authorship of the biblical books, the formation of the canon, the difficulties proposed by scientific facts, miracles and the like, questions of text, inspiration, and authority, all are treated with a gravity and confidence, a dignity and reverence, comporting with the subject, just and candid towards its perplexities, and honorable to the author. The common people may read this book gladly, and be assured at the same time that they are being instructed by it. The book is full of light, and light is the abode of truth, and to know the truth is peace of mind.

The Bible Doctrine of Inspiration Explained and Vindicated. By Basil Manly, D.D., LL.D. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.] Dr. Manly, who is professor in a Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., is a theologian of the old and not the new school. He could not follow Professor Ladd in his frank and fearless adjustment of belief to the new conditions of thought. The Bible of the past must be with him the Bible of the future. He believes it to be a truthful book, and therefore an authoritative book, and therefore accepts its testimony in its own behalf, and on this testimony accepts the doctrine of its inspiration, not a verbal but a plenary inspiration. That this is reasoning in a circle — begging the question — Dr. Manly denies. Despite his conservatism he is by no means a narrow-minded man, but presents opinions thoughtfully formed after an examination of all sides, without dogmatism, prejudice, or heat, and with clearness and fairness. The treatise, while limited in its scope and simple in its spirit, is a good and strong statement of the orthodox argument for inspiration.

The Book of Genesis. By Marcus Dods, D.D. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.] Dr. Dods and Dr. Manly are men of much the same theological temper; but Dr. Dods's purpose is not polemic. Neither are his thirty-one chapters sermons, or critiques, or textual essays. We should call them a series of ethical cartoons, sketched with breadth and freedom, accepting the narratives in Genesis as substantial verities, not stopping to discuss, argue, or split hairs, but proceeding to utilize, discerning points in what may be legends; recognizing the room for differences of opinion, but digging down to the spiritual subsoil under the disputed surface, and finding plenty of edifying occupation in the history, poetry, biography, politics, romance, and theology which enter into the first of the books of the Bible. Whether Moses did or did not write Genesis, whether there be two or more documents running through it, is not Dr. Dods's business.

The Gospel of St. John. An Exposition. By Rev. Thomas Whitelaw. [E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00.] Except that it does not print the text of the gospel which it expounds, this commentary is a sort of minimized Lange, which it resembles in its critical furniture and its homiletic sections. Dr. Whitelaw, to whose national and theological whereabouts the book furnishes no outward clue, accepts the Johannean authorship of the Fourth Gospel, and argues for it in a long and learned introduction, which is a fresh and forcible piece of writing on its side. The text, for which the reader must turn to his New Testament in Greek or English, is then treated by sections, with an exposition and an homiletical improvement for each. The notes are copious, and more than practical, introducing no small amount of textual information. The constant references to other commentators are useful for comparison, and the whole book is scholarly, compact, and instructive; not too simple a tool for students of the Greek, and yet not too complicated for unprofessional hands.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Judaism on the Social Question. By Rabbi H. Berkowitz. [John B. Alden. 75c.] Rabbi Berkowitz has an excellent subject, and one which has not suffered from frequent handling. He gives much valuable information concerning the social legislation of the Old Testament, and the relation of the Jewish people to modern commerce and to socialistic movements. The extremely valuable services of the Jews of the Middle Ages in the development of civilization he has not rated too high. The Jews are naturally socialists in the best sense of the word, if they are true to the highest teachings of the Old Testament. It is not strange that Lasalle and Marx should both have belonged to this stock. Rabbi Berkowitz himself occupies a conservative position, and gives far more space to criticism than to construction. His lectures would be greatly improved by the excision of most of the too abundant rhetoric.

Large Fortunes, or Christianity and the Labor Problem. By Charles Richardson. [J. B. Lippincott Co. 75c.] Mr. Richardson points out the familiar antagonism of Christianity to the money-getting spirit; but we fail to find any new remedies, or particularly forcible arguments, in his essay. We can see nothing dangerous in large fortunes if they belong to a George Peabody or an Amos Lawrence.

Property in Land. By Henry Winn. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25c.] This is a trenchant argument against the theories of the right to ownership in land held by Herbert Spencer and Henry George. Mr. Spencer's position that the earth belongs to all mankind is set down as of slight practical consequence until all the cultivable land has been taken up, which is far from being the case yet. Henry George is treated more in detail and with very apparent ability. The literature called out by *Progress and Poverty* bids fair still to increase, and in it Mr. Winn's argument well deserves consideration.

MINOR NOTICES.

Principles and Practice of Morality. By E. G. Robinson, D.D. [Silver, Rogers & Co. $1.50.] President Robinson of Brown University is a moderate intuitionalist in his ethical theory. He holds with Prof. Calderwood that the final reason of morality is found "in the immutable moral nature of the supreme personal Being, who is the original and archetype of all human beings." The theological cast of his system is further visible in his asserting a place next to the individual conscience, and before general experience, for the teachings of the New Testament. The manual has the great merits of clearness and comprehensiveness, and is excellently adapted for use in higher institutions of learning.

Deutsches Lesebuch. Von Carla und Helene Wenckebach. [Carl Schoenhof.] This German reader, constructed on an unusual plan, is intended especially for those who take up the study of German after childhood has passed. It contains a full treatment of the pronunciation as given at Wellesley College, easy selections from lighter literature, and, in the third part, selections designed to instruct the reader in German mythology, history, and philology. The discussion of Grimm's law is full, and it is made to aid the learner's comprehension of German and English in a high degree. Philological tables, specimens of German dialects, and maps of speech-extension in 1300 and today, complete a reading book of singular attractiveness to an earnest student.

Pilgrims and Puritans. The Story of the Planting of Plymouth and Boston. By N. Moore. [Ginn & Co. 85c.] Equipped with eighteen maps and illustrations, and supplemented by thirty-five pages of explanatory notes, this little volume is meant to make clear to the understanding of young readers the story of the settlement of Plymouth as "told by Bradford and Winslow, and that of Boston, found in Winthrop's journal." Prefatory to the Pilgrim story come brief chapters explaining the situation in England between the Separatists and James I, and between Charles and the Puritans, and a summary of the Indian tribes of Massachusetts, with an account of their mode of living. The matter is fairly proportioned, and the conditions are perhaps made as clear as practicable in a space so limited. The chapters on Blackstone and Winthrop have a freshness and picturesqueness which will tempt the class for whom the volume is intended to investigate for themselves, and learn more about that eventful period in our history.

For a full review of Mr. Laurence Hutton's *Literary Landmarks of London*, first published in 1885, see our Vol. XVI, pp. 151–2. It is a thoroughly studied and carefully compiled directory to those streets, buildings, and localities of the English metropolis which are intimately associated with famous English authors. The value of the book to strangers and visitors is particular, because of the rapidity with which the London of the past is undergoing effacement. A fourth revised, enlarged, and compacted edition of this entertaining handbook is now ready in neat guide-book dress; though the table of contents which we called for three years ago has not been added. [Ticknor & Co. 75c.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, APRIL 28, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

[Original Poetry.]

To A. Lang.

ON A FLY-LEAF OF "HALLO, MY FANCY!"

Respected and beloved Sir: —
No longer, now, may we defer
The pleasurable task of writing;
And only hope *you'll* not demur.

These many years a trusty band,
Sworn to your service and command,
Unknown to you have been inditing
Verses that imitate your hand;

Have learned that in the Muses' school
Their merriest Andrew is no fool;
But saves his surplus breath for keeping
His literary porridge cool.

Master! we humbly bow before
The matchless skill that doth abhor
Long lays that send the reader sleeping:
Ours are not long — pray run them o'er.

CHARLES HENRY LUDERS.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

[Matthew Arnold, who died suddenly at Liverpool, Sunday, April 15, whither he had gone to meet his married daughter coming from America, was the eldest son of the late Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby. He was born at Laleham, near Staines, December 22, 1822, and had therefore reached his 66th year. He was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford, graduated with honors in 1844, was elected Fellow of Oriel in 1845, was private secretary to the late Lord Lansdowne from 1847 to 1851, when he married, and received appointment as one of the Lay Inspectors of Public Schools. This position he held nearly or quite until his death. Mr. Arnold's public literary work began in 1847 with an obscure book of poems entitled *The Strayed Reveller*. This was followed at intervals of a few years by other volumes of poetry, all of which were collected in one edition in 1869. From 1857 to 1867 he held the chair of Professor of Poetry at Oxford. His first prose book, *Essays in Criticism*, appeared in 1865. Other important works from his pen are *Schools and Universities on the Continent* (1868), *Culture and Anarchy* (1869), *St. Paul and Protestantism* (1870), *Literature and Dogma* (1873), *God and the Bible* (1875), *Last Essays on Church and Religion* (1877), *Mixed Essays* (1879), and *Irish Essays* (1882). Mr. Arnold was also a frequent contributor to the English reviews, had visited America, and had written freely if not accurately on our national character and life. Almost his last public service was his paper on Milton, read at the unveiling of the memorial window in St. Margaret's, Westminster, in February. In some respects he was as much a variation from his noted father as his father was from the Church of England. Few men of the century have thought their own way more independently to a unique position.]

MATTHEW ARNOLD, dead at the age of sixty-five, leaves behind him a memory and an influence in many ways the most suggestive of his generation. He was a man of light and leading, one of the rare intelligences, and the chief representative of the critical spirit of his time, a man of culture, a sincere man, and a man of ideas. He, above and beyond all of his contemporaries, brought to criticism the creative touch; he exemplified a manner and a method; if he destroyed, it was only that he might get to the foundations and build again. The books, the men, and the measures he discussed were never to him blank abstractions. He recognized the vital element in literature, in politics, in religion, and the secret of his power lay in his ability to simplify, to reduce the problem to its lowest terms, to convince by masterly reiteration of plain, unquestioned truths.

The combination of traits that made up Mr. Arnold's character is unusual. Learning and the desire for simplicity are not ordinarily attributes of one and the same mind; but Matthew Arnold had both. He had the Saxon common sense and the Gallic grace and charm. Knowledge never obscured his insight to fundamental principles or choked his utterance. He had an incomparable assimilative faculty. His aim was to know the best and to make it prevail; and brushing away the rubbish of tradition, piercing the stiff mould of form, he had the art of going at once to the heart of things, of bringing out the underlying idea. He did not always win converts, and many of his opinions are long to be debated, but he has infallibly illuminated the subject at issue, broadened the range of vision, and suggested the essential points that must be considered before a final decision is reached.

The quality of suggestiveness was, indeed, his chief merit. He did not bring to those who heard him a series of solutions warranted to cure the evils he unveiled; he was not strenuous for the adoption of special measures. He had no coherent following; he framed no definite doctrine; he was not ambitious to found a party or a sect. He remained within the established conditions of human action and human thought and there fought his battles. He was a free lance, and he turned his weapon wherever he found a foe deemed worthy of his steel. Thus he revealed and elucidated; he set his view in contrast with the view he wished to overthrow — he was never peremptory, never absolute. The sweet reasonableness he praised so much was generally his great charm. The sharpest barbs of his satire were shot with a genial hand. He never transgressed the rules of the game. He was always courteous and often generous. The assaults of his adversaries were the inspiration of his happiest efforts. For the controversialist his temper was wellnigh perfect.

To the English nation and to all who are of English blood Mr. Arnold was a revealer of racial faults and racial virtues. It is impossible for any sane person who knows England and who knows America to read his exposition of the English character and say that it is in the main untrue. In some details, no doubt, he judged harshly and perhaps not always with due forethought; his primary motive, that of protesting against the materializing tendency of the Anglo-Saxon civilization, may perhaps have led him into occasional exaggeration, but it never failed to accomplish the end he had in view.

What were the principles he sought to promulgate? Literary criticism he at once divested of alien practical considerations when he defined it as "a disinterested endeavor to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world," and further declared its purpose "to see the object as in itself it really is." His theory of poetry adhering to classic models led him to produce poems noteworthy for strength, stateliness, and self-restraint. If his most successful productions in verse are in defiance of his rule of objectivity, they are, nevertheless, undeniably harmonious and effective. In religion he contended for the natural truth of Christianity, which he characterized as "a temper and a behavior," and he declared the paramount virtue of religion to be "that it has lighted up morality." In politics he urged democracy as the only possible method consistent with the human instinct toward expansion, and he regarded democracy as not incompatible with culture, morality, and religion. When statesmen wrangled and factions made war upon one another he offered as a remedy for existing discontent the assertion of the Psalmist that "the gentle shall possess the earth." In all things he displayed the qualities he prized most highly — "the qualities of flexibility, perceptiveness, and judgment."

A man like this — with clear views, with wide and varied learning, with incomparable ability in argument, with a style of singular grace and virility, and with the ethical sense predominant — must remain to posterity an object of peculiar interest, and his works the theme of careful study. He stands for culture, for lucidity, for conduct, for faith in the immutable laws of existence. We shall not go to him for consolation or for fervor, but in some at least of the mists of doubt and uncertainty with which we are and are long to be surrounded, his voice — strong, persuasive, sympathetic, encouraging — will not fail to reëcho in our hearts. Some things which are precious to very many of us he did not see, but he knows more than any of us now, and his mistakes, if mistakes they were, are corrected in the Eternal Light. If there be, in his sense of the words or any other, "a Power not ourselves that makes for righteousness," he is in its presence at last, and his discontents are forever satisfied.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Copyright.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

May I invite your readers once more to appeal to members of Congress, either by letter or word of mouth, to remove a stain from our honor as a nation and from innumerable households by passing Senate bill 554 and House bill 8,672, popularly known as the Chace copyright bill? This bill, introduced in both branches of Congress on March 19, 1888, is in some danger of being set aside by the great tariff debate, the appropriation bills, and the so-called political talk, this latter being a curious attempt at cato[r] of

ing votes in the country by outwitting and prodding your opponent in Washington. The Chace bill, framed by Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island — a stainless man of affairs — should pass, because it will enable the American people to buy honest books in the place of stolen literature; it will improve the lot of the American author; and it will Americanize our literature, which, at present, is dealing altogether too much in princesses, dukes, social classes, and other un-American ideas. The Chace bill, if passed, will benefit the country materially as well as intellectually and morally. The bill is likely to fail unless members of Congress find that the country demands its immediate passage. American interests are at stake; let all Americans do their duty. Persons in doubt on the subject may address the undersigned, who will answer questions to the best of his ability.

C. W. ERNST.

298 Commonwealth Ave., Boston,
April 14, 1888.

A FORTNIGHT OF PARIS LITERARY LIFE.

BETWEEN the Boulanger fever, the retiring ministry and its complications, the cloud which shadows Germany and bodes storm for all Europe, and the extraordinary pranks of the weather, it is difficult to follow the course of Paris literary life or to be sure even, in the whirl, that it still exists. When the boulevards swarm with a people ready on slightest provocation for an outburst of some sort, its nature or purpose being quite immaterial so long as there is room for cries for or against somebody, one is apt to forget that, quite apart from all this, a life is going on, unmoved by outside stir, its steady course marking the real pulse of the nation. It is this life which is the preservative quality in the effervescent draught demanded by the average Parisian, and which gives the only sense of stability and security to the watcher of the day's doings in this most mercurial, most charming and most capricious city. And so, governments may fall; Boulanger come and go as he will, but the real story is for the quiet book-makers, who from their watch-towers note the signs of the times and report them as material for future searchers into the philosophy of history.

Literary Paris has perhaps a shorter story than usual for the last fortnight, yet has found it sufficient for infinite discussion, the latest quarrel in the "Société des Gens de Lettres" having afforded the fullest opportunity for impassioned partisanship. Professional association between writers of any order whatever is usually hedged about with peculiar difficulties, and the *Société* appears to have arranged its code of action in such fashion as to insure the utmost complication. The candidate for admission and his voters for or against are in an equally embarrassing position, since every detail of objection must be made known publicly, and voting is but a phase of a full-armed tilt for or against the candidate, who, whether he succeeds or fails, must henceforth regard a portion of his associates as enemies. Nothing more destructive to union or any possibility of good fellowship could well be imagined, but the system appears to be dear to the Parisian mind, conservative to a degree in everything outside of politics.

The present agitation concerns a young author who can show four volumes to his credit, two being the demand of the *Société*, but who published the first two in Belgium. Brilliantly written, one at least is the most virulent of protests against the duties owed to the state by every patriotic citizen, and at any other epoch would have been entirely proscribed. But this fact does not lessen the obligation of the committee to accept them and their author, whose extraordinary power will one day force recognition even from the owls of the Académie; and so the battle rages, and who will win remains yet undecided.

In the meantime the new edition of the work of Count Agénor de Gasparin on *Tables Tournantes*, just issued by Michel Levy, has stirred the discussion of a puzzle which appears to have lost none of its interest with time. The book is a most impartial and most careful study of the phenomena involved, and is supplemented by an examination of the question by one of the most noted of European physicians, M. Thury, professor at the University of Geneva, who writes judicially and dispassionately of a subject which has received far more serious consideration in France than America has ever chosen to bestow upon it.

Naturally the discussion passes from this to one much nearer the French heart, which gives to its favorite actors a devotion even passionate in its intensity. Thus *Le Critique* of Jules Lemaître, *Impressions de Theatre, 1re série*, the original form of which has been followed from week to week with a keenness of interest born of the fact that the author is not only a critic before whom actors quail, but a man of the keenest and most delicate intelligence. He is an incessant doubter, like most of his school; he loves paradoxes, and uses them and all other weapons of his craft with absolute fearlessness. Steeped in the philosophy of Hegel, his delight is in reconciling irreconcilable ideas. He is of no party. He shares no prejudices, but holds himself like a true philosopher, who has chosen the theater for his specialty because he regards it as in some sort a microcosm. It is the human soul and its workings that is his first interest, and he believes that the stage gives him deeper knowledge of this mystery than any other source. Believing in nothing absolutely, he therefore denies nothing, and being benevolent and large in his view of society, shares in degree every varying faith its members may hold. He regards criticism as a species of romance, and while remembering to employ his sting on occasion, prefers rather to offer the honey which he gleans industriously. The volume holds unending suggestiveness, quite aside from its critical element, and demonstrates again the saying of the old Cuvillier-Fleury, himself a critic of long standing: "Criticism embraces every phase of human knowledge, and the true critic is by turns orator, philosopher, poet, and historian."

Two volumes, one of *Sonnets* and one of *Pantoums*, the former by Popelin and the latter by Christian Cherfils, deserve a word, since both strike a truer note than most of what is known as the poetry of the day, while the difficulty of the *pantoums* is so skillfully overcome that one feels no consciousness of the labor involved in these constructions, which, though poetical, are certainly not poetry. There are other volumes of verse — a flood of novels and novelettes, a new translation of Rob Roy with illustrations, a new classical dictionary, and among biographical and historical studies, one by G. Schelle on *Du Pont de Nemours et l'Ecole physiocratique*, a book so important that it deserves separate notice at much greater length than the present space admits.

Of equal importance is an elaborate volume just issued by Firmin-Didot, *Fortis Etruria, origines étrusques du Droit romain*, par C. Charles Casati. It also is a new edition, made necessary by new discoveries. Etruscan antiquity is but little known, and this work is a revelation, so many things having passed under the name of Roman which are really Etruscan. Before entering upon judicial questions the author, whose reputation as lawyer is no less firmly established than that of laborious and thoughtful student in this almost unknown field, gives a study of Etruscan antiquity as a whole, treating of public and family law, and demonstrating clearly that to Etruria we owe the first formal application of family names and the origin of the Roman people.

For the world of reviews and reviewers, which means the latest and freshest word on all topics that enter the mind of man, there is also no room except to say that the American reader will find that keeping pace with them means that he is also abreast of the best thought of the time, and that a single article is often the heart and substance of an entire volume.

HELEN CAMPBELL.

April 3, 1888.

PERIODICALS.

Harper's for May opens with an article on London as a literary center, by R. R. Bowker, who finds something agreeable to say on a subject that is somewhat worn. The accompanying portraits afford an opportunity for studying the physiognomies of upwards of thirty authors, from Martin Farquhar Tupper to W. H. Mallock. A portrait of Kinglake, engraved by Kruell, makes a striking frontispiece. Mr. Bridgman continues his fascinating pictures of Algiers. Mr. Warner glorifies Chicago in a way to delight the Chicagoans, who are, he says, becoming more modest and developing literary and artistic tastes to a noteworthy degree. A companion article on Denver, by Edward Roberts, is written in the same key of discriminating laudation. The Russian penal system gets ample attention in an illustrated paper on convict labor in the Siberian salt mines, by Dr. Henry Landell, who believes that the accounts of horrible abuses have been greatly exaggerated; and in a review of Russian legal administration, by Albert F. Heard, who finds a good deal to say in favor of the Russian code, while deprecating the present state of siege imposed by the imperial ukase of 1881. There are two or three short stories in this number. Mr. Howells, in the "Editor's Study," praises Galdós's *Leon Roch* and extols two Western poets.

The May *Scribner's* fittingly observes the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pope with a biographico-critical paper by Austin Dobson, and a witty tribute to Pope's genius by the same writer. Mr. Dobson discovers much to praise in Pope's verse, and sets his face boldly against the prevailing tone of disparagement. The article is illustrated, and there is as frontispiece Smith's engraving of Kneller's portrait.

W. P. Northrup describes in a spirited way a cruise with a New York pilot boat. Charles E. Munroes writes of modern explosives, some of whose effects are shown in a series of illustrations. Prof. James Baldwin argues the claims of the Mississippi valley to be the center of the republic in point of intellectual activity as well as in population and commercial prowess. A bright article on salmon fishing on the Restigouche is illustrated by A. B. Frost. Mr. Stimson's "First Harvests" touches on deeper themes, but fails somehow to take a vital hold of anything. Mr. Stevenson is happy and epigrammatic in discussing gentlemen.

The May *Atlantic* has an air of solidity with its articles on the cavalier, the American Philosophical Society, Cicero in the Senate, reform in the celebration of marriage, and the Emperor William. However, lighter material is not wanting, and the number as a whole is remarkably well balanced. Claverhouse is the cavalier of whom Agnes Repplier writes, and her paper is a somewhat labored apology. Miss Preston makes a pleasant summary of Cicero's letters up to the period of his banishment. Mr. Cook pleads for a more stringent law to govern marriage celebration, which as now conducted he regards as a disgrace to a civilized community and a constant menace to society. Prof. Herbert Tuttle draws a picturesque portrait of Emperor William as an exponent of belief in the divine right of kings. Mr. James brings his story of "The Aspern Papers" to an end in a most irritating fashion. There is a good short tale in negro dialect, "Po' Sandy," by Charles W. Chesnutt. Ruskin's early years are disparagingly reviewed; and Charles Brockden Brown is declared to be "without note" as a romancer "save for the accident of coming first and being a Philadelphian."

The *American Magazine* aims at variety of interest and a wide range of topics, and usually attains the end in view without too great a sacrifice of literary quality. The April number has no less than ten articles of a descriptive or critical nature, and five short stories or installments of fiction, besides contributions in verse and the seven regular editorial departments. Charles Burr Todd writes of the decay of rural New England, and finds the remedy with the thrifty, hard-working foreigner. Mr. Todd enumerates seven rural townships of Connecticut which show a net loss in population of 2,225 in the fifty years between 1830 and 1880. Charlotte Adams tells about some of the belles of old Philadelphia in a first paper on that subject, and with the text are engravings after fine old portraits. Z. L. White discovers a typical Bostonian in the book-loving, unconventional William Blackstone, the "first owner." Dr. Hutchinson's health suggestions are always valuable.

Lippincott's, which now cultivates the unusual, is for May a "no-name number," being made up of contributions by anonymous, but of course distinguished, authors. There is nothing especially noteworthy in the table of contents excepting a poem, "The House of Hate," which is far above the average of magazine verse, and a short story, "Mr. Sonnenschein's Inheritance," which is a capital character study.

— Plans and a model were on exhibition in Boston last week for the new Public Library building, which is to stand on Copley Square on the Back Bay, near Trinity Church. The structure is elaborate and beautiful, and has shelf-room for 2,000,000 volumes.

MINOR NOTICES.

Gouverneur Morris.

Gouverneur Morris. By Theodore Roosevelt. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

Mr. Roosevelt's biography of Benton was an able contribution to the American Statesmen series, and it had rather more weight than the present life of Morris, which is disfigured by too much pertness. But its subject was, as Mr. Roosevelt says, the most brilliant man among the founders of the Constitution, and has suffered most from his biographers. His grateful shade should not forget to thank Mr. Roosevelt for the entertaining and eulogistic volume which makes amends for all past sorrows. To the student of general history Gouverneur Morris is best known as the ablest foreign observer in France during the earlier years of the Revolution, but in our own Revolution he had before been efficient and prominent; he had much to do with the formation of our Constitution, of which he made the final draft: he was the founder of the national coinage and the originator of the plan of the Erie Canal, and his observations on American politics were not less keen than those made in Paris. His worth has been too little known by the world at large, to whom he is now persuasively described.

British Biography.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XII. Conder — Craigie. Vol. XIII. Craik — Damer. [Macmillan & Co. Each, $3.75.]

These two new volumes of Mr. Leslie Stephen's exhaustive and admirable *Dictionary of National* [British] *Biography* came to us together. The thirteen volumes so far issued just reach, it will be seen, the letter D. The plan of the work is all-inclusive, and its method most thorough. The biographies are furnished by a large staff of contributors, comprising many of the best known English scholars and literarians, and it is evident that no pains are spared to make the treatment of subjects accurate and thorough. Some obscure lives are compressed within paragraphs of a few lines; others occupy many pages. Living persons are not included. This is not merely a dictionary of personages; it includes all people of the British past whose names and works have entered at all into history. Its bibliographical element is noticeable and important. The most conspicuous article in the two volumes now under examination is that on Oliver Cromwell by Mr. James Gairdner, an authority of the highest rank. Articles of subordinate rank are those on Capt. Cook the navigator, John Singleton Copley the painter, Cornwallis the soldier, Coverdale the translator of the Bible, John W. Croker the biographer, Cruikshank the caricaturist, and Congreve the dramatist. Bishop Cosin of Durham and Archbishop Cranmer are the interesting ecclesiastical figures; Cowley, Cowper, Crabbe, and Crashaw, the poetical; and the Cooks and the Cookes, the Coopers and the Coltons, the Cunninghams, Daltons, and Dalrymples, are the leading groups of families. Typographically this *Dictionary* is of almost supreme excellence.

Since the foregoing was put in type Vol. XIV of this *Dictionary* has been received from the publishers. It carries the entries along from "Damon" to "D'Eyncourt." Among the contributors are Prof. Blaikie, Mr. A. H. Bullen, Mr. Rhys Davids, Mr. Louis Fagan, and Canon Dixon. The long and valuable notice of Darwin is by Francis Darwin; Mr. Leslie Stephen writes the equally notable articles on De Foe and De Quincey, Mr. S. L. Lee of Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, at great length, and the Davises and Davieses, the Days and Deanes, come in for numerous and honorable mention.

Nasby's Writings.

The Struggles (Social, Financial, and Political) of Petroleum V. Nasby. Illus. by Nast. [Lee & Shepard.]
Swingin' Round the Cirkle. By Petroleum V. Nasby. [Do., do. Paper. 50c.]
Ekkoes from Kentucky. Do., do.
Abou Ben Adhem. Do., do.
A Paper City. Do., do.
Hannah Jane. A Poem. Do., do. $1.50.

None of these is a new book; all are old called forth in new impressions by the recent death of their author, Mr. D. R. Locke, who made his reputation twenty years ago, in the Reconstruction period, by a professed championship of the Democracy in dialect. Nasby's letters, which are the staple of the first three books in the list, undoubtedly played a part in shaping popular feeling at the time. They were clever in a certain way, and "took" with certain minds. But their ministry is ended, and their only present interest is that of historical literature, a relic of days and agitations and excitements forever passed away. In *Abou Ben Adhem* and *A Paper City* the dialect is dropped, and fiction is substituted for politics, but satire is still the author's weapon. Abou Ben Adhem is a Persian sage who takes up his abode in New Jersey, and becomes a fount of wisdom on social and moral topics. The *Paper City* is the fruit of a Western real estate speculation, and might easily be adapted just now to the "booms" in Southern California. There are laughable things in both of these books, but as a whole they grow tedious, and leave in the mind the feeling that Nasby was best as Nasby in his war letters. *Hannah Jane* is a domestic poem of the homely order, in the Will Carleton vein, tender, and in its way touching — a husband's tribute to his deserving wife. Nasby will be pleasantly remembered among the humorists of a former generation, the pioneer of a considerable present procession, but his place is hardly a permanent one. The first volume of the six, the most considerable of the series, is a large octavo, and presents the amplest view of Nasby's peculiar genius, and was published originally under the title of *The Moral History of America's Life Struggle.* It contains 189 "letters" in dialect, three lectures in plain English, and a short introduction by Mr. Sumner repeating Mr. Lincoln's words of praise.

Knox's Pocket Guide.

The Pocket Guide to Europe. By Thomas W. Knox. New Edition. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75c.]

The title of this book is also borne by a similiar guide-book, edited by M. F. Sweetser and E. C. Stedman, and published formerly by J. R. Osgood & Co. — now we suppose by Ticknor & Co. A comparison of the two is not invidious, but rendered inevitable by this similarity of titles.

Mr. Knox, who is an experienced and judicious traveler, has made a compendious and useful little guide; a marvel of snugness, and distinguished by excellent features. He takes his readers through Europe not only, including the Scandinavian peninsula and Russia, but into Algeria, Egypt, and the Holy Land — a somewhat broader field than Osgood's guide covers; at the same time his directions are less explicit and detailed. He has only 223 pages to Osgood's 497. In a word Mr. Knox's book and Osgood's are much alike in compass, plan, and intent; Mr. Knox's having the advantage of leanness and Osgood's that of ampler detail. Since Osgood's takes but little more room in the pocket we should prefer it of the two, because it goes farther into particulars, but Knox's primer size is a point in its favor as part of an outfit in which every ounce counts.

Mr. Beecher's Patriotic Addresses.

Patriotic Addresses in America and England, from 1850 to 1885. By Henry Ward Beecher. Edited by John R. Howard. [Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $2.75. Sold by subscription.]

This generous octavo is an indispensable part of every Beecher collection. It contains some twenty of his important addresses on American Slavery and Civil Liberty, some of them sermons, some platform addresses, some printed papers, delivered both in the United States and in England. Interspersed with them are accounts of the circumstances under which several of them were given, such as Dr. Holmes's *Atlantic Monthly* paper on "The Minister Plenipotentiary," the picture of the Home Reception at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Mr. Beecher's own narrative of his experiences while in England on his platform mission during our Civil War. A number of the incendiary placards with which he was greeted in Liverpool, Manchester, and other English cities, are reprinted. They are curiosities of their time and read strangely now. The first 160 pages of the volume are filled with a combined biographical sketch and critical estimate of the editor, which is good reading, doing full justice to Mr. Beecher's great and manifold genius, and at the same time acknowledging his faults and weaknesses with greater frankness than some of his admirers have done. Many wood-cuts of his contemporaries are inserted, and two of him as he looked in his later years are excellent. The book has a table of contents but no index.

Governor Chamberlain's Administration.

Governor Chamberlain's Administration in South Carolina. By Walter Allen. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.]

Governor Chamberlain's administration in South Carolina, which extended from December, 1874, to April, 1877, belonged to that gloomy and tempestuous period of Reconstruction which succeeded the close of the Civil War. The present account of it is largely documental, and belongs only on the shelf of political history. The strictly biographical part of it is confined to less than three pages. Mr. Chamberlain was a Northern man, of Massachusetts birth and Yale College education; of strong anti-slavery sentiments and a Republican in politics, who served in the later years of the war with the colored troops, and afterwards settled near Charleston. He was speedily called to public duty, was first made Attorney General, and was twice elected Governor. The times were stormy, and his second term of office was stoutly contested by a rival candidate for the seat — Gen. Wade Hampton, in whose favor Governor Chamberlain finally abdicated. It is hard to realize in the present peaceful and sunny days that such a chapter of conflict and bloodshed belongs ever to the post-bellum days of our national history. Yet South Carolina's disgraceful records are more than paralleled in Mississippi and Louisiana. Governor Chamberlain's official story has here been told by an admirer with confidence, with fullness of detail, with ample attendance of "persons and papers," but with evident justice, accuracy, and integrity of purpose. It is creditable to the character of its subject. The materials for the historian of the future are all stored in these 500 octavo pages.

Vol. VII of Franklin's Works.

The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. Edited by John Bigelow. Vol. VII. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.]

The seventh volume of Mr. Bigelow's edition of *Franklin's Complete Works* contains 238 letters of a miscellaneous sort, ranging in date from January, 1780, to June, 1782. Among those to whom they are addressed are Dr. Priestley, John Paul Jones, Lafayette, Washington, Robert Morris, John Jay, Charles W. F. Dumas, John Adams, the Count de Vergennes, Rev. Dr. Cooper, M. de Reyneval, Burke, Robert R. Livingston, Richard Price, and David Hartley. As in the previous volumes the subjects are various, and show the philosopher in many moods. Sometimes he writes as a statesman, sometimes as a scientist, sometimes as a friend. To one correspondent he outpours his soul on the subject of a new stove, to another he expatiates upon his pleasure in a volume of Cowper's poems, to another he discourses on state affairs between England and France, to another on "malevolent critics and bug-writers." To Dr. Price he recommends a plan for obliging nations to settle their disputes without cutting each other's throats. Of Louis XVI he asks a vessel to carry clothing to the troops in America. Washington he invites to visit him in Europe after the war is over. To Mr. Hartley he is much obliged for "his kind offer of more Jamaica rum," but has still a great deal left and needs no more at present. To his good friend, Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, he declares his conviction that there can be no such thing "as a good war or a bad peace;" while to Mr. Thomas Bond, a popular physician of Philadelphia, he writes in one of his playful strains: "Shake the old ones by the hand for me, and give the young ones my blessing. For my own part I do not find that I grow any older. Being arrived at seventy, and considering that by traveling farther in the same road I should probably be led to the grave, I stopped short, turned about, and walked back again; which having done these four years, you may now call me sixty-six. Advise those old friends of ours to follow my example; keep up your spirits, and that will keep up your bodies; you will no more stoop under the weight of age than if you had swallowed a handspike."

Society in Rome Under the Cæsars.

Society in Rome Under the Cæsars. By W. R. Inge, M.A. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.]

This brief volume is a thorough and well-proportioned view of the social life of Rome in the first Christian century, which in its original form of essay obtained the Hare prize at Cambridge, England, in 1886. The author is a fellow of King's College and an assistant master at Eton. He does not enter into minute archæological details, but considers mainly the subjective side of Roman civilization under the Cæsars. The chapters treat, successively, with abundance of information, the religion, philosophy, morality, government, and society, the literature and art, the grades of society, education, marriage and funeral ceremonies, daily life, amusements, and luxury of this time of material prosperity and moral degeneration. Mr. Inge takes a moderate tone and does not accept the words of poets and orators as judicial estimates of the prevailing state of things. But it was a time of "unreality which seems to pervade the life of the period. Both in daily habits and in literature men seem to be constantly straining after effect, and thinking anxiously how they appear to others." There was a "decidedly democratic side to Roman luxury," much of the vast expenditure being for public objects, and Mr. Inge does not accept Goethe's censure of it as showing a parvenu civilization. He is free from bias in this rapid review of high and low, of luxury and slavery, and his book deserves great praise alike for the fairness of its temper and the skill with which the important matters are selected and set forth.

Mrs. Custer Tenting on the Plains.

Tenting on the Plains. By Elizabeth B. Custer. [Charles L. Webster & Co. $5.00.]

Mrs. Custer is the widow of General Custer, the dashing and intrepid cavalry officer, who fell in a battle with the Indians on the Little Big Horn, in Montana, some ten years ago. In 1885 Mrs. Custer tried her hand at authorship in a book called *Boots and Saddles*, and tried it successfully. That fresh and readable narrative was spontaneous, natural, and a positive contribution to the literature of army life on the plains. If the present be a larger and somewhat more ambitious effort in the same direction, it is at the same time less spontaneous and more artificial, being, we give a guess, not a book that *had* to be, as all best books are, but one that was asked for by a publisher. Mrs. Custer, however, writes easily, well, and interestingly, for any one who would like to know what it meant for an army officer's wife to march, tent, and live on the plains, in those days, not far gone but now gone forever, when coaches filled the place of railways, buffaloes roamed undisturbed, savages had their way with travelers, and residence, not to say exploration, was an experience of constant excitement and peril. Texas and Kansas are the regions into which these 700 pages take us, the Texas trip occupying the first eleven chapters, and the garrison life at Fort Riley, Kansas, the remaining eleven. Spending four months in a wagon, life without a looking-glass, adventures with scorpions, tarantulas, and centipedes, relationships with horses and dogs, army admiration for true womanhood, snow-storms, thunder-tempests, and "break-bone fevers," drawbacks to devotion and temptations to dissipation, skirmishes, attacks on stage stations, and first battles with the Indians — such are some loopholes into the contents of this volume, which has about thirty wood-cuts, besides its spirited descriptions, and a short biographical sketch of General Custer. It is easy to infer from such incidents as the "match

buffalo hunts" in Chapters XIX and XX what has become of the buffalo, and it is a reproach to the army record that such stories of wanton destruction of the "monarch of the plains" under the name of sport should be true to tell. There was a good deal of recklessness, too, in the way in which women exposed themselves to the dreadful risks of Indian warfare in those days. The book is a "made" book, still the romance in it, its adventure, excitement, and picturesqueness, will justify it to many readers.

A Chess-Players' Manual.

The Chess-Players' Manual. By C. H. D. Gossip. Edited by S. Lipschütz. [George Routledge & Sons. $3.00.]

Little has been heard in public of chess in this country since the exploits of Paul Morphy twenty-five years ago, but the appearance of this portly octavo of a thousand pages is sign and proof that private interest in the game has not abated. Mr. Gossip is an Englishman, and dates his preface in Suffolk as long ago as 1874; but though this was four years before the printing of the *Catalogue of Professor Allen's Chess Collection* [Philadelphia, 1878], the amplest chess bibliography to which we have access at present writing, the title of the work does not appear in that enumeration. The treatise is elaborate and exhaustive, begins with beginners, and advances with proficients to the most intricate problems of the board. Modern philosophies of the game are all considered, and the work is conspicuous for the copiousness with which it is illustrated. Many examples are introduced from the Vienna Tournament of 1873. As an exposition of theory and practice it is remarkably full and fresh. The part contributed by Mr. Lipschütz, who is the champion of the Manhattan Club of New York, consists of an appendix of over a hundred pages, which leaves Mr. Gossip's text undisturbed as it appeared in the original plates, but supplements it with revisions, criticisms, and additional problems. Mr. Lipschütz commends Mr. Gossip's pages for their careful proof-reading, a point of supreme importance in a treatise on chess.

What Shall Make us Whole? inquires Helen Bigelow Merriman. Her answer is the faith cure, the philosophy and the practice of which she briefly sets forth in well-chosen words. Her tone is moderate compared with that of many advocates of this ambitious system. But the "philosophy" and "theology" of mental healing are thus far, in the eyes of an unbeliever, greatly disproportioned to the number of facts which they are put forth to explain; and a more extreme instance of possession by one idea than the faith cure movement it would be difficult to name. [Cupples & Hurd. 75c.]

Rand, McNally & Co.'s *Overland Guide to California* gives a good idea of the prominent features of the journey by the famous Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé route from Kansas City to Los Angeles. The descriptions are entertaining, the historical and other quotations are pertinent and instructive, the wood-cuts are numerous and often poor through bad ink and careless press-work, but are better than nothing, and sometimes give satisfaction. There is a map, and a glossary of Spanish geographical names. [75c.]

Dr. E. A. Freeman's *Four Oxford Lectures*, 1887, are an historical scholar's contribution to the commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee. The first two lectures are a review of the fifty years of European history paralleled by her reign, embracing such topics as the evolution of the German Empire, the changes in the Franco-German frontier, the unification of Italy, and the Roumanian question. The other two, on "Teutonic Conquest in Gaul and Britain," are idiosyncratic of the author's historical philosophy, and controversial. Dr. Freeman, with great learning, is sometimes a dogmatic and impatient writer, and we do not like his expression in the preface, "by the path which I had chalked out," if Burke did use it. [Macmillan & Co. $1.25.]

From the Good Housekeeping Press come five paper-covered, round-cornered little quarto books on the principles and practice of good cookery. *Six Cups of Coffee*, by a group of writers, initiates into the mysteries of making well that most problematic of all drinks, most acceptable when it is fine, most execrable when it is poor. Nellie M. Littledale's *Dainty Desserts for Dainty Diners* deals with puddings, custards, tarts, creams, and sweetmeats. *Lessons in Candy Making*, *A Key to Cooking*, and *Perfect Bread*, are all by Catherine Owen. Each of these books is full of secrets of the kitchen, which we recommend to practitioners. The note of the little books is a blended harmony of simplicity and economy, and consultation of them will be certain, if obeyed, to improve the food and consequently the health and spirits of the user. [C. A. Montgomery & Co., agents for the trade. 50c. each.]

Clark & Maynard of New York are publishing an "English Classic Series," consisting of small stiff-covered books containing each a noted English text with notes. Chaucer's *Knighte's Tale*, for example, in the issue before us, appears with notes, the whole taken from Dr. Richard Morris's edition. The low price of these books adapts them especially to use in schools. [12c.]

The chief recommendation of the paper cover novels in Rand, McNally & Co.'s "Globe Library" is their cheapness. Some good English authors are represented, but the paper is very poor and the type very bad, and we should almost rather read no novels at all than read them in this form. [Each, 25c.]

Mr. Thomas Whittaker of New York has imported an edition with his imprint of Mr. W. Francis Henry King's excellent *Dictionary of Classical and Foreign Quotations*, of which we spoke in terms of commendation on page 43 of our present volume. Latin quotations have the predominance; of Spanish and Portuguese there are the fewest; French appear about half as often as Latin, German about half as often as French; Greek appear hardly at all. All quotations are translated. [$1.75.]

A limited class of readers will be very glad to hear of a little collection of *Essays* by Winthrop Mackworth Praed, the English poet, who died in 1839 at an early age, leaving a rich store of odes, epigrams, and playful verse, than which no man has written better of its kind. His *Essays* show the same fancy, sunny temper, whimsical originality, freshness, and oddity of thought and expression. A curious example of his cleverness is the essay on "Yes and No," a double train of thought, arranged in parallel columns. Other characteristic subjects are "Not at Home," "Politeness and Politesse," "Lovers' Vows," "Solitude in a Crowd," "The Union Club," "My First Flame." These essays have much of the sparkle of the author's *vers de société*, and are quite out of the usual run. The little volume, which appears in "Morley's Universal Library," has neither table of contents nor index. [Macmillan & Co. 50c.]

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Mr. F. G. Fleay on Plant-names in Shakespeare. The following note was sent us some time ago by Mr. Fleay, but was mislaid by us:

An analysis of Mr. Ellacombe's *Plant-Lore of Shakespeare*, combined with Dr. Ingleby's statement to me that words of certain classes occurred in groups of unusual frequency at definite periods in Shakespeare's life, gives us the following curious results:

1. The number of plants mentioned in the two earliest plays (in my scheme of chronology) is greater than that in any of the others; viz., in *Love's Labor's Lost*, 40; in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 38. The numbers after this fall off little by little, as low as 7, until *1 Henry IV.*, when they suddenly rise to 20, and continue to oscillate slightly, but on the whole falling a little, to *Cymbeline* (15). In the *Tempest* (38) and *Winter's Tale* (37) they suddenly rise to nearly the original starting point.

It is remarkable that these dates agree with what we know of Shakespeare's life. He shows most delight in flowers and trees in his earliest work, soon after leaving Stratford. He gradually loses this, till 1597, when he buys the New Place property after prolonged residence in London, and revives his love of the country by a long visit to Stratford. This remains pretty equable, but on the whole diminishes, till he makes up his mind to finally retire in 1600, when his youthful love of hedgerows and wildings is entirely restored. These changes can be traced in deeper matters than in plant-names, which are only an index to the changes. There are, however, to the above general statements, certain exceptions which (in the proper sense of the much-misunderstood maxim) prove the rule.

In *Julius Cæsar*, except "bear the palm" (i. 2) and "the winds have rived the knotted oaks" (i. 3), there is no mention of flower, plant, tree, or vegetation; a fact for the consideration of those critics who say that this play is left as Shakespeare wrote it. In the *Two Gentlemen of Verona* the rose, the sedge, and the lily are each once mentioned, and no other plant; a fact for the consideration of those who say that this play is one of the earliest and breathes most of the country. In *Richard III.* roses (relating to the White and Red Rose Wars), strawberry (taken from Holinshed), "the helpless balm of my poor eyes" (which is rather a medicine than a plant), sugar (rather a mention of a product than such an allusion as we are now considering), "our aery in the cedar's top," and "fruitful vines," make up the total list of plant mentions. Only two at most of these show any delight in country life; a fact for the consideration of those who maintain that this play was not founded on a previous one by Peele or Marlowe, or both. With these exceptions the law (empirical law) laid down above holds strictly; and in no other play does the number of real out-of-door plant allusions fall below 7; and so low as this only just before the Stratford visit in 1597.

Discovery of Old Documents at Stratford-on-Avon. Our readers have probably seen references in the papers of the day to a "find" of a great heap of sixteenth-century documents in a lumber-room of the Stratford Guildhall. A part of the building, hitherto occupied as an armory and drill-room by the Stratford Volunteers, has been taken for the use of the Grammar

School, and in the clearing-up and repairing connected with the change, these old papers, of which it is said there are a thousand or so, were discovered. They have been removed to the Muniment Room in Shakespeare's House and are to be carefully examined. A hurried inspection showed that hundreds of the parchments are merely the promises which parishes exchanged under the old Poor-law to hold each other "harmless" in respect of the maintenance of such and such a valiant beggar and confirmed "tramp." Many others are certificates of hiring, churchwarden's presentations (for neglect to attend church), summonses, and the like. Whether any fresh reference to Shakespeare will be found among them remains to be seen. If, as we have seen it stated, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps looked over these papers years ago, it is not probable that they will shed any new light on the history of the dramatist. It would be passing strange if any such hoard of documents in Stratford, and especially in a building like the Guildhall, had escaped the persistent search of that veteran investigator. It is possible, however, that some of the manuscripts may add to what we know of the history of the old Guild. This was the first governing body of the town, and ultimately became the Corporation. In spite of all research very little is known concerning its origin, concerning the pious members whose benefactions still supply the Head Master's salary and the Vicar's stipend, or concerning its later doings in the rooms just vacated by the Volunteers. It is supposed that the Guild was founded in the 12th century, partly for the promotion of self-help, partly to secure religious ceremonies. The funds were used to keep tapers lit before the Virgin in the Guild Chapel; to relieve the necessities of the poor brethren; to aid members of the fraternity to undertake pilgrimages to Canterbury; to provide dowries for spinsters; and to furnish one substantial dinner and two or three "love feasts" every year. Brethren were encouraged to leave land and property to the Guild. Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester (1270), issued letters of indulgence for forty days to "all sincere penitents who had duly confessed their sins and had conferred benefits on the Guild of the Holy Cross at Stratford-upon-Avon." Such encouragements had the excellent effect of making the Guild wealthy, and before the close of the Middle Ages its fame had spread throughout the country. In 1444 the Guild was governed by Master, Aldermen, and Proctors, one of whom — Thomas Jolyffe — in 1453 founded the Grammar School for the education of the children of the members of the Guild.

A Birmingham journal, commenting on this subject, remarks:

The finding of these long-forgotten documents should spur the Town Council to do the old Guildhall justice. Discoveries of this kind ought not to be left to chance and the washer-woman. The frescoes on the walls of the Guild Chapel showed how busy and merry the old brethren were. These frescoes, it is true, were too quaint for the taste of a Bowdlerised age, and had to be whitewashed; but the artist, who amused himself by painting processions of the damned, and Satan hard at work, was not the only brother. Other hoods covered other tempers. Some two years ago two very innocent frescoes were found in one of the class-rooms — frescoes painted just after the close of the Wars of the Roses. It is known that the outer pannelling in the old Guild Chamber hides older wood, and in the crevices one can see dots of colour giving promise of interesting sights when the room is restored to its former state. The town is waiting till private generosity undertakes the task.

Another Cryptogram for the Baconians. Mr. Quaritch has sent us his *Catalogue No. 88* (Feb. 1888) in which sundry Shakespeare quartos are advertised at prices ranging from £12 to £42. Among them is the 1619 quarto of the *Merry Wives* (offered at £35), to the description of which the genial bibliopole of 15 Piccadilly appends the following note:

On the title there is a wood-cut of a flower, with a posy, *Heb Ddiev heb ddim*. This has hitherto been considered the printer's device, and the words to be Welsh, meaning, *He who lacks God lacks everything*. It is evident that *Heb ddiev* is a cryptogram, being simply composed of the capitals of these words — *Hoc est Baconis, dissimulanter defugientis iram Elisabethæ virginis*.

Like the lamented Artemus Ward, we must add "This is a goak," lest the "Sage of Nininger" take it seriously, as he did the burlesque plea of Rev. Mr. Bishop in behalf of Raleigh as the author of the Shakespeare plays.

"Lear" in "Cassell's National Library." We have several times called attention to the editions of Shakespeare's plays and other Elizabethan literature published at a dime each in the weekly series of "Cassell's National Library." The 110th issue is *King Lear*, being the tenth of the plays given in this cheap form with Professor Henry Morley's excellent introductions, which are of themselves worth much more than the price of the booklets to any teacher or student of thedramatist.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

853. The Philological Society's Dictionary. A year ago today the publication of the third part of the new English Dictionary, edited by Dr. Murray, was advertised in the *Literary World*, and on the 29th of the same month my own copy came to hand. A year is a long interval between the numbers, or parts, especially to a sexagenarian, yet even now I see no sign of the issue of part four. Can you give any intimation of the time when we may look for it?

Cobourg, Ont., April 2. G. H.

While we have as yet heard nothing definite from London in regard to the fourth part of Dr. Murray's Dictionary, we see that its contents have been mentioned in the London literary journals, and we conclude from this that it is very nearly ready. There is hardly a question that it will appear during the spring.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— "Summer Schools of Hebrew" are a popular feature of that parti-colored life which now characterizes America from May to November. Five have been arranged for the present season under the direction of Prof. W. R. Harper of New Haven, one at Newton Center, Mass., in May, one at Philadelphia in June, one at the University of Virginia in July and August, one at Chicago in August and September, and two at Chautauqua in July and August. There is no fee for tuition; that for incidentals is only $5.00.

— The death of Mr. Alcott, and the expected absence from home of Professor Wm. T. Harris and Mr. F. B. Sanborn, make it probable that there will be no session of the Concord School of Philosophy this summer.

— Mr. George Haven Putnam has printed a timely tract in behalf of international copyright, entitled "An International Copyright will not Increase the Prices of Books."

— Mr. N. H. Dole has been lecturing in New York on Russian literature.

— Boston has been having three lectures on the "Literature of Democracy," "Walt Whitman," and "Americanism in the Novel," by Mr. Hamlin Garland, of which good judges speak well.

— By an oversight mention was omitted in our last issue of the death of F. O. C. Darley, the artist, which took place suddenly at his home near Claymount, Del., Tuesday, March 27. Mr. Darley was 63 years of age. His illustrations of Irving, Judd's *Margaret*, Cooper, and Hawthorne have given him more than national fame, and his vignettes on the "greenbacks" have probably had a larger "circulation" than any drawings ever done by any other artist. Mr. Darley was a man of fine presence and interesting character. His burial took place at Mount Auburn, near Boston, on the morning of Good Friday.

— A reprinted article from the London *Times* gives an interesting account of a work in two volumes by Professor Alexander Agassiz, soon to be published by Sampson Low & Co., describing the scientific work done by the U. S. steamer "Blake" in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and along our Atlantic coast, from 1877 to 1880. A contribution to American "thalassography," or "sea-description," is what Mr. Agassiz calls it. The work possesses elements of great interest, not the least among which will be its 550 illustrations, besides colored maps and diagrams. It is an extension of the same thought which finds development in the results of the voyage of H. M. S. "Challenger."

— D. Lothrop Co. announce *Woman in the Pulpit*, by Frances E. Willard; *Tilting at Windmills*, a story of the blue grass country; *My Wonder Story*, a physiology for children; and *An Ocean Tramp*.

— A second edition of *The Writer* for April has been issued to meet the demand for that interesting monthly magazine for literary workers.

— Under the title of *Matthew Arnold's First and Last Impressions of America*, Cupples & Hurd issue the three papers by the English critic on America and the Americans.

— The *Forum*, which has moved into roomier quarters at 253 Fifth Avenue, New York, reports the demand for its forthcoming May number as exceeding any hitherto in the history of the magazine.

— Dr. R. S. Rosenthal has determined to adapt his remarkably successful "Meisterschaft System" to the ancient languages. The Meisterschaft Publishing Co. have issued part first of his *Short and Practical Method of Acquiring the Latin Language*.

— Mr. Howells's new serial story, to begin in the June *Harper's*, is to bear the title of "Annie Kilburn."

— *Scribner's Magazine* for May will commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of Pope's birth with an essay and a poem on the bard of Twickenham, by Austin Dobson.

— The Worthington Co., New York, announce for immediate publication, *William Shakespeare Portrayed by Himself*, a revelation of the poet in the career and character of one of his own dramatic heroes, by Robert Waters.

— The first number of a new weekly periodical, *American Notes and Queries*, edited by W. S. and Henry C. Walsh, is to appear in Philadelphia on May 5. A series of prize questions will be a "special feature."

— Ticknor & Co. are to issue shortly *Homestead Highways*, by H. M. Sylvester, and *A Mexican Girl*, a story of life in Southern California.

— Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, will publish a posthumous volume by the late R. D. Hitchcock on *Eternal Atonement;* a new edition of Prof. C. W. Shields's *Final Philosophy;* an exposition of the German seminary method in the study of the historical sciences, by Prof. F. H. Foster of Oberlin University; and *The Spell of Ashtaroth*, a novel by Duffield Osborne.

— In G. P. Putnam's Sons' series, "Great Cities of the Republic," Arthur Gilman will write *The Story of Boston*, and Charles Burr Todd *The Story of Washington*. The same house will publish *The Tariff History of the United States, 1789–1888*, a reissue in one volume, with additions, of two monographs by Prof. F. W. Taussig; *A Sketch of the Germanic Constitution*, by Samuel Epes Turner; *The Present Condition of Economic Science*, by Edward C. Lunt; and *Selections from Lessing's Prose*, edited by Prof. Horatio S. White of Cornell University.

— The *Correspondence and Diaries of Washington*, edited by Worthington C. Ford, will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in twelve or thirteen volumes, uniform with Mr. Bigelow's edition of Franklin's works.

— The *New Princeton Review* for May is to have an article on Bulgaria and the East, by Eugene Schuyler; a paper on Balzac, by John Safford Fisk; and a discussion of "Pastoral Elegies," by Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, who considers, among other productions, the "Thrysis" of Matthew Arnold.

— The first volume of the new edition of Browning was to appear on Thursday of this week with the imprint of Macmillan & Co. This edition has been carefully revised by the author, and the text will embody his latest corrections.

☞ **The Literary World, whose taste is sufficiently fine to serve as an ideal standard . . . . — *Boston Traveller, April 7, 1888.***

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

CARDINAL WOLSEY. By Mandell Creighton. Macmillan & Co. 60c.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Compiled and edited by John Bigelow. Vol. VII. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00

WILLIAM I AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE. By G. Barnett Smith. A. C. McClurg & Co. $3.00

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XIV. Macmillan & Co. $3.75

PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES BY HENRY WARD BEECHER. Edited, with a Review of Mr. Beecher's Personality, etc., by John R. Howard. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. Sold by subscription. $2.75

Essays and Sketches.

MARTIN LUTHER, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By F. H. Hedge. Roberts Brothers. $2.00

Fiction.

MARAHUNA. A Romance. By H. B. Mariott Watson. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25

JOYCE. By Mrs. Oliphant. Harper & Bros. Paper, 35c.

A LIFE'S MISTAKE. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 25c.

A BLIND LEAD. By Josephine W. Bates. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25

LOYALTY GEORGE. By Mrs. Parr. Henry Holt & Co. Paper, 30c.

MODESTE MIGNON. By Honoré de Balzac. Roberts Bros. $1.50

THE ORDEAL OF RICHARD FEVEREL. By George Meredith. Roberts Bros. $1.50

A FALSE START. By Hawley Smart. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.

A BROTHER TO DRAGONS, AND OTHER OLD-TIME TALES. By Amélie Rives. Harper & Bros. $1 00

AGATHA PAGE. By Isaac Henderson. Ticknor & Co. $1.50

ISIDRA. By Willis Steell. Ticknor & Co. $1.50

PICKED UP IN THE STREETS. From the German of H. Schobert. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25

FOUR GHOST STORIES. By Mrs. Molesworth. Macmillan & Co. $1.00

THE PASSENGER FROM SCOTLAND YARD. By H. F. Wood. Rand, McNally & Co. Paper, 25c.

A FLURRY IN DIAMONDS. By "Amos Chiptree." Rand, McNally & Co. Paper, 25c.

A TEACHER OF THE VIOLIN, AND OTHER TALES. By J. H. Shorthouse. Macmillan & Co. $1.00

LEN GANSETT. By O. P. Read. Ticknor & Co. Paper, 25c.

JOHN WARD, PREACHER. By Margaret Deland. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50

NEGRO MYTHS FROM THE GEORGIA COAST. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00

LA TOSCA. By A. D. Hall. Rand, McNally & Co. Paper, 50c.

AN UNCLOSETED SKELETON. By Lucretia P. Hale and Edwin L. Bynner. Ticknor & Co. 50c.

History.

EARLY DAYS OF MORMONISM. By J. H. Kennedy. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50

A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Henry Charles Lea. Vol. III. Harper & Bros. $3.00

FOUR OXFORD LECTURES. 1887. By Edward A. Freeman. Macmillan & Co. $1.25

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S ADMINISTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. By Walter Allen. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00

A MANUAL OF CHURCH HISTORY. By the Rev. A. C. Jennings. Vol. II. Thomas Whittaker. 75c.

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By the Comte de Paris. Vol. IV. Porter & Coates. $3.50

ROMAN LITERATURE IN RELATION TO ROMAN ART. By the Rev. Robert Burn. Illus. Macmillan & Co. $4.00

Poetry.

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID. Translated Literally, Line by Line, into English Dactylic Hexameter. By Rev. Oliver Crane, D.D. The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.75

POEMS OF A BOY. Wm. Byron Forbush. Hanover, N. H.: Privately printed.

BEFORE THE CURFEW, AND OTHER POEMS. Chiefly Occasional. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00

ANDIATOROCTÉ, AND OTHER POEMS. By the Rev. Clarence A. Walworth. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

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The Literary World.

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THE ANCIENT WORLD AND CHRISTIANITY.*

DR. PRESSENSE'S ample and learned survey of the religions of the world antecedent to Christianity, with the exception of Judaism (which he may describe in a future volume), reminds the American reader much of Rev. Dr. J. F. Clarke's *Ten Great Religions*. There are not so many points of diversity as of likeness. Both regard the ethnic religions as preparations for Christianity, and this apologetic aim removes both from the class of purely historical and scientific works. But both are distinguished for their generous temper, while Dr. Clarke has probably seen more to admire in heathendom than has the more "evangelical" French divine. "To make man realize his own helplessness and at the same time look for deliverance is the sum and substance of the work of preparation" according to Dr. Pressensé, and he would detect in the historic outcome of each great religion, like Buddhism, more of this realization than would be admitted by its votaries, who would point to its continued existence as a proof of its adaptation to help and heal human nature.

In the new department of Christian apologetics, which is founded on a fair and sympathetic appreciation of the virtues of other religions than the Christian, this review of the *Ancient World* deserves an honorable place. Dr. Pressensé does not stultify himself by considering heathen excellences as only "splendid vices," and he can heartily admire Socrates without feeling his loyalty to Christ trembling. He appreciates the mild and winning character of the Buddha while still pronouncing him to be "the Messiah of the great void." The ethical element comes to the front before the dogmatical in nearly all his judgments, and as he reviews Chaldæo-Assyrian religion, the faiths of Egypt, Phœnicia, Persia, India, Greece, and Rome, he gladly recognizes the signs of moral excellence. We do not find that he does full justice to that extraordinary phenomenon in Roman religion, the deification of the emperor, nor to the Pagan reaction which followed upon Christianity. But the general catholicity and justice of Dr. Pressensé's work impress the critic, and make him believe that the good time is fast approaching when the advocates of all religions will at least try to practice the Golden Rule in judging each other's faith.

*The Ancient World and Christianity. By E. de Pressensé, D.D. Translated by Annie H. Holmden. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.

LEA'S HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION. VOL. III.*

WE have already noticed at length the first two volumes of Mr. Lea's great work. The third volume, fully equal in interest and value to its predecessors, is devoted to special fields of inquisitorial activity. Under this head it treats of the spiritual Franciscans and Joachim of Flora; of Guglielma and Dolcino; the Fraticelli; of political heresy utilized by the Church in the cases of the Stedingers, Rienzi, and Savonarola, and by the State in the instance of the Templars and Joan of Arc; of sorcery and occult arts, with their natural development into witchcraft; of intellect and faith, in which field Roger Bacon, Averroes, and the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary are notable. With many other Protestant historians Mr. Lea finds "something inexpressively attractive in the mediæval conception of the Virgin . . . the embodiment of unalloyed maternal tenderness, whose sufferings for her divine Son had only rendered her more eagerly beneficent in her desire to aid and save the race for which He had died."

The closing chapter dwells upon what the Inquisition did *not* do: it avoided troubling the Greek Church, through policy; it did not suppress the "pardoners" who drove a traffic in salvation; it neglected simony, and for the deep-seated immoralities of the time it had no word of reproach. It destroyed from off the earth the valuable material for the development of true Christianity and for the improvement of the race, which lay in the heroic courage and patient self-sacrifice of its victims. "Society, so long as it was orthodox and docile, was allowed to wallow in all the wickedness which depravity might suggest." This is the historian's final judgment:

> The Inquisition was the monstrous offspring of mistaken zeal, utilized by selfish greed and lust of power to smother the higher aspirations of humanity and stimulate its baser appetites.

With this verdict we may well agree, while we yet remember with Dr. Albert Réville that the love of truth in matters of doctrine is probably indebted to the very excesses of the Inquisition for much of its prominence in our own times. The Inquisition was the first great agency among men which set up *truth in religion* as supremely important; its tragic error was in exalting truth above humanity. Yet we would fain believe that its influence was not altogether for evil, and that somewhat of the modern scientific passion for truth as truth may be due to the stern and cruel Holy Office.

*A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages. By Henry Charles Lea. Vol. III. Harper & Bros. $3.00.

"GOOD FORM" IN ENGLAND.*

THE name of the author of this entertaining book is suppressed for obvious reasons, but belongs as obviously to some one who knows England and English life at first hand, who is *au fait* with regard to all questions of official and social etiquette, and who knows by experience how to live, move, and have a being in all those worlds which go to make up the "tight little island." The first chapter analyses the intricate composition of the royal family and the nobility, with reference to those momentous questions of "precedence" which are sometimes more than statecraft, and always hardly less than religion. The second describes the learned professions, and the laws, written or unwritten, which govern their practice. The third introduces us to the civil service; the fourth to the government in its various branches and dignities. In the fifth we have a full treatise on society, as centering in London, branching out into country homes, and diversified with clubs, receptions, balls, dances, weddings, and all manner of entertainments, public and private. Funerals, strangely enough, seem to be overlooked.

*Good Form in England. By an American Resident in the United Kingdom. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The sixth and seventh chapters initiate us into the mysteries of polite conversation and correspondence, formal and informal. The eighth is devoted exclusively to the requirements touching visits and visiting cards. The ninth and tenth relate to popular sports and games, such as racing, hunting, yachting, fishing and shooting, cricket, tennis, etc.; and in an eleventh and final chapter is accumulated a great mass of general information on a variety of miscellaneous topics, such as the universities, railways, money, servants and fees, not omitting lists of songbirds and wild flowers, customs laws, and abbreviations in common use. If the ordinary guide-book tells the stranger how to get into England, this well-informed mentor will tell him how to stay there with the comfort which an intelligent understanding of his surroundings and the good manners befitting them will assuredly minister. A thousand little things that every American in England will want to know, and not know how else to find out, are told in these three hundred pages.

To give a *résumé* by way of showing the reader how he ought to behave himself in the home of his forefathers, we will begin by saying that "good form" is essentially an English expression, the meaning of which every well-regulated English lady and gentleman knows and practices. The fundamental principle is that the sovereign is at the head, and that all ranks, rights, and rules descend from him or her. The laws of precedence are imperative. The Prince of Wales is of age from birth. His official titles fill 25 lines of this book. His present well-known nickname is "Tummy," but we presume it would not be "good form" to address him by it. The order of nobility is 1. dukes, 2. marquises, 3. earls, 4. viscounts, 5. barons. After the nobility proper come baronets, then knights, of whom there are six grand orders. The Church, the Bar, the Army, and the Navy are the professions open to gentlemen, medicine and surgery occupying a second rank. Doctors' fees in England are curiously enough graded according to the incomes of their patients — a very good idea, incomes being gauged by house rents. The civil service, which in England means something, is much sought after by the sons of gentlemen.

For a fashionable person to be seen in London after the 12th of August would not be "good form." It is not "good form" to shop on Oxford Street, as some people would consider it not to be on Sixth Avenue in New York. "Town houses" usually have two bells at the door, one a visitors' and one a servants'. Gas in the bedrooms is "bad form." If you are spending a day in a "country house" you will be called by the servants at about 8.50, breakfast informally from 9 to 9.30, with liberty to read the letters you find waiting at your plate, lunch at 1 or 2, do what you like in the afternoon, tea at 5, and dine in state and in full dress at 7.30 or 8, the gentleman of the house with a lady *always* "going in" first, and the lady of the house with a gentleman *always* last. If you get to bed by 12 or 1 you are lucky.

Dress in England is formally and rigidly divided into two ranks, morning dress and evening dress, and the dinner dressing bell is the inflexible line of demarcation between the two. With respect to this subject, as every other, "good form" and eccentricity cannot go hand in hand. A gentleman's morning coat *must* have a tail; the lady's *will* be very quiet, simple, and plain. At evening he must wear a swallow-tail and in company a white cambric tie — never silk or satin — and she a low-necked gown if she wishes to be strictly in "good form."

"Driving" in England never means "riding," and fast driving like that in America would be "bad form." The expression "riding horseback" would be considered an Americanism.

Specially good things in this book are the parallel columns of Americanisms and their English equivalents on pp. 180–185, and the list of English proper names with their pronunciations, which sometimes are a misfit to the spelling, on pp. 187–193. It is more than "good form," it is necessary, in England, to call Alnwick *Annick*, Beaulieu *Bewly*, Cirencester *Sissister*, Cholmondely *Chumly*, Greywell *Greel*, Mainwaring *Mannering*, Owlesbury *Usslebry*, Pontefract *Pumfret*, Uttoxeter *Yewxetter*, and Wymondham *Windam*.

Another useful feature is the code of directions on pp. 204–208 for properly and formally addressing persons of rank.

But we cannot go farther with the enumeration of the contents of this book, which are as various, well assorted, and useful as those of a well-filled traveler's trunk. There is little or nothing in it that the visitor will not find occasion to turn to practical account at some time, and the stay-at-home will find no better entertainment than the information it gives about inside life in England. It is a book written with a tone of authority, too, and not as by guess-work.

SIR HENRY TAYLOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.*

SIR HENRY TAYLOR, oldest of English poets at the time of his death, died in 1886. His Autobiography was published in 1885. The year 1888 witnesses the publication of his Correspondence. Mr. Dowden has edited the book, which is not a large one, with conscientious care. Sir Henry contemplated the publication, and prepared for it with a commendable discretion. Two years before his death he went through all his letters and selected those which he considered worthy of preservation. From these selected letters he again excided such passages as he deemed it unsuitable to make public. To these letters written by Sir Henry were added many letters to him, consent to the publication of which had been given by their writers or their representatives. And the mass thus collected was put into Mr. Dowden's hands. He could easily have found material, he says, for two volumes. He has restricted himself to one.

Sir Henry's correspondence, therefore, means in this case his *correspondence*, letters to him as well as letters by him. As in his Autobiography we beheld him moving among his friends, so in the present book we listen to him conversing with his friends; only pen, ink, and paper are the media of conversation. There are in all 202 letters. They are chronologically arranged. The earliest is dated Dec. 26, 1823, when its author, who came in with the century, was a young man of 23; the latest is dated Jan. 22, 1885, when he was an old man of four score years and five. The letters from him are more numerous than the letters to him, there being (as we count) 134 of the former to 68 of the latter. Among the correspondents to whom he writes are his father and mother, his wife, Robert Southey, Miss Fenwick, Macaulay, Spedding, Tennyson, the Bishops of Winchester and Carlisle, Dr. John Brown, Sir Charles Elliott, and Lord Blachford. Among the correspondents who write to him are Wordsworth, Sir James Stephen, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Henry Gréville, Aubrey de Vere, Earl Grey, Sir F. Elliott, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Swinburne.

A great variety of persons and topics appear in the course of these letters and fragments of letters. To Mr. Spedding Sir Henry writes of Bacon and Shakespeare, thinking it strange that "no other than a casual conjunction of these names should seem to exist or should have been yet discovered," but finding "no reason to think that Bacon had ever either seen or read anything of Shakespeare's composition." To the Archbishop of York he writes of "Field Sports;" to Mrs. Pollock about Landor; to Mrs. Earle about Miss Martineau's autobiography; to Mr. Swinburne on the latter's drama of "Mary Stuart;" to Lady Taunton on Mr. Tennyson's reading aloud; and to his wife about Goldwin Smith and Carlyle. In a letter to Miss Fenwick he describes John Wilson as "a jovial, fair-haired ruffian, full of fire and talent, big and burly, and at the same time wild and animated." Of Jeffrey he says in a letter to Southey: "One cannot but wonder how so small a man could cast so large a shadow."

The range of these letters is wide, and their cross lights are vivid. There is much description of the celebrities of the Lake

* Correspondence of Henry Taylor. Edited by Edward Dowden. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

District—Keswick and Rydal Mount. There is philosophy and there is criticism. There are passing comments on men and measures of the time. Politics come in for an occasional remark, and rising poets, and new books. There is advice to young authors, and there are observations upon old ones. Carlyle is pictured lecturing, and Samuel Wilberforce (afterward Bishop of Oxford) officiating, and Spedding working away on his "Bacon." There are glimpses of some of the thirteen Secretaries of State under whom Sir Henry served in the colonial office. There are occasional remarks upon public questions. Sentiment is not lacking, but is generally under the surface. Practical these letters are, personal, always thoughtful, sometimes deeply so, full of life and character, never trivial, infrequently playful, uniformly dignified and well-bred. Sir Henry Taylor belonged to a cultivated and agreeable circle; he moved easily among greater and more distinguished men than himself, of whom he was, however, the accepted companion; and his correspondence is endowed with the best character and thought of his time.

ROMAN LITERATURE AND ROMAN ART.*

THE chief value of Rev. Mr. Burn's handsomely illustrated volume appears to reside in its least novel portion, the fifth and last essay, on Romano-Greek architecture, which has been reprinted with slight alterations from his larger work on *Rome and the Campagna* (1871). It occupies nearly one half of these pages, although the proportion of illustrations is much smaller. It treats of the arch as applied in religious buildings and in triumphal structures, of which the arch of Constantine is a noted example; of the walls, the sewers, and the bridges of this greatest nation of builders the world has ever seen; of the baths, libraries, amphitheaters, and domestic architecture. In all these fields "the horizontal lines of Greek architecture, and the necessarily narrow areas of their buildings, were never brought into living union with the peculiarly Roman method of construction by the arch. We can derive much pleasure, it is true, from the Romano-Greek buildings; yet we feel that they are not a real embodiment of Roman ideas, but a composite mass of heterogeneous elements which no skill can reduce successfully into a harmonious whole."

The first four essays endeavor to show that Roman literature suffered from the same adverse influences as Roman art. The sculpture is of a portrait kind, and neglects ideal forms of gods and heroes to represent men just as they were. The imperial rule brought about an exaltation of the national element, and at the same time crowded the artistic scene with a mob of figures to the destruction of the fine simplicity of Greece. Luxury tended to concentrate attention on the details of composition in marble or in words; and refinement in the arts of life ran into materialism. Thus the native severity of Roman character came to be overlaid with a rude veneer of polish, and a composite style prevailed which was not true to the national genius. Mr. Burn has developed in detail these ideas, not all of which are novel, and illustrated them with fine photographic reproductions of many monuments of Roman sculpture and architecture, which join with the bookmaker's art to make a very attractive volume. The plan of the essays demands frequent quotation from the greater and the lesser authors, and these verbal illustrations rival for the classical scholar the interest of the photographs.

Mr. Burn does not impress one as a critic of high order in art or in literature, nor is there much finish to his own literary composition. The quotations which he makes from Prof. Sellar and M. Ampére, for instance, light up pages which have little brilliancy of their own. But he is on safe ground in affirming that the same mixed character which is conspicuous in Roman art "belongs to their literature, in which their real natural characteristics, their deep and practical views of human nature, their political and military genius, are everywhere overlaid and dressed up with Grecian art and forced into Grecian forms." Great builders they were, whether they built the aqueduct or laid the foundation of jurisprudence. With all their æsthetic shortcomings, it is a great pleasure to review their art and their literature as kindred manifestations of the strenuous Roman spirit, under the discriminating guidance of Rev. Mr. Burn.

* Roman Literature in Relation to Roman Art. By the Rev. Robert Burn, M.A. Macmillan & Co. $4.00.

RECENT POETRY.

Under the title of *Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25] Mr. Piatt gives us a new selection of his poems which may fairly be taken as representative. Many of Mr. Piatt's best productions are here — "The Pioneer's Chimney," "The Mower in Ohio," "Riding to Vote," "The Lost Farm," "The Morning Street" — and whoever has this volume may easily acquaint himself with the range of the author's art. And how simple and beautiful that art is! How it puts to shame the artificial niceties of the great mass of contemporary verse-mongers! Simplicity, sympathy, emotion — these are the three essential elements of all true art, and Mr. Piatt has them all in a noteworthy degree. He has looked with clear eyes at the events and incidents of common life, he has depicted them in the most straightforward and unpretentious way, his sentiment is always obvious, sane, and wholesome — and so he has been able to record, in lines that will hold their own in American literature, some of the most homely and elemental phases of our national life.

Dr. Weir Mitchell is plainly determined to rival another famous doctor and leave no branch of literature untouched: he certainly touches nothing that he does not adorn. *A Masque and Other Poems* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50] contains true poetry, the product of a rich, perspicacious, many sided, highly cultivated mind. Dr. Mitchell has picturesque fancies, a sense of humor that is sometimes grim, delicacy of feeling, and a skillfully modulated technique. "A Masque" is boldly conceived and boldly executed. A miser, counting his hoard, is alternately approached by maskers — a Woman, the Devil, and Death — who beg for gold. He refuses the first two, but yields a hundred ducats to Death on the promise of longer life. Exit maskers singing. "The Swan-Woman" is finely told; "A Medal" is strongly imagined; and there is force and color in "The Huguenot." Dr. Mitchell excels in weird conceptions, in occasional flashes of dramatic fire, in descriptions of humanity swayed by the stronger passions. He has studied the Elizabethans to good purpose.

Mrs. King's poetical history of four of Mazzini's followers in the struggle for Italian liberation is known, at least in part, to American readers. The complete work, entitled *The Disciples* [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50] is now available in a ninth edition. It cannot be said that Mrs. King has been altogether successful in this work; it lacks unity of interest and the treatment is not always felicitous. The most important, as it is by far the most extended part of the narrative, is that dealing with Ugo Bassi. Here we have a poignant heart history related with great simplicity and power. The preceding monologue, supposed to be uttered by Jacopo Ruffini, one of the victims of the insurrection at Genoa in 1833, has intensity and fire and the lyrical ending is finely expressed. Equally powerful, in its way, is the last book, lyrical in form, dealing with the banishment of Nicotera. The passion for freedom and the titanic courage to bear all things for freedom's sake are in this volume and give it the seal of perpetuity.

Mr. Waldo Messaros modestly styles his collection of verses *Some Dainty Poems*. [Philadelphia: R. C. Hartranft.] Dainty is, however, exactly the word for them, although the daintiness is somewhat affected; they are, now and then, too nice. "Spring in Hellas" and "Compassion" are two very different but very effective productions. Mr. Messaros's volume is daintily illustrated.

Stuart Sterne in *Beyond the Shadow and Other Poems* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00] sings chiefly of the pangs of a feminine heart that has discovered the object of its adoration to be made up of fibers less fine than its own. "After Death" is concerned in some vague way with the experiences of a soul that in its earthly life has sinned much, has been allied to various souls, and after a period of expiation is brought to its own — the own being the woman who was not his wife or his mistress, but who loved him more than all the others. The trouble with Stuart Sterne's poetry is that it is not definite enough. There is a good deal of yearning and other indeterminate emotion in it, but one cannot be sure what it all means. The refrain of "Love Me" is a fair indication of the author's subtlety:

O love, but do not love me not at all!

Mr. E. S. Martin writes in a humorous vein and his humor is genuine. *A Little Brother of the Rich and Other Poems* [New York: Mitchell & Miller. $1.00] contains a good deal of rollicking fun, gay banter, and not a little wisdom. Here is a bit of philosophy called

MIXED.

Within my earthly temple there's a crowd.
There's one of us that's humble; one that's proud.
There's one that's broken-hearted for his sins,
And one who, unrepentant, sits and grins.
There's one who loves his neighbor as himself,
And one who cares for naught but fame and pelf.
From such corroding care I would be free
If once I could determine which is me.

The *Poems* of the late Irwin Russell [Century Co. $1.00] will arouse renewed regret for the early death of the brilliant author whose career was so full of promise. Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, in a brief prefatory note to this volume, tells us that "Irwin Russell was among the first if not the very first of Southern writers to appreciate the literary possibilities of the negro character." Mr. Harris admits that the dialect is often carelessly written, but the negro, he says, is most accurately depicted, "the old-fashioned, unadulterated negro, who is still dear to the Southern heart." "Christmas Night in the Quarters," "Precepts at Parting," "A Sermon for the Sisters," are familiar to many readers, and there are in the volume a dozen more in the same vein. The nine pieces concluding the book indicate what the author might have accomplished in serious verse had he lived a few years longer.

MINOR NOTICES.

The Orbis Pictus.

The Orbis Pictus of John Amos Comenius. [Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.]

The *Orbis Pictus* has been so long out of print that its appearance in a fresh edition is likely to cause a genuine sensation among all lovers of quaint literature. Its author, John Amos Comenius, an eminent Moravian scholar, was solicited in 1654 to accept the presidency of Harvard, a fact which gives his famous book for the young a special interest for New Englanders. It is probably the first picture book for children ever printed, its earliest edition appearing in 1657. The aim of the *Orbis Pictus* is to inculcate knowledge and virtue together with the rules of the Latin language. For this purpose its pages are printed in parallel columns of English and Latin, the one exactly following the other, with the corresponding words numbered to direct the comprehension of the child. Thus in an instructive chapter entitled the Outward and Inner Senses, the text runs thus:

The Inward *Senses* are three.	Sensus interni sunt tres.
The *Common Sense* 7. Under the *forepart of the head*, apprehendeth things taken from the outward senses.	*Sensus Communis* 7. Sub sincipite apprehendit res perceptas a Sensibus externis.
The *Memory* 8. Under the *hinder part of the head*, layeth up everything and fetcheth them out: it loseth some, and this is *forgetfulness.*	*Memoria* 8, sub *occipitio*, recondit singula & depromit: deferdit quædom, & hoc est *oblivio.*
Sleep is the rest of the Senses.	*Somnus* est requies Sensuum.

In the new edition the old wood illustrations are reproduced with absolute fidelity by a photographic process, and as the text follows closely letter by letter the old text, the book is substantially an exact copy of the original edition. How many thousands of children have amused themselves in bygone centuries with the quaint jingles from natural history which preface the other "Information:"

Mus mintrit,
The *Mouse* chirpeth,
Anser gingrit,
The *Goose* gagleth,
Canis ringitur,
The *Dog* grinneth,

and the rest. We imagine that in spite of the changes wrought by two centuries and a quarter in manners, customs, geography, science, and the construction of the Latin language, there are children today who will find them equally entertaining.

The Fall of New France.

The Fall of New France. 1755–60. By Gerald E. Hart. [Montreal: W Drysdale & Co.; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.]

Mr. Hart, who is the President of the Montreal Society for Historical Studies, presents in this handsome volume a sketch, studied from the original sources, of the events which Francis Parkman has related in full detail and with well-known fascination. But it is provided with twenty-two full-page fac-similes, views, and portraits, which give it great interest. Among the portraits reproduced in artotype are several excellent ones of Montcalm, De Bougainville, Chevalier de Levis, and Generals Monckton and Amherst. Strange it is that Wolfe, the immortal captor of Quebec, should have had the facial angle of an idiot! Mr. Hart, like all other impartial historians of this struggle, has a great admiration for Montcalm, and he attributes the French defeat on the Plains of Abraham to the blind jealousy of De Vandreuil; while, at the same time, he considers Montcalm's attack on Wolfe a piece of very bad generalship. He seems to us to set too much value on the exultant sermons preached in New England after the victory as evidence of a British inferiority in numbers to the French; but his summing up of the unhappy Acadian deportation is altogether candid. It is hard, however, for the historian to make headway against the poet — especially when the poet is the author of *Evangeline!* Mr. Hart properly reminds the French Canadians, in closing, of the debt of gratitude they owe to England for the privileges and benefits which the conquerors allowed them. "But few nations in the world would be sufficiently magnanimous or liberal-minded to tolerate a 'nation within a nation,'" as England does in Canada. We trust that Mr. Hart's wish will be fulfilled, and that his attractive essay will be followed by others from the historical society of his city.

Negro Myths.

Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast. Told in the Vernacular. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.]

Mr. Harris gathered the material for his "Uncle Remus" stories from the negroes of Middle Georgia. Colonel Jones has extended his researches to the swamp region, "where the lingo of the rice-field and the sea-island negroes is *sui generis.*" Mr. Harris dressed out his legends with an art that has made them permanent additions to literature. Colonel Jones has apparently taken down the myths in his collection verbatim and has made no attempt to adapt them to the taste of the general reader. The dialect is in fact something that the general reader will not care to cope with. Here is a specimen ("Buh Tukrey Buzzud an de Rain"):

Buh Tukrey Buzzud, him yent hab no sense no how. You watch um. Wen de rain duh po down, eh set on de fench an eh squinch up isse'f. Eh draw in eh neck, an eh try fur hide eh head, an eh look dat pittyful you rale sorry for um. Eh duh half cry, an eh say to isself: "Nummine, wen dis rain ober me guine buil house right off. Me yent guine leh dis rain l'ck me dis way no mo." Wen de rain done gone, an de win blow, an de sun shine, wuh Buh Tukrey Buzzud do? Eh set on de top er de dead pine tree way de sun kin wam um, an eh tretch out eh wing, an eh tun roun and roun so de win kin dry eh fedder, an eh laugh to isself, an eh say: "Dis rain done ober. Eh yent guine rain no mo. No use fur me fuh buil house now." Caless man dis like Buh Tukrey Buzzud.

Some of the myths are similar to those already made familiar; some are interesting variants; and most are totally unlike the upland legends of the South. A good many of them have morals, and we find ourselves wondering whether these sagacious conclusions were the spontaneous product of negro wit. "People wuh wunt mek up dem mine in time guine git leff." "Eh yent do, in dis wul, fuh man fuh ceive eh fren." "Bole man git outer diffikelty way coward man lose eh life." "Bad plan fuh people fuh hunt trouble wen trouble yent der hunt dem." "Eh yent de man wid de bigges belly wuh kin eat de longes." At any rate, the volume will unquestionably be recognized as a valuable contribution to American folk-lore. The sketches of plantation life at the end of the book make us wish that Colonel Jones had given us more fully of his observations in this field. He is evidently a faithful and keen student of negro characteristics.

An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy.

Introduction to the Study of Philosophy. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D.D. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.00.]

Rev. Dr. Stuckenberg contributes in this scholarly work to a department of metaphysical study in which there are but few volumes to rival or to equal his judicial pages. For while it is easy to find in philosophical literature good introductions to the system of Kant or Hegel, for instance, or excellent sketches of the whole history of philosophy from Plato down to Spencer, fair and unbiased introductions to philosophy itself, for the use of students just entering upon metaphysics, are few and far between. The first subject of such a guide is of course, as here, the definition of philosophy, "the rational system of fundamental principles." The relations of philosophy to religion, natural science, and empirical psychology are vigorously discussed, and then philosophy falls to be divided into the four branches of metaphysics, theory of knowledge, æsthetics, and ethics. Dr. Stuckenberg rightly emphasizes the first importance of the theory of knowledge as the basis of all philosophy, just as Dr. Martineau begins his great *Study of Religion* with a thorough discussion of this matter. What does knowledge, "the legitimately and certainly recognized (conscious) agreement of a percept or concept with its object," demand and imply in the human subject? This is the question which underlies the skepticisms and dogmatisms of every age. Metaphysics, æsthetics, and ethics Dr. Stuckenberg considers more briefly His closing chapter discusses the spirit and method of philosophical study, "the

being "Think!" His own standpoint is one of conservatism, as compared with Hegelian or Spencerian schools, which divide between them so large a number of the philosophers of today, and we do not think that he does justice to Comte's great merits. But we are happy to be able to recommend to all who intend to take up the study of philosophy in earnest, so solid, so clear and fair-minded an introduction as this of Dr. Stuckenberg's: it may even be most useful to those who will outgrow it most completely so far as any positive dogmas are implied or expressed in it.

Ancient Irish Legends.

Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland. By Lady Wilde. [Ticknor & Co. $2.50.]

We had occasion the other day to speak not unfavorably of Mr. McAnnally's *Irish Wonders*. That was not in any sense a scientific work, but was designed to attract the popular taste. In the volume now before us Lady Wilde has appealed to a more exacting class of readers and has covered a wide range of subjects. An eloquent introduction unfolds some of the finer attributes of the Irish race; then follow an array of legends of stolen brides, fairy charms, and fairy wiles, superstitions about the dead, evil spells, and festival fancies. More than thirty pages are devoted to legends of animals — the prophetic dog, the demoniacal cat, the venerated cow, the hated wren, the sacred robin, the enchanted cricket, and the malignant weasel. Medical superstitions are fully described and many of them are very curious. Then follow legends of the saints and of the holy wells, mysteries of fairy power, notions concerning the Sidhe, or spirit race, sketches of the Irish past, and, finally, Sir William Wilde's essay on the ancient races of Ireland. The book is a veritable cyclopædia of marvels, although the learning displayed by the author is never pedantic. He who would understand the Irish nature — its poetry and passions, its aspiration and superstition, its piety and caprice — will do well to pass an hour or two with Lady Wilde's delightful book. It is in its way a revelation and instructs while it fascinates.

Evolution and Religious Thought.

Evolution and its Relation to Religious Thought. By Joseph LeConte. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.]

Prof. LeConte has attempted to bring a great deal into three hundred and fifty pages — a statement of what evolution is and of Agassiz's relation to it, evidences from the whole field of nature to show its truth, and a philosophical and theological discussion of the theory. But he has a talent for putting things clearly and compactly; and he is, moreover, a scientist and thinker of such high ability that his statement of the proof of the doctrine, and his treatment of its bearings upon theology and philosophy, deserve attention, large as the number is now getting to be of popular expositions of Darwinism. As a man of science Prof. LeConte makes much of the "law of cyclical movement," according to which evolution has taken place not uniformly but in successive waves. As a theologian he views the Divine Being as the immanent author of all natural laws; he conceives man as working his way upward out of materiality and bestialism into "a spirit immortality, without which the cosmos has no meaning," and regards evil as the necessary condition of progress. The active students of natural science who write with intelligence and religious feeling on evolution are so few that one like Prof. LeConte deserves attention from all interested in the subject, and his manual will certainly aid to a better understanding.

Causes of the French Revolution.

The Causes of the French Revolution. By R. H. Dabney, M.A. [Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.]

Professor Dabney of the Indiana State University, in adding another volume to the extensive literature of the French Revolution, has made a comprehensive statement of the great number of influences which led to that tremendous upheaval of the old order of society. The first half of the volume gathers from all the sources the materials for a complete picture of France before the Revolution, from the licentious extravagance of the court down to the brutal misery of the peasantry. The remaining pages treat the intellectual decline, the influence of England, rationalism, the progress of natural science, the rise of political economy, and the development of abstract theories of government. Prof. Dabney has a brilliant and animated way of imparting the mass of facts which he has diligently compiled from the ablest historians, whose very words he often uses. His style would be improved by the addition of a little more dignity, as when he calls Louis XVI "a good-natured fool," and we see too many marks of close following of Buckle, a historian who should be read with discrimination. The digression on witchcraft might be replaced by more pertinent matter. The volume amply justifies its own existence by its vigor and brightness.

Gospels of Yesterday.

Gospels of Yesterday. Drummond, Spencer, Arnold. By Robert A. Watson, M.A. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.]

The gospels of "yesterday" which Mr. Watson reviews unfavorably may continue "today," but they cannot endure "forever," in his judgment. But we incline to believe that, differing widely as they do among themselves, they will each and all survive the onslaught of this cocksure criticism. Mr. Watson is a clever writer, and if he would severely discourage his abnormal faculty of pertness and devote himself a portion of the time to expounding the excellences of Prof. Drummond's analogical method, of Mr. Spencer's psychology, and of Matthew Arnold's poetry and criticism, he could produce work more valuable than these very partisan arguments. *Natural Law in the Spiritual World* has received too much uncritical assent to its confident analogies, indeed, and Mr. Watson may not be so far out of the way in calling it a system of "bastard Calvinism;" Spencer and Arnold offer sufficient room for objections; but Mr. Watson's temper is thoroughly vicious; even when one agrees with him in his thought, one must feel that he is nearly all that a Christian controversialist ought not to be — scornful, unappreciative, and thick-headed — and turn with pleasure to critics of a higher order.

How to Write a Family History.

How to Write the History of a Family. By W. P. W. Phillimore. [Cupples & Hurd. $2.00.]

This is an English book, made by Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row, London, and placed upon the American market under a Boston imprint. The author is an Oxford scholar and a genealogist. His object is to provide a practical guide for all who are engaged in the laborious and difficult work of preparing a genealogy, and through the intricacies of the task he leads the way with clear and explicit directions in great variety. Beginning with the general principles which govern the laws of descent and the changes of names, he follows with chapters on heraldry, systems in current use, and preferred typographical forms and methods of illustration, and then enters on a careful bibliographical description of the sources of information to which the genealogist must turn for his materials. The various manuscript authorities, the public record offices, the probate and parochial registers, the value of monuments and seals, and the special quarters to approach with respect to the different professions, all are reviewed in succession. Added are lists of record publications, the rolls series, and state papers; and throughout there are frequent allusions to and comparisons with American materials and usages. The genealogical student and workman will find in this book a remarkably full and complete directory to his tools and stock, and a table of contents and an index increase the usefulness of the work. While written primarily for English use, it has had American use in mind.

Historic Waterways.

Historic Waterways. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. [A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.]

If the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers of Wisconsin and the Rock River of Wisconsin and Illinois had the picturesqueness and associations of the rivers of France, and if Mr. Thwaites were a P. G. Hamerton or an R. L. Stevenson, then *Historic Waterways* would be as good a book as the former's *Summer Voyage on the Saone*, or the latter's *Inland Voyage* along the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Oise. But the new world is not the old, the fresh present is not the moss-covered past, the farmers of the Northwest are not the peasants of Aisne and Cote d' Or, and Mr. Thwaites's touch lacks the dexterity and grace of these masters in description, with which he is certain to be compared. Comparisons aside, however, he has done bravely and well, and his six hundred miles of canoeing on the American rivers named led through a good deal of gentle adventure, some pleasant scenery, now and then an excitement, and a succession of experiences which have their interest for canoeists like himself. And a certain charm for all of us must be admitted to reside in these close and faithful pictures of a very ordinary landscape and life, as seen from under the hooped awning of an honest clinker-built boat floating here and there in the muddy, shallow waters that diversify the broad Mississippi basin. But what a shock it must give to a canoeist's romantic feelings to run into a barbed-wire fence, or to be greeted at way stations with the greasy doughnuts, saleratus biscuits, and leathery steak of primitive cooking! A feature of Mr. Thwaites's book most warmly to be commended is the series of sketch maps which illustrate his narrative, and typographically the book is a most agreeable one to handle and read. For romantic color it depends largely upon a background of Indian history.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, MAY 12, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

I would recommend you to read chiefly in the line of poetry in which you find your taste to lie, but not in that line only. By reading along with your taste you will get an impulse to carry you on, and by reading beyond it, you will gradually enlarge your bounds. You should not be content with appreciating the merits which are borne in upon you, as it were, but apply yourself also to discover the merits which others have perceived and which have made a poet famous, though they do not strike you at first sight. — SIR HENRY TAYLOR: Letter to H. T.

MEMORIAL VERSES.

Matthew Arnold.

Dazed with the sudden shock I stood,
As if stealthily struck in the dark,
Conscious only of strangeness and pain —
A gnawing and desperate pain,
As I groped in the awful void.
Arnold dead! O soul-searching woe!
The elect of the Muses fled!
Great Voice of the century dumb!
Arnold dead! Lordly pattern of man,
Oracle, charmer of souls,
Compeller of strenuous life,
Revealer of secrets untold,
Consoler, interpreter, friend!

How flock to my vision the shapes
That refresh, enamour, inspire
The children of spirit and light,
Embosomed in blossoms of song.
Fields of royal tillage I see,
And battles and spoils of the mind;
Himself disembodied I see,
His courage, his clearness, his truth,
His genius serene, unappalled,
His sweetness diffused in the lives
Ennobled, enriched by his own.
How splendid the path of his feet,
His prophecies, music, and power,
The depths and the hights that he trod.

Silent, grieving, alone,
I droop in my study's gloom:
But throngs of the deathless are here —
The immortals untrammeled, unstained,
Who smile at the greed of the grave.
All is life, pure life, that I see,
Exulting, achieving, untired,
Eternal and moving in God —
Yet the mortal presence has fled!

In the instinct of love I arise
And fondle the volumes he penned,
As if I were smoothing the brow
Of the cold, white face of the dead.
The leaves of one fall apart,
Which I kiss in the yearning of pain.
O wonder! O tender decree!
As if pointed out by his hand,
"Resignation" looks up from the page!
Resignation writ for my soul.

And I read and try to be calm.
And opening at random its mate,
Unthinking of aught I may see,
Strange again, "A Wish" first appears,
Breathing calmness, humility, peace:
Thou art speaking in pity to me —
Sweetly thoughtful and tender in death!
But tears are blinding me now,
Yes, "Worse plagues are on earth than tears."
And others are weeping, I know,
In gratitude, sorrow, and awe —
The meek, the unselfish, the mild,
Who love not the things of the world,
Who strive for the flawless ideal,
Who mirror the Christ among men.
Hot tears are in eyes that still strain
For the vision of good that endures,
That long for the glorified day.
O the fathomless grief o'er the sea!
Dear home! wife and children and friends
Who loved the great heart that is still.

Who shall chaunt the high theme of his life?
Who is left of our age that can fill
The trumpet that honors his muse?
Long ago burning Shelley was mute,
And Byron, the Titan of song;
Young, honey-lipped Keats sits above;
Only Nature breathes Wordsworth's refrain.
'Neath his chaplets the Laureate nods
In the affluent ease of his fame.
Will Browning of genius austere
Meetly measure the bard we deplore —
Tell the sweep and the stress of his voice
That thrilled through our cold-hearted years?

But he stepped into clearer light —
A single step — and he knew
The secrets that baffle us here.
O blessed and beautiful death!
Out, 'neath the open sky,
The spring grass under his feet,
The air like the kiss of a soul,
Saluted by sunshine and birds,
Keeping step with the angel of love,
Joyous, clear-visioned, composed —
Death to him was a rapture of life:
May it come so, in kindness, to me.

HORATIO NELSON POWERS.

April, 1888.

CONGRESS AND COPYRIGHT.

WE regret to be obliged to say that Congress is trifling with the subject of International Copyright.

Congress is the servant of the people, not their ruler. When the will of the people has been made known, it is the duty of Congress to give it prompt, energetic, and efficient expression in a wise form.

International Copyright is unmistakably the will of the American people. They have determined upon it intelligently, deliberately, and finally, and Congress is trifling with its superior in delaying action.

There are three parties, and three only, to the question of International Copyright, and to their argument there can be no valid dissent. These three are authors, publishers, and readers. So far as we know, and we believe there is no evidence to the contrary, these three are a unit in favor of the Chace bill, now before the national legislature. The authors of the country are outspoken in favor of the bill. The publishers of the country are outspoken in favor of the bill. The readers of the country, so far as they have been heard from in the public press, are outspoken in favor of the bill. The opposition has had a hearing and has been answered; objections have been met and removed by means of amendments to the bill. The demand for its passage is unanimous, hearty, and pressing. The delaying of it is an unreasonable and provoking obstruction of the wishes of those who have a right to be consulted.

It is time that Congressmen understood distinctly what is expected of them by all concerned.

THE CHACE BILL.

WE reprint below the important part of the Chace Bill for International Copyright, as now amended and before Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in section forty-nine hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes the words "citizen of the United States or resident therein, who shall be" shall be stricken out. The words "and authors may reserve the right to dramatize or to translate their own words," in the same section, shall be stricken out, and in lieu thereof shall be inserted the words "authors or their assigns shall have the exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States."

SEC. 2. That section forty-nine hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read as follows:

"SEC. 4956. No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, before publication in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book or other article, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or a model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which he desires a copyright, nor unless he shall also, not later than the day of the publication thereof in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, two copies of such copyright book or other article, printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model, or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of the same. During the existence of such copyright the importation into the United States of any book or other article so copyrighted shall be, and it hereby is prohibited, except in the cases specified in section twenty-five hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import not more than two copies at any one time, in each of which cases the written consent of the proprietor of the copyright, signed in the presence of two witnesses, shall be furnished with each importation. All officers of customs and postmasters are hereby required to seize and destroy all copies of such prohibited articles as shall be entered at the custom house or otherwise brought into the United States, or transmitted to the mails of the United States. In the case of books in foreign languages, of which only translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translation of the same, and the importation of the books in the original language shall be permitted."

NEW LANGUAGES.

VOLAPÜK (pronounced vol-a-peék, and meaning world-language), the invention of the Roman Catholic priest, Johann Martin Schleyer, and first published in 1879, is now attracting, deservedly, great attention. Since Leibnitz's time attempts at the construction of a language for easy communication among all peoples have been many; but none has attained the success which attends Father Schleyer's creation. The object of Volapük is not the displacement of any existing language, but the furnishing of a language easily learned, and especially adapted to the needs of business men and travelers. The desirability of an international language is more and more plain, as communication becomes easier between all the countries of the earth.

Volapük is a highly rational construction of such a medium of intercourse. It satisfies the leading theoretical requirements for such a language as formulated by the American Philosophical Society. We will not enumerate these, but will mention only the chief point in which the Schleyer language is at fault, the use of the *umlauts*, ä, ö, ü. Since these are the sounds in the German language which are most difficult for the English tongue and lips to frame, it would seem to be a sin against convenience and simplicity to retain them. Volapük itself might better be written Volapik (the *i* being always pronounced like long *e*). But outside of this important matter, and others of minor consequence, Volapük is an admirably devised language. C. N. Caspar of Milwaukee sends us a good manual of it, compiled by K. A. Linderfelt on the basis of Prof. Kirchhoff's *Hilfsbuch;* it contains a grammar, exercises, and a considerable vocabulary (75c.) From L. Schick, Chicago, we have two pamphlet manuals (20c. each); one is an *Abridged Grammar*, by Prof. Kerckhoffs, adapted to English students by K. Dornbusch; the other for the use of Germans, *Die Weltsprache Volapük, in drei Lectionen*, by Iwan Iwanowitsch, the first being the fuller of the two.

Mr. Elias Molee, Ph.B., is more ambitious than the author of Volapük, in that he wishes all Germanic peoples to adopt his American-English, or Germanic-English, in place of the existing languages (*Plea for an American Language*, etc. Chicago: John Anderson & Co. $1.25). Mr. Molee, who wins our regard at once as a person who wishes to cause us as little trouble as possible in giving up our familiar English, has found English grammar, and presumably English spelling, "too many" for him. With the most philanthropic motives, and with the faintest perception of the fact that languages *grow* and are not *made*, he has constructed, mainly out of English, German, and Anglo-Saxon, with several new letters, a new speech which, he thinks, if adopted would give "our literary men something to live for"! He has worked out this tongue with much ingenuity and into its farthest details. Many of his suggestions would be improvements, phonetically and etymologically, over existing English. It is a great misfortune, especially, that so much that was both logical and poetical in Anglo-Saxon should have dropped out of use. "Plant-lore" and "body-lore," for instance, ought not to be crowded out by "botany" and "physiology," whether they are old Anglo-Saxon or Mr. Molee's ingenious suggestion. But the whole task the ingenuous author has laid out for us would require some thousands of years for its accomplishment, were the peoples willing. That they are not willing is not proof of their unreason!

FICTION.

John Ward, Preacher. By Margaret Deland. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.] The question of love and theology supplies the motive for Mrs. Deland's story of *John Ward, Preacher*, and if we grant the situation as natural, or probable, or even possible, we shall find it to be an impressive study of character; in any event the story is original and well told. John Ward is a young Presbyterian minister who marries the niece of an Episcopal clergyman, and becomes concerned for her welfare because she does not believe in hell. At first he preaches the gentler doctrines that he may gradually bring her to what he regards as the saving truth of eternal punishment, but the elders of his church condemn his weakness and threaten the wife with the session. His personal persuasion failing to convince her, he puts her away till she shall learn to accept his creed, and when they meet again he is on his death-bed. It is impossible to take the situation seriously. John Ward is not a conceivable personage in this country at this day; he is as unreal as the sporting rector — and indeed the whole atmosphere of the book is curiously un-American. But Mrs. Deland has brought out in a clear light the contrast between the old faith and the new, between the Hebraic doctrine of wrath and the New Testament doctrine of love. In the episodical depiction of Mr. Denner, the gentle old bachelor, she has done better and achieved a veritable triumph. The portrait is touched with humor and pathos aptly blended, and there are few things in recent fiction as well described as Mr. Denner's hidden love and brave, uncomplaining death.

A Brother to Dragons, and Other Old-Time Tales. By Amélie Rives. [Harper & Bros. $1.00.] The freshness, the fervor, and the excess of an undisciplined imagination are all clearly perceptible in the three stories here collected by Miss Rives. One does not read far in the book before coming to distrust the author's archaism. Although the men and women who figure in the narrative wear their semblance of antiquity with a certain zest, it is impossible to regard the affair as anything but a clever masquerade. Underneath the mock habiliments, however, are flesh and blood and throbbing hearts. Miss Rives knows well two or three of the elemental truths of human nature, and she employs her knowledge with a breadth of comprehension and a concentrated vigor of expression that better trained artists find it difficult to attain. Of the three stories that of "The Farrier Lass o' Piping Pebworth" is easily the best. There are few young writers who begin a promising career with so much spontaneity and charm of expression as is displayed by Miss Rives in this volume. When she shall have added discretion to her valor and art to her artlessness we may expect strong and symmetrical work from her hands.

Agatha Page: A Parable. By Isaac Henderson. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.] Mr. Henderson takes us into the society of modern Rome, and while his picture is not particularly vivid, it is assuredly meritorious. The characters are not elaborated; they are outlined or suggested rather than depicted in detail, but they are always consistent, and the whole work harmonizes in a restful neutral tint. Agatha Page, the daughter of an American father and an Italian mother, is made interesting chiefly by the description of the influence she exercises upon others, not by the especial charm of her own personality. She is married to the Marquis Loreno, a straightforward, energetic young statesman, and the story deals with the first years of their married life. The novel lacks the dramatic quality; the author finds it difficult to make his personages act and speak for themselves. But the book is well written, it is wholesome and elevating in tendency, and it contains occasional flashes of genuine humor. Thoughtful readers who look for something more than the sensation of the moment will be likely to find *Agatha Page* an enjoyable production.

The Deemster: A Romance of the Isle of Man. By Hall Caine. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] Mr. Caine has the faculty of setting strong passions in motion, and of showing the life of a primitive people with a strength and simplicity of purpose that take hold upon us and leave a deep impression. Competent authorities declare *The Deemster* to be a faithful representation of Manx life, and in all essential details it is apparently founded upon reality. There is something almost Homeric in its unpretentious strength and intensity. The bishop is a finely drawn character, as noble in his way as the bishop in *Les Miserables*, to whom he has been likened. The Deemster himself is a strange but by no means impossible compound of shrewdness and superstition. Dan Mylrea, in the fire of his mistaken youth and the expiation of his manhood, is a remarkable creation, who even in his blackest moments excites our sympathy. The chapters describing his trial before the general tribunal and the sentence of life-long exile pronounced upon him by his father, the bishop, are indeed thrilling; and the account in his own words of his solitary life is scarcely to be matched this side Defoe. It is a pity that a novel of such unusual quality was not thought worthy by the American publishers of a better form. It is printed in type that never ought to be used in books intended for continuous reading.

An Uncloseted Skeleton. By Lucretia Peabody Hale and Edwin Lassetter Bynner. [Ticknor & Co. 50c.] This ingenious little story, which appeared some time ago in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is here brought out in a captivating form of modified antiquity, bound in mottled boards and tied with gray tapes. We shall not spoil the reader's enjoyment by unfolding the plot, which involves a startling surgical operation performed by the great Dr. Spurzheim. The Boston of fifty years ago is pleasantly hinted at in the course of the narrative. The tale is a masterpiece of the unusual, the grotesque, and the humorous, and is withal most plausibly told.

La Tosca. By A. D. Hall. [Rand, McNally & Co. 50c.] The plot, if not the actual text of Victorien Sardou's play, *La Tosca*, is probably known to most of our readers. Mr. Hall has thrown it into the narrative form, and has made of it a striking piece of fiction, not objectionable, except for the unsavoriness of the general theme, and written in excellent English. The cigar-box lithograph on the cover is not fascinating as a work of art, and ought to be reserved for railroad circulation only.

The Man Behind. By T. S. Denison. [Chicago: T. S. Denison. $1.50.] The copy of this novel sent to the *Literary World* for review is accompanied by a private note, from which we quote as follows:

The charge has often been made and as often denied that there is a "literary close corporation" in this country which shelters under the broad ægis of Eastern publishing houses. It is claimed that the imprint of one of those houses is the open sesame, and that the knee must first bow to Baal before the novitiate can enter. I should be glad to place myself in the ranks of those who do not believe the literary craft guilty of petty envy, such as this charge implies. But from the contemptuous tone which certain pa-

pers claiming to represent a cult assume toward Western books, I am beginning to think the charge holds, and that Nazareth is still Nazareth.

We do not know of any "literary close corporation," such as is here alleged to exist, or of the "broad ægis" of any Eastern publishing house, or of any bowing to Baal demanded by Eastern publishing houses of the novitiate in novel writing, or of any such "petty envy" as is charged against the "literary craft." But we do feel compelled to say of Mr. Denison's book that it is far from being agreeable reading, and that its only value consists in its more or less naked delineation of social life in the "Paw Paw State" twenty-five years ago. It is an "unvarnished tale" of a rough, ignorant, and lawless people. A seduction and its melancholy consequences furnish the thread of the story; and while the aim of the author is to paint things as they are and to illustrate the teaching that "the wages of sin is death," the means employed are such that, whatever might be done in "Nazareth," we doubt if any reputable Eastern publishing house would care to put its imprint on the book. And we cannot recommend it to anybody's reading.

Len Gansett. By Opic P. Read. [Ticknor & Co. Paper. 50c.] This is hardly a novel, but a succession of scenes and incidents drawn by one familiar with them, and obviously true to life, intended to depict character and manners in Arkansas. That the coloring is strong and the effect forcible will not be questioned, but refinement, delicacy, and gentleness are not to be looked for. Dialect, slang, and profaneness form important ingredients, and the flavor of the book is more decided than agreeable. We fail to see the benefit of photographing low life even if the photograph is good.

Master of His Fate. By Amelia E. Barr. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.00.] Again Mrs. Barr has a Yorkshire story; its locality the West Riding; its few characters a rich, shrewd, set mill owner, Amos Braithwaite by name, his handsome son Joe, his sister-in-law Aunt Martha, Edith Bradley, and Perkins the lawyer. These five are absolutely all who have much part in the tale except old Samuel Yorke, but they fill the foreground in fine, strong portraiture, and are vital beings. Amos has elected that his only son shall be a mill owner; the son prefers to be a lawyer; neither will yield after having said the word, and Joe leaves his home forever in consequence; the aunt who has brought him up also departs; Joe tries in vain to earn money by his profession, falls in love with Edith, the rich heiress of Luke Bradley, who was deadly foe to Amos, and marries her. The position of husband to Mrs. Braithwaite becomes galling, made especially bitter because she still leaves the management of her estate in the hands of Perkins, instead of transferring it to her husband. Joe comes to a manly resolution, apprentices himself for two years to Samuel Yorke, his father's old friend in Manchester, and learns cotton spinning, confident that at the expiration of that time he will have gained his own self-respect and the respect of his wife. Joe and Edith, Amos and Aunt Martha, all being made of sterling stuff, with practical sense, warm hearts at the core, and principle, the result is easily foretold. It is a sound, sweet book, so captivating that the reader will not lay it down till the last page is reached; full of humor, delightfully set forth in the person of Amos, who is a most original being; and full of sunshine from the genial and lovable Joe.

Brinka: An American Countess. By Mary Clare Spenser. [Spenser Publishing Co.] A sensational and highly improbable story this, in which a gang of burglars, a fine old Professor Wye, an impossible Captain Corrie, an English duke who does not care anything about his title, his daughter Brinka, a much abused orphan boy of illustrious parentage, a remarkable barber, a millionaire of unnumbered millions, his queer mother, and perhaps a dozen other persons, are concerned or used as factors in the development of a plot as incredible as the characters. The class of readers who like this kind of fiction will doubtless find the book entertaining.

A Teacher of the Violin, and Other Tales. By J. H. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," etc. [Macmillan & Co. $1.00.] The four short tales which make up this volume (for the apologue which closes it can scarcely be termed a tale) exhibit all Mr. Shorthouse's well-known qualities. They are graceful in form, refined in tone, pathetic, and rather forceless. Shadowed skies and air charged with a brooding and pathetic sadness are the natural atmosphere in which his characters live and breathe and have their being; clear suns or strong action would seem out of place among them. "A Teacher of the Violin," which gives its name to the book, is the story of a young musical enthusiast who cherishes a hopeless passion for a perfectly unattainable princess, but, later, is comfortably consoled by marriage with her favorite attendant. It is the only one of the tales which does not end disastrously. In the second, the Marquis de St. Palage is foully murdered by his rival. Helena von Saarfield, the heroine of the third, after offering herself to two men, sees one of them borne from the battle-field to die, and becomes a canoness. "Ellie" perishes of the plague. There is no positive happiness in Mr. Shorthouse's world, only a modified contentment which follows the death of hope and youth. "Vanitas, Vanitam" is written over its portals. The best that can happen to the best is a secondary peace, when wounds have ceased to ache and hearts to bleed.

Loyalty George. By Mrs. Parr. [Henry Holt & Co. Paper, 30c] Mrs. Parr is generally well worth reprinting, and is so particularly in this pathetic, sometimes powerful, and always interesting story. Its heroine takes her name from her father's ship. She is an illegitimate child, with a strong and passionate nature, and her life is full of the storm that haunts her South Devonshire coast home. The spray of the sea is over the story, fishermen's experiences and dialect give it a decided local color, and it is forcibly and evenly written. It is a book that makes you acquainted with its scene and people, and leaves an impression.

A Blind Lead. By Josephine W. Bates. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.] Readers familiar with mining phrases will recognize the meaning of the title of this story, and locate it correctly. Its scene is in Montana, among the Rockies, and it depicts life, character, and the vicissitudes of toil in a mining town with a moderate degree of power. The romance that runs through it is well sustained and the characters are distinct. Old James Wayburn, with his unfortunate weakness of buying everything he sees offered for sale, approaches the dignity of a character. If this is a first novel it is one of promise, and the author should be encouraged to proceed.

Before the Dawn: A Story of Paris and the Jacquerie. By George Dulac. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.] *Before the Dawn* shows the fruits of a thorough study of the period in which the story is placed, and there is an air of historical accuracy about the general outline of the narrative. Mr. Dulac fails, however, in his effort to depict character. All of the personages represented are of the most rudimentary nature — personifications, and not very vital ones, of certain virtues and vices. The conversation is also for the most part stiff and unnatural. We should say that Mr. Dulac was decidedly better fitted for the career of a historian than for that of a novelist. If he were to write a history of Jacquerie we feel sure it would be an acceptable work.

The Gambler: A Story of Chicago Life. By Franc B. Wilkie (Polluto). [T. S. Denison.] We may describe this book by saying that it is an attempt to do with certain "raw materials" of life in Chicago what Zola has done with the same in Paris. If it be an imitation it is flat and feeble, and if it be left to stand on its own merits it has little to stand on. The alleged moral purpose of the author does not offset the vice and immorality which it depicts, and its staple is not pleasant reading.

Haschisch, by Thorold King, is not a new novel, but is put forth by the publishers with the date 1888 on the title-page and the copyright notice dated in the present year. This is revamping old lamps with a vengeance! The story is a clever narrative of amateur detective work and deserved more honorable treatment. [Brentano's. 50c.]

Dodd, Mead & Co. have begun the publication of a handsome library edition of the novels of Walter Besant and James Rice, associate English writers, who have contributed a number of choice works to the shelf of contemporary fiction. There is a peculiar and rare quality to their stories, sometimes quaint, always fresh, and often powerful, making them almost unique. Mr. Rice died in 1882. An etched portrait of Mr. Besant forms the frontispiece to the *Golden Butterfly*. A very differently looking person he is from our imaginings of him. We had fancied a small, spare, delicate, youthful, poetic-faced individual; the reality is a heavy, square-headed, bullock-shaped man, with an immense beard, an almost colossal figure, giantesque, with an herculean chest and shoulders, a man fit to command an Atlantic liner. *My Little Girl* is the second of the two volumes now in hand. The size is larger than we prefer for reading purposes, being an octavo with generous margins; but its fitness and comeliness for the library shelf we cannot justly dispute. Lovers of good novels, pure sweet, fresh, and idiosyncratic, should not miss these of Walter Besant and James Rice. The very titles of some of them — as for example "By Celia's Arbor," "Over the Sea with the Sailor," "Shepherds All and Maidens Fair," "Sweet Nelly, My Heart's Delight," "'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay," and "When the Ship Comes Home," are captivating by themselves. [Each vol. $1.00.]

Roberts Brothers are issuing the novels of

George Meredith in a cheaper "Author's Edition," from the same plates, we suppose, as the edition of last year, which we reviewed in full, but in a more compact shape. The paper is thinner, the margins are narrower, but the bindings are good and the general appearance trim. *Sandra Belloni* and the *Ordeal of Richard Feverel* are the two volumes already out. George Meredith belongs in the highest rank of living English novelists, and his acquaintances and admirers are steadily multiplying. [Each $1.50.]

Macmillan & Co. have begun a "Summer Reading Library," the issues of which will appear weekly. The first number, dated May 5, is Mr. Crawford's story of *Marzio's Crucifix*, which appeared only a few months since. The type and paper are good, the covers a salmon-colored paper, and the price 50c.

MINOR NOTICES.

The Civil War in America.

History of the Civil War in America. By the Comte de Paris. Vol. IV. [Porter & Coates. $3.50.]

The *History of the Civil War in America* by the Comte de Paris progresses almost as slowly as Mr. Kinglake's *History of the War in the Crimea*. Here is the fourth volume, and it is more than four years since the third appeared. But the excuse is satisfactory. Political difficulties at home have hindered this literary adventure of a Frenchman abroad. In June, 1886, the Comte wrote his American publishers that events around him were so uncertain that he might be obliged to live for a time without a home, and if without a home then without a library, and if without a library then without the means of prosecuting his task. Since then the decree of banishment has fallen, and the handsome Comte is *hors de combat* in a literary sense. The appearance of this fourth volume of the American edition is therefore something to be especially thankful for. It contains without abridgement the whole of the seventh volume of the French edition, and so much of the eighth volume as the author was able to carry with him in manuscript when he was obliged to leave the Chateau d' Eu and France. Into four books the volume is divided; the first and third uniting in an account of the campaign in Eastern Tennessee, the third being divided between movements along the Atlantic coast and in the Far West, and the fourth covering the first months of 1864 in the Southwest. Cumberland Gap, Chickamauga, Kelly's Farm, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, Charleston, S. C., the Red River Campaign, and the Fort Pillow Massacre, so called, are the great battle-pieces of the volume. The Comte continues to write with thorough mastery of his materials, careful and precise statement, judicial impartiality, and realistic force, going so far indeed as to make habitual use of the present tense, which we think a weakness of style. An appendix gives rosters of troops engaged, and there is but a single map. This lack of maps is a serious defect. The table of contents is full but unpaged, and for an index we must wait, we suppose, until the conclusion of the work. But when?

Hannah More.

Hannah More. By Charlotte M. Yonge. [Roberts Brothers. $1.00.]

This seventeenth volume in the "Famous Women" Series is one of the best, so far as a judicious use of material is concerned; and it gives all that most readers will care to know about a woman who was for more than half a century so conspicuous a figure in English literature. Miss Yonge has drawn her information from ten different sources (according to her list), but with all her investigation and care, has neglected to furnish the date of Hannah More's birth. She does not claim to have found anything new, but has arranged the chief facts of her long life (which ended at Clifton September 7th, 1833, at the age of eighty-eight) in a manner as attractive as circumstances admit. The subject is well worn, and it does not present itself at this late day as one susceptible of fresh or picturesque treatment. And yet how much there was of the eventful to be told, if only some gossipy keeper of a diary had put it down in full; incidents in the youth of the five bright-witted sisters; more about the mother and the father, and the love affair; about the intercourse with Sir Joshua Reynolds and Johnson, and the intimacy with the Garricks! Even such personal details would have been welcome as this, that a visitor found her at seventy-seven clad in a gown of "light-green Venetian silk," a "yellow, richly embroidered crape shawl" over her shoulders, and on her head a cap tied with white satin ribbon.

Goldsmith, Scott, and Burns.

Life of Oliver Goldsmith. By Austin Dobson. "Great Writers." [Thomas Whittaker. 40c.]
Life of Sir Walter Scott. By Charles Duke Yonge. Do., do., do.
Life of Robert Burns. By John Stuart Blackie. Do., do., do.

These three additions to the trustworthy series of monographs on "Great Writers" are in harmony with the high standard of excellence maintained by previous issues. Mr. Dobson is felicitous in his account of Goldsmith's career, and depicts "that strange mingling of strength and weakness" with an impartial and sympathetic hand. He has been fortunate to get hold of three letters by Goldsmith hitherto unpublished, and which emphasize the writer's kindness of heart. Prof. Blackie in discoursing of Burns is at intervals verbose and dogmatic, inclined to pious phraseology and to rhetorical statements of intricate metaphysical problems. Prof. Blackie is thoroughly convinced that the Ayrshire bard had "a special mission, direct from heaven," "to elevate, enlarge, put a classical stamp on, and give a world-wide celebrity to Scottish song." And in some occult connection with this thesis we have remarks on the nature and field of love, an individual love developed from "the general cosmic principle," and a love between man and woman as the "most highly potentiated" of all love. But when he dismounts his metaphysical hobby-horse and comes to Burns, Prof. Blackie tells the story with point and vigor, distinguishing clearly between the man and the poet in a way that recalls Poe's famous quotation: "Man yields himself not unto the angels nor unto death utterly, save only by the weakness of his own feeble will." As for Prof. Yonge's *Life* of Scott, we have found it dull but not intolerable. It is difficult, of course, to say anything new at this day of the author of *Waverley*, and nobody expected anything new, but at least a biographer may tell his tale with some degree of animation. The analyses of Scott's works are undeniably true; the details of his career are given with care — yet he is not made in Prof. Yonge's narrative the vital and picturesque figure he was in reality; and if one were led by reading this volume to a more careful study of ampler material, it would be for the negative reason of disappointment in what ought to have been the most entertaining contribution to the entire series to which it belongs.

Yankee Girls in Zulu Land.

Yankee Girls in Zulu Land. By Louise Viscellus Sheldon. Illustrated by G. E. Graves after sketches from life by E. J. Austen. [Worthington Co. $2.25.]

Very prettily illustrated and printed, and, on the whole, pleasantly written, is this little chronicle of nearly five years spent in South Africa by three American sisters. They seem to have started together for this unknown land quite unescorted and unprotected, but as the invalid for whose benefit the journey was undertaken promptly marries, the party may be said to have evolved a motive for itself. There is a good deal of lightly recorded information about the diamond fields, the Zulu and Kaffir wars, the conditions of life in Kimberly, Marizsburg, Natal, and the Transvaal, and the hardships of the long journeys between these places. The delicate and graphic little wood-cuts, *à la Française*, which accompany the narrative, add much to its spirit and meaning, and make it really a book of exceptional beauty.

The Story of New York.

The Story of the City of New York. By Charles Burr Todd. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.]

The immense rapidity with which a great city has come into existence where were forests and fields and a few scattered farm-houses a hundred years ago gives to the story of New York an interest as vivid as the most romantic fiction. Mr. Todd emphasizes some of its salient points in his pleasant narrative of the Dutch dynasty, and of the early progress under English rule of that sturdy little town which was to become so great and rich a city. It is true that a city charter was granted to *New Amsterdam* in 1652, but so late as 1825 all north of Astor Place was open country, and an old high-peaked barn stood on the present site of Grace Church. Bleecker Street was a famous place for blackberries; and Maiden Lane (there is a slight consolation in the remembrance after the recent charges against our barbarous nomenclature) — Maiden Lane was so called because the Dutch maidens had a foot-path there by which they reached the clear ponds in which they washed the family linen.

Mr. Todd has found no lack of picturesque and suggestive detail to embellish his story, while his genuine love of historical research has led him to secure, in every chapter, a good, firm skeleton of well authenticated facts. The book is well gotten up, with maps and illustrations of considerable interest, and is one of a series in which Arthur Gilman will give the Story of Boston, and Mr. Todd will find a congenial task in furnishing a comprehensive Story of Washington.

Although primarily designed for young Americans these books will supply interesting reading to many older persons.

A fresh copy of *Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe*, revised and enlarged for 1888, introduces to us our old friend of Osgood memory under a new imprint. This little volume of 500 pages is about complete, and for the hurrying visitor, on a few months' excursion, it furnishes everything necessary. For such a one we recommend it above every other, though like every other guide-book it should be supplemented by Baedeker. It is a pity, however, that its introductory pages still recommend Henry F. Gillig & Co. and the American Exchange in Europe, a bankrupt concern which never has had the confidence of some travelers, and now is said to be in ruins. [$1.50.]

Four more volumes of *Alden's Manifold Cyclopædia* are at hand, carrying the entries as far as to "Brave." Good-looking books they are outside, and within we continue to be pleased with their arrangement and quality. For a low-priced cyclopædia, with dictionary attachment, this certainly has merit. By a copy of the publisher's prospectus accompanying, which escaped notice in connection with the first volume, we observe that due credit is given to *Chambers's Encyclopædia* as the work more drawn upon than any other of the family. Mr. Richard Gleason Greene is the editor of the *Manifold*. [John B. Alden. Cloth, 50c. each.]

Home Experiments in Science, for Old and Young. By T. O'Conor Sloane. Illus. [Henry Carey Baird & Co. $1.50.] On the principle that truth is stranger than fiction it ought to be the case that experiments in natural science should give more pleasure than tricks in legerdemain. Such at least are the belief and motive of this clearly written and copiously illustrated book, which, together with expositions of scientific laws, provides a great number of practical experiments in mechanics, gravitation, hydraulics, pneumatics, heat, light, sound, and molecular physics, suitable for the common school class-room or for parlor entertainments. In the hands of a dexterous manipulator or careful student, this book might be made to do useful service in amusing and instructing.

PERIODICALS.

Mr. Kennan begins his study of Siberia and the exile system in the *Century* for May with a preliminary account of how he came to undertake the enterprise and a description of his journey across the Russian frontier. The papers promise to exceed in interest anything in magazine literature at the present time and will undoubtedly have a powerful influence on public opinion. Mr. Frost's illustrations are in every way admirable. Matthew Arnold's address at the unveiling of the Milton memorial window at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last February, is a brief but forcible eulogy of Milton as "the one artist of the highest rank in the great style" among English writers. There is a portrait of Leo XIII with a not very adequate account of his personality. Edward Eggleston describes the futile attempts of the Church of England to establish itself in the colonies. Henry James begins a striking character study, "The Liar." Prof. Atwater considers the nutritive value of various foods and beverages, and asserts that alcohol is a food standing "somewhere between carbohydrates and fats in fuel value." An article by Col. W. F. Fox offers some curious estimates of the chances of being hit in battle, and there is a stirring narrative of the famous locomotive chase in Georgia. Mr. Bellamy's "Love Story Reversed" is an attractive bit of originality in fiction. Mr. Aldrich does not seem to be very successful in competing with the idle singers of an empty day who fill the magazines with superfluous verse. His "Interludes" in this number of the *Century* would assuredly not confer fame upon him if he were an unknown poet.

John Safford Fiske's article on Balzac in the *New Princeton Review* for May is chiefly an analysis of effects rather than of methods, but brings out clearly the secret of Balzac's power. There is a good deal in the suggestion that Balzac flowered on the stock of romanticism. Eugene Schuyler writes of Bulgaria as a political Frankenstein, and promises to show in another article why in any future international arrangement affecting the principality, the will of Bulgaria must be consulted. A thoughtful paper by W. C. Brownell on the French provincial spirit is cleverly reasoned. French provincialism, Mr. Brownell argues, is national and not individual; it is organic and comes of the conception of the state as the dominant factor in social life. Washington Gladden points out the relation between ethics and economics as an unexplored field for the philosopher. W. E. Curtis discreetly eulogizes the career of Barrios, the Central American dictator. Prof. C. G. D. Roberts traces in a suggestive manner the development of the pastoral elegy from Bion to Swinburne. There is a remarkably fresh and vigorous character sketch, "Fishin' Jimmy," by Annie Trumbull Slosson.

The *Forum* for May is distinguished by a number of strong articles on current public questions. Judge George C. Barrett suggests some sensible modifications in the organization and methods of the courts. Hon. Seth Low argues for the local self-government of cities under a mayor invested with full executive power. Senator Cullom is logical and convincing in demanding a national bureau of public works. Dr. L. W. Bacon objects to high license because licenses to sell liquor ought to be awarded on other grounds than monetary considerations. Judge R. C. Pitman thinks that the public schools should teach about everything, including Latin and ethics. Frederick Taylor advocates the national control of railways. Capt C. E. Dutton unfolds the dangers of the Mormon hierarchy. Michael Davitt writes of Irish landlordism, replying to Julian Sturgis on causes of Irish discontent. Professor Thurston sees no immediate rival to steam as an industrial agent. Eliza Lynn Linton considers the pains of fear in a series of indisputable aphorisms. Bishop Chatard states the case of the papacy against the Italian government, and intimates that the signs now point to a restoration of the temporal power.

Scribner's Magazine for June will have the first installment of a four-part story by Henry James, called "A London Life;" a paper on Cardinal Newman, by Augustine Birrell; and the first of a series of illustrated papers on railways. Mr. Stevenson will discourse of gentlemen in fiction.

Macmillan's for May has an article on Sydney Smith by George Saintsbury, who maintains that "here was a man who for goodness as well as cleverness, for sound practical wisdom as well as for fantastic verbal wit, has had hardly a superior and very few equals." An unknown writer discusses "Gentlemen Emigrants" in a tone of mild but not unappreciative sarcasm. Stephen Wheeler considers the Afghan boundary, and closes with the warning that the Russians are preparing for an attack on India. Rev. J. Fraser, in an excellent article on Puritanism, declares the sin of the Puritan to have been that he held to the light he had "as if it were all the light that was attainable." Mr. Morris's "Chis" comes to a pleasant conclusion and Mr. James's "Reverberator" goes on reverberating.

The *English Illustrated* for May has some recollections of Emperor William by G. H. Rhodes, who gives several excellent anecdotes. Portraits of the Emperor, of Bismarck, and of Count Von Moltke accompany the article. Elizabeth Balch describes Hinchingbrooke, the home of the Earl of Sandwich. Mr. Tristram's "Coaching Days" papers, with their illustrations by Railton and Thomson, continue to be a noteworthy feature of the *English Illustrated*.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

A Rare Copy of the First Edition of the "Sonnets." Most of our readers are aware that Shakespeare's *Sonnets* were first published in 1609, and that no second edition is known to have appeared until 1640, when all but eight of them were reprinted, together with the poems of *The Passionate Pilgrim* and sundry other pieces ascribed to Shakespeare but evidently none of his. The title-page of the great majority of the copies of the 1609 edition reads thus: "SHAKESPEARES | SONNETS. | Neuer before Imprinted. | AT LONDON | By *G. Eld* for *T. T.* and are | to be solde by *William Aspley* | 1609." In some copies the imprint is as follows: "AT LONDON | By *G. Eld* for *T. T.* and are | to be solde by *Iohn Wright*, dwelling | at Christ Church gate. | 1609."

A correspondent in New York informs us that Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of that city have one of the copies with the Wright imprint. It is a remarkably sound and "tall" specimen, measuring 7 3-16 by 5 3-16 inches. The only other copy known to exist with this imprint is described as being "dirty, with torn margin cut close, with some of the head-lines cut into the print." This copy was sold, June 14th, 1858, by Messrs. Sotheby of London for one hundred and forty-seven guineas. The copy in New York formerly belonged to Narcissus Luttrell, a political writer during the Revolution of 1688, whose autograph is on the title-page, with the price he paid for it — *one shilling*.

Eleven copies with the Aspley imprint are known to be in existence, two of which are in the British Museum. All these copies are said to be more or less imperfect. One of them, in Earl Spencer's collection, contains the inscription, "To my very kind Friend," which has been claimed, though on no good grounds, to be Shakespeare's handwriting.

It will be seen that the New York copy is of double interest, as being one of the two with the Wright imprint and, aside from that, the only perfect copy extant with either imprint. It is valued, our friend says, "at just twenty-three

times its weight in gold," which is no extravagant price, considering its rarity and perfection.

Professor Johnson's "Variant" Edition of the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published *A Midsommer Nights Dreame*, "a fac-simile reprint of the text of the First Folio, 1623, with foot-notes giving every variant in spelling and punctuation occurring in the two quartos of 1600, according to the perfect copies of the original texts in the Barton Collection, Boston Public Library," with an introduction and notes by Prof. Henry Johnson, of Bowdoin College. The introduction gives the history of the play and of the three early editions collated. The notes "include every variation from the texts of Fisher, Roberts [the 1600 quartos], and the Folio which the Cambridge, Globe, Clarendon Press, Delius, Rolfe, Hudson, and White editions agree in adopting." The volume, which costs but a dollar, puts into the hands of the teacher and student all the textual facts of real importance concerning the play. He could not possibly obtain *all* these in any other way without access to the original editions or fac-simile reproductions of them; for the collation in the Cambridge edition — the only other edition that professes to give them fully — is not always to be depended upon. Of course we cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of Professor Johnson's reprint and collation; but, from what we know of his work, we shall be surprised if any clerical or typographical error is ever detected in it. We hope that he may be induced to go on and give us similar editions of other of the plays. His publishers have done their part admirably in all respects.

The Tenth "Mermaid" Volume. The April issue of the "Mermaid Series" is devoted to *Webster and Tourneur*, and is edited by Mr. J. A. Symonds. It contains *The White Devil* and *The Duchess of Malfi* by Webster, and *The Atheist's Tragedy* and *The Revenger's Tragedy* by Tourneur, with a critical introduction and notes by the editor, whose work is too well known to need commendation from us. The mechanical execution of the volume is an improvement upon that of the preceding issues, elegant as that was for the price (half a crown, or a dollar here, including the barbarian tax imposed upon foreign literature by our iniquitous tariff); and a new style of binding has been adopted which is even more tasteful than the former. The frontispiece is an etching of the Globe Theatre from an engraved view taken about 1612.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— One large printing house, not a thousand miles from Harvard College, Cambridge, had last week ninety-six new books in process of manufacture.

— Dr. Moses Coit Tyler of Cornell University sails for Europe June 7 by the "Werra," for Bremen, for a year's outing, most of which will be spent in Germany.

— The attention of our readers is called to an error in our last issue in the notice of Praed's *Essays*, which is published by George Routledge & Sons and not by Macmillan & Co.

— *The Life and Times of John Brown*, which will be published in the fall, will contain historical matter never before printed. The author, Will M. Clemens, is now sojourning at San Diego, California, with his family. Three of John Brown's sons are living on a ranch not far from San Diego.

— Rev. Samuel Longfellow and Mr. W. M. Fullerton sailed for Europe from New York on Saturday. Mr. Fullerton is the young literary editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, and the friendship between him and the venerable Mr. Longfellow has almost the color of a romance.

— *The Aryan Race, its Origin and its Achievements*, by Charles Morris, and *Leibnitz's New Essays Concerning the Human Understanding*, the seventh volume in the series of German Philosophical Classics, by Prof. John Dewey, are announced by S. C. Griggs & Co. of Chicago.

— A *History of Coöperation in the United States* has been made of papers by graduate students of Johns Hopkins University, with an introduction by Prof. Richard T. Ely, and is now to be had of the University publication agency.

— The May issues in Ticknor's paper series will be *Next Door*, by Clara Louise Burnham, and *The Minister's Charge*, by W. D. Howells.

— W. S. Gottsberger, New York, publishes today *Poems* by Rose Terry Cooke, and *From Lands of Exile* by "Pierre Loti," translated by Clara Bell.

— *A Pure-Souled Liar*, an anonymous novel with its "scene laid in the Boston Art Museum," is announced for publication in June by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

— Frederick A. Stokes & Bro., New York, will publish immediately *The Age of Cleveland*, compiled largely from contemporary journals and other original sources, and edited for the benefit of posterity, by Harold Fulton Ralphdon.

— *Dissolving Views in the History of Judaism*, by Rabbi Solomon Schindler, a series of lectures on great Hebrew leaders, is to be issued by Lee & Shepard.

— Max O'Rell will shortly publish *Impressions of America and the Americans*.

— Van Ranke's great library of nearly 50,000 volumes has safely arrived in this country.

— Mr. Joseph Jefferson is said to be writing a book of reminiscences of the stage.

— Miss Charlotte Fiske Bates is busy this spring with public readings from the poets.

— Mr. R. L. Stevenson has left the Adirondacks for Baltimore and New York.

— Under the title of "Sunshine Series of Choice Fiction," Cassell & Co., New York, will publish weekly novels chiefly by American authors. The series will open with *The Veiled Beyond*, a tale of metempsychosis by S. B. Alexander, and will include the most popular writings of the late Sylvanus Cobb, whose works Cassell & Co. have purchased the exclusive right to publish.

— Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer's account of *Henry Hobson Richardson and His Works*, shortly to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will be biographical, descriptive, and critical, and will be fully illustrated with a new portrait, twenty-six phototypes, and seventy engravings after sketches. The edition, a large quarto in form, will be limited to 500 copies at $15.00 each.

— Among the books to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in May and June are *A Dream of Church Windows: Poems of House and Home*, by John James Piatt; a *History of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment*, made up largely of letters from the front, by Lieut. S. D. Millet; and, in the Commonwealths series, *Missouri*, by Lucien Carr.

— T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish this week *Life* by Count L. N. Tolstoï, and the *Summer Legends* of Baumbach, translated by Mrs. Helen B. Dole.

— *Mr. Tangier's Vacation*, by Edward E. Hale, and *Roger Berkeley's Probation*, by Helen Campbell, are new novels forthcoming from the press of Roberts Bros.

Foreign.

— "Stepniak" has nearly ready an important work on the Russian peasantry, which will be published by Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.

— Rev. Stopford A. Brooke has published a collection of "Poems" which are well spoken of.

— Mr. Wemyss Reid's life of W. E. Forster is in the hands of Chapman & Hall for publication the present month.

— John Murray has in press the late Sir H. S. Maine's Whewell Lectures on International Law.

— Professor John Nichol has in preparation a new volume of essays on English literature, the chief contents of which, according to the *Athenæum*, will be essays entitled "Three Quarters of a Century," "History and Literature," and "War Songs," and several critical papers, comprising studies of Carlyle, Thackeray, Macaulay, Dickens, Sydney Dobell, and Lord Tennyson.

— Mrs. Charles Cowden Clarke has just privately printed a small volume of *Memorial Sonnets*. Keats and Leigh Hunt are touched upon.

The Literary World makes its welcome fortnightly visits, and never fails to give full satisfaction for the time spent in its perusal. Fair and impartial, often unsparing, in its critical notices, it has come to be recognized by many as the best critical authority on new books, and hundreds of buyers are governed by its opinions in selecting books to purchase. The news notes are well filled. — *Zion's Herald, April 25, 1888.*

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HISTORY OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1813–1883. By George Faber Clark. Clarke & Carruth.

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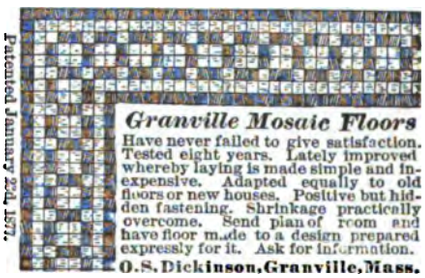

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The title of Kinglake's book honestly describes its contents. Its ending at Lord Raglan's death destroys the logical completeness of the history, which should close with the fall of Sebastapol, months later. If the book were written to magnify Lord Raglan, this was not necessary, as he was and is in history the gallant English soldier and gentleman doing his work according to his wit, wise, incorruptible, and above all loyal to the alliance. Indeed it was his hardest task to keep pace with his allies and to avoid offending their susceptibilities. But if Kinglake intends him for a great captain he is all wrong, or if he undertakes to save him from his share of blame for the early fate of the English arms, he must fail before the facts. England is justly proud of her Crimean soldiers, but shame falls on the nation which let them die like sheep with hunger and cold upon the winter hights of Sebastopol.

Kinglake upon the whole has done his work well. In Spartan strength and brevity his style approaches Napier's as yet unmatched sentences; his analysis of Inkerman, for instance, is vastly more elaborate than anything in Napier; and his minute and far-gathered facts make his battle pictures richer in detail than any others. It is, however, in his analysis of the political causes of the war and its strategy that he stands first. His estimate of Napoleon III is bitter, unrelenting, and picturesque; but the monster he describes cannot be as unrelievedly black as the historian paints him. The most striking part of the volumes now under review is that in which Kinglake tells us how the Emperor controlled his army through his confidential aide de camp, General Neil, imperilled its prestige, lost uselessly thousands of men in unmeant strife in order that he himself might come out to the Crimea, and at the head of the allies lead an impossible campaign to most certain defeat. He never came. Kinglake does not love Frenchmen, which circumstance is not a part of our business. That he has been unfair to the French arms will be seen by any one who will compare the part which he assigns to the French at Inkerman with the official list of their dead and wounded.

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The scholar and the priest must keep close to the people and not dream that the perfect life is for the few, isolated from the many in a selfish culture or devotion. Man's progress must be tested by the additions made "to the sum of human ideas and human well-being" and by the spiritual growths brought to perfection. "Tried by this test, it is doubtful if steam, gas, and electro-magnetism have done more for man than feudalism and chivalry. They have multiplied the facilities of life without changing in the least its essential quality. . . . It is nearer to Japan than it was seventy years ago, but as far as ever to the peace of God."

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PROFESSOR COOKE, the distinguished chemist of Harvard University, pursues in these solid lectures, first delivered on the Ely Foundation and then at the Lowell Institute, Boston, last winter, the same general argument followed in his widely-read *Religion and Chemistry*. The treatment is more compact and the discussion more thorough in the present volume, addressed as it was first to an audience of students of theology. Prof. Cooke is among the few teachers of natural science who take an interest at once sympathetic and intelligent in religion and theology, who in a sober style declare far-reaching truths needful alike to savant and to theologian, who speak with just confidence in discussing the method of science and with becoming modesty in handling the topics of religious thought less familiar to their investigation.

Two of these ten chapters, the first and the last, consider the argument of natural theology and compare the two systems of religion and science. The other eight treat of the logic and method of scientific research. They first contrast the loose inductive procedure of the Greeks with the rigid method of later science; describe at length the magnificent induction of Newton; assign to deduction its fit place, pointing out its common errors; and examine in detail two notable examples of scientific investigation: the refutation of Prout's hypothesis, "that in the last analysis all materials could be reduced to the same ultimate essence," and the discovery of Neptune by Adams and Leverrier. Prof. Cooke brings forward this famous "find," not with the usual intention of glorifying the wonderful power which detected by mathematical analysis a planet hitherto unknown, but in order to show that it is a signal instance of mental limitations and human fallibility, for in fact, as Benjamin Peirce declared in 1847: "The planet Neptune is not the planet to which geometrical analysis has directed the telescope." Passing on to discriminate carefully the real meaning of a "law of nature," he defines it as "simply a declaration or statement of a certain order, sequence, or relation observed among material phenomena," the great body of natural laws being "merely ideal relations, which the phenomena of nature approach, but which are rarely if ever realized." The determinate and indeterminate laws, next considered, can in no point of view be regarded as efficient causes; natural law as a ruler is "a very intangible, indistinct, and protean mental image of man's abstraction." Theory in science is then illustrated from gravitation and the phenomena of light and heat. Prof. Cooke here digresses into natural history to give a brief discussion of Darwinism, thoroughly fair and clear, and expresses his regret that the doctrine of "organic types" of Agassiz is at present so much overshadowed; he is confident that it will "before long exert its just influence." Analogy and continuity are the next guiding principles of the student of nature which the lecturer discusses; he supports here the "eternal generation" of matter as an inference from observed facts.

In these eight lectures Prof. Cooke has given a very fresh treatment of a subject concerning which theologians cannot too thoroughly inform themselves — the logic of science; he illustrates his positions with a fullness and exactness not found in the popular works on science which the clergy most commonly read, his own field, in which he is a master, supplying the chief instances. For the mere scientific information which it contains this part of the book is valuable; but the value is greatly hightened by the clear and profound view of the logical method of natural science which the facts go to establish.

Of the two chapters which are more strictly theological, the first affirms that "the knowledge of God has come to man through nature precisely in the same way as the generalizations of science," and that "man knows God by the same means and through the same sources that he knows the principles of gravitation, heat, and electricity;" and in the last Christianity is compared with gravitation. We must of course take the first of these cardinal assertions in Prof. Cooke's theological argument very generally, and in the light of his subsequent statement that all truth is revealed or inspired. But as a philosophical proposition it betrays an inadequacy and indefiniteness in contrast with the exact and thorough statements in the scientific part of the book, and shows, as the author would probably admit, that here his foot is off his native heath. A teacher of the philosophy of religion of equal ability with the lecturer would find little intellectual comfort in the proposition, he would need to qualify it so much. The analogy of Christianity with gravitation is lacking in many important respects; the principle and its discovery are sometimes illogically con-

*The Credentials of Science the Warrant of Faith. By Josiah Parsons Cooke, LL.D. Robert Carter & Brother. $1.75.

fused, and we are not told what the Christianity is which Prof. Cooke has in mind. Is it a system of doctrine or the highest code of ethics, or in what proportions does it unite both? These points are not clear, and we must accordingly withhold from Prof. Cooke as a theologian that admiration and conviction with which we follow him as a teacher of scientific method. It is given to very few indeed to speak with equal authority in such diverse realms as theology and natural science; and they are happy who can find so trustworthy a guide through the latter as the Erving professor.

HOMESTEAD HIGHWAYS.*

MR. SYLVESTER was introduced to the reading public last year with a book of *Prose Pastorals*, a collection of out-of-door essays in the familiar vein of Thoreau and John Burroughs, dealing with woods, birds, pastures, brooks, and meadows. *Homestead Highways* is a further excursion in the same direction. Its principal essays or chapters are five in number, a very short final one on "A Drop of Rain" having perhaps been added to meet the requirements of the printer for a little more copy. Each of the five chapters centers about some one object or incident, but is rambling in the extreme, and takes the reader through a wide and heterogeneous range of observations, experiences, and meditations, brought into unity simply by their common inspiration — nature. Or if we liken each chapter to a musical composition, then it may be said that each consists of a single theme buried in variations. Thus "An Old-Fashioned Festival" gathers up the features and associations of a New England Thanksgiving Day, the climax of the harvest and the portal of winter. In "A Winter Resort" we have a picture of the primitive district school, with portraits of teacher and scholars, and a recital of the familiar round of incidents which make up the school-house history. "Running Water" has the brook for its text, but does not stick to it any better than some other preachers do to theirs. "A Snug Corner" takes us into the quiet forest in winter, under bending boughs laden with snow, to the coverts of lingering birds and lurking game. "A Wayside Watering-Place" is a study of road life.

The human element, almost wholly absent from *Prose Pastorals*, creeps here and there into *Homestead Highways*, but its interest is always subordinate to that of the still-life of the outer world, enlivened only by the participations of the brute but mute creation. The book is written in a low and quiet tone. It is more than descriptive; it is reproductive. There is an attempt at microscopic minuteness and photographic exactness in its delineation of the homely and the familiar. To one who had always lived in the country these pages would simply repeat the sounds and sights of every day; to one who had always lived in the city they would be the revelation of a new world. A dreamy book is this, the writing of a silent, reminiscent man, a man who has had a boyhood, whose perceptions have been keen and whose impressions are vivid, a man who loves the world as God left it and shrinks from the artificial uses which his fellows sometimes make of it.

We append a single extract from the paper on "Running Water," which we may entitle

From the Wood-pile to the Wood.

I have on many a bright June morning perched myself upon the apex of the tall wood-pile which reached almost to the mid-top of the wide-limbed sugar-sweeting tree behind the wood shed, the white and pink blossoms of the old apple tree drifting lightly, silently down about my shoulders with every breeze, and from thence watched my father plying the rude tools that comprised the limited carpentry equipment of those days. Here was the out-door workshop for the making of sleds, ladders, and such other handiwork, however rude and homely it may have been, as belonged to the husbandry of the farm, and of all the quaint reminiscences of which none has lingered with such distinctness as the asthmatic squeak of the old rusty auger, as it made its journey downward into pillar or post with every half-twist of its stubby, oaken handle; a fit companion to the antiquated draw-shave, which had been so many times "upset" at the village smithy, and which was wont to share the honors with a plane of like remote ancestry, a narrow-bladed adze, a chisel or two, with maul of frizzled elm, and all of which were carefully housed and kept beyond the reach of the youngsters. The old wooden "draw-horse," with its flaring legs with long foot-pedal between, and spring-pole atop of all, securely fastened to its unwieldy head with a castaway bit of clothes-line, and that has held many a birch hoop and oaken wheel-spoke between its upper and nether jaws in its time, may have suffered much perturbation of spirit at the distinguished and delicate consideration shown the lesser tools while itself was left to shiver and shake in the winter winds, or hide its head as best it could under the drifting midwinter snows, neglected and forgotten quite. There was for years an old pine log that haunted the shadow of this apple tree, a great gnarled stick that was not worth the labor of working it into firewood, and to which the old "draw-horse" was firmly spiked at one end, which was to me the paradise of the Borer family. After the frost had departed and the warm weather had touched up the fields and budding trees with anticipations of springing grasses and singing birds, the wheezy grind of these wood-workers has begun, and many a curious conjecture occupied my mind, in those days, as to the impelling motive that actuated these great white worms to such constant, unflagging industry. Many a time, while sauntering through the thick-leaved woods, I have come across the fallen trunk of some huge pine or spruce, overturned by some summer tempest or winter storm of damp, clogging snow, and have bent my listening ear to it, to be rewarded a moment later with the faint music of this master workman among subterranean engineers; and now, when in the woods with rod or gun, or perhaps with witless purpose, hosts of far-away recollections will come with every bar of this insect wood-worker's strident song. If I tap my appreciation upon the bark, my wood-working friend lapses into silence, to begin his boring anew a moment later with renewed vigor. I detach some of the bark from this log in my search for the little fellow who is making all this music for me, but have only found, however, one of those beautiful mysteries which Nature hides away from those who are indifferent to much of her charm. On the inner side of this bit of bark is a miniature tree, of snowy white, with well-developed trunk, with spreading branches, and all the delicate film and interlacing of twig and leaf, and all soft as down, as if worked with fairy fingers. It is a fungus known technically as a group of *Mycelia*, belonging to a low order of leafless, flowerless plants, numbering half a hundred thousand species. They remind one very forcibly of the coarser frost-work on the window pane of a cold morning, and are not the less beautiful or wonderful in their foliage-like distribution of line and tracing which make up the picture before me, which is of the kind known as the *Polyporus radula*, the most active of all the fungi in taking from the cell structure of the different varieties of wood to which it attaches itself all the elements which they have assimilated or taken into their woody structure during their growth. The stripping off of more bark will disclose further beauties in this land of fungi. Here is a bit of *Polyporei* in *resupinate* form, with its cream-like coloring and irregular contour, a mass of soft fungous growth attached to the inner surface of the bark, much resembling a bit of dough thinly rolled out, but of rich, velvety texture, with orange-tinged edge, with just a suggestion of a fresh smell about it, and wonderfully cool to touch. Hawthorne's tales of Wonderland, dear as they are to the childish heart, do not approach in their quaintest, weirdest guise to the suggestion of magic that lies within the portals of the woods.

* Homestead Highways. By Herbert Milton Sylvester. Ticknor & Co. $1.50.

MEMORIALS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.*

IF architecture may be called frozen music, then Westminster Abbey is crystallized English history. Dean Stanley's *Memorials* of that building are its poetry and romance. Mr. Randolph published last December a first American from the fifth London edition of the work, on large paper with the lamented author's final revisions, at $7.50. He has now brought out the same three volumes in slightly reduced shape at the considerably reduced price of $4.50, giving the text, however, in its original integrity without one line missing.

Of this on the whole most distinguished and most fascinating building in all England the late Dean Stanley was certainly an accomplished and most competent historian. Yet what is offered in these richly-stored volumes is not any mere technical history of the Abbey, but a mass of memorials proper, historic, personal, and romantic, those associations of individual and event which are more than history. This work collects, assorts, lays out, and unfolds to the eye, as it were, the mossy growths of human experience and sentiment which are the accumulation of more than fifteen centuries upon the Abbey's walls. Those who know the peculiarities of Dean Stanley's mind will not need to be told how conscientiously, how reverently, how lovingly, how skillfully he would do such a work as this. The history of the Abbey, of course, has been written over and over; the work before us contains the Abbey's atmosphere.

The plan and arrangement of the work are somewhat novel. Dean Stanley could not cast a book in any commonplace mould. He begins with the general topography of

* Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. With Illustrations. 3 vols. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $4.50.

old London and the peculiarities of the Isle St. Peter, as it was called, the site of the first Abbey built by Edward the Confessor, the story of whose foundation and career is quaintly told in full in a first long chapter. With great minuteness of detail and great vividness of portraiture the ancient forerun ner of the present edifice and its part in the religious and political history of its time are presented to the reader, and the supplanting of the old structure by the new is left largely to the imagination. The long line of Coronations, beginning with that of William the Conqueror and ending with Queen Victoria's, forms the second grand topic and fills the second chapter. The panorama is extended, varied, and brilliant. What else could be expected of a pageant in which chief actors are William the Conqueror, the Richards, the Edwards, the Henrys, Elizabeth, the Charleses and the Georges of English history? Incidentally there is an account of the famous "Coronation Stone," which the oldest legends amusingly make to have been Jacob's pillow-stone at Bethel, and which is one of the first objects of interest to all visitors. A third chapter on "The Royal Tombs" suffices to account for a considerable part of the growth of the Abbey, which in so large a degree is a mausoleum for English sovereigns. This completes the first volume.

Volume second, coincident with the fourth chapter, is occupied exclusively with "The Monuments," the tombs of dignitaries in church and state, of lights in literature, art, and science, the immense number of which has turned the interior of the Abbey almost into a storeroom of effigies, sarcophagi, tablets, busts, and brasses. Grandees, courtiers, soldiers, sailors, theologians, actors, men and women of letters, nobles and scientists, all the great company are passed in review, with notes upon each, and upon their rights to interment in this solemn temple.

The third volume, comprising chapters fifth and sixth, is more nearly historical than either of the others, but in the sense of being the history of what has gone on within the Abbey rather than of the Abbey itself. Here we have the old life of the monastery and of the abbots who occupied it, the events which have made the Jerusalem Chamber one of its most memorable precincts, the doings of the Chapter House, the story of the schools, and more particularly in the sixth and closing chapter a recital of the Abbey's general fortunes since the Reformation.

The mood of Dean Stanley, moving proudly and tenderly through the passages and shadows of this venerable pile, can readily be surmised and heartily entered into. Always the scholar, always the Christian gentleman, always the loyal Englishman, he is alive to every impression of the past, sympathetic along every line of reminiscence, keen-eyed for invisible inscriptions of faith and heroism, quick to seize on the promise for the future in the legacy of the past. As he was a model dean so is he an incomparable memorialist. The Dean Stanley of the Jewish Church is the Dean Stanley of Westminster Abbey; and whether the reader is some day himself to stand beneath the Abbey's lofty arches and wander through its crowded aisles, or must be content with visiting it indirectly under the guidance of another, in either case he will speedily surrender to the spell of these pages and gratefully acknowledge the instruction and pleasure they give him.

The books are enriched with heliotypes and wood-cuts, with chronological tables and copious notes, with full tables of contents and a sufficient index; and the third of the series carries in an appendix an account of an exploration of the vaults a few years since in search of the tomb of James I and of its discovery, an almost thrilling story which forms a fitting conclusion to the whole.

No lover of English history can afford to miss Dean Stanley's *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*.

BALZAC'S "MODESTE MIGNON."*

MODESTE MIGNON cannot by any means be called one of the greatest of Balzac's novels. It depends for its interest on the portrayal of a young girl's character, and while Mlle. Mignon is in many ways a charming specimen of budding womanhood, it must be confessed that the young girl was not Balzac's forte. He was himself too sophisticated, too gross, too sensuous, he put too much of his own personality into his work, to be able to reproduce the freshness and charm of maidenhood in all its pristine beauty. The chief motive of the book before us is a correspondence between Modeste and an unknown to whom in a moment of innocent abandon she has addressed herself, and this correspondence is filled with reflections that never could have been made by such a girl as she is represented to be. And yet, for all that, unreal as she is in some respects, Modeste is distinctly charming and her purity of heart and soul is never questioned. She is almost Shakespearian in her beauty, her vivacity, her innate modesty, and her nameless grace of femininity.

In the depiction of the three suitors Balzac is on his own ground and every stroke tells. The egotistic poet, with his faculty for stringing together sentimental rhymes that bear no relation whatever to his sordid, self-seeking ideas, is a triumph of creative skill. And the foolish, good-hearted little duke, and the young secretary, a model of manliness — these are truly striking figures and effectually contrasted with the poet and with each other. But the substantial force and meaning of the book is in its protest against the marriage of convenience, its eloquent proof that true love lies in a mutual recognition of defects as well as virtues, its plea that, in Mlle. Mignon's words, "actual marriage shall be the result of a previous and long marriage of souls." It is not a little strange to find Balzac thus defying the conventionalities of his race and time and allying himself with other ideals which were to him the ideals of the future. Or, on second thought, it is not strange at all — it is only one more indication of his prescient and far-reaching genius.

* Modeste Mignon. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. Roberts Bros. $1.50.

RECENT POETRY.

If "fire" and "vigor" alone can make a poet, Thomas Brower Peacock may unquestionably lay claim to the title. There is, as Prof. T. D. Suplée mildly puts it in an enthusiastic introduction to his new volume, "a certain freedom from restraint" in Mr. Peacock's verse. Mr. Peacock has for some time aspired to the proud appellation of "Bard of the West," and his *Poems of the Plains* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75] do in some measure justify the claim. Mr. Peacock from the first cast aside conventional shackles and rejoiced in his untamed strength; he has evidently put down about everything that came into his mind, and possessing an original mind and some degree of imagination, he has said some things that were worth saying. Of course he is very unequal and his artlessness is often amusing, but his manifest sincerity and spontaneity are not qualities to be laughed at in these days. What shall we say of a man who can perpetrate lines like these:

> A Sister good at New Orleans,
> She nursed the sick 'mid direful scenes,
> Till eighteen hundred seventy-eight,
> She yielded to the blast of fate —

and who can write of a beautiful woman:

> And why, I cannot tell!
> But oh, thy voice to me
> Sounds like some far-off bell
> That wakes sweet memory!

Plainly we cannot wholly praise or wholly blame. It is impossible to read "The Rhyme of the Border War" and not to recognize that the author has got hold of his theme in a very resolute manner. Mr. Peacock's poetry is poetry at close quarters. He wrestles manfully with whatever he undertakes, and if he is not always victor according to the approved rules of the game he at least puts in some telling blows. He means business and he is one who, whatever the object he may have in view, is pretty sure in some fashion to get there! We do not commend his method as a thing to be copied — for that matter no one could copy it, it is inimitable — but if some of Mr. Peacock's contemporaries could acquire a little of his exuberance, the field of current verse, while possibly more than ever like an unweeded garden, surely would not be so stale, flat, and unprofitable as it is now.

We have spoken heretofore of the verse of David Skaats Foster. The second edition of his metrical productions, now published with some additions under the title of *Rebecca the Witch* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25], will be welcomed by all who have a taste for genuine sentiment, quaint fancies, unpretentious humor, and clearness of thought, expressed in a style of noteworthy grace. The tale giving the title to the

present volume is oddly conceived and told with many charming touches that testify to the author's capacity for better work than any he has yet accomplished.

The *Poems of a Boy* modestly put forth by William Byron Forbush [Hanover, N. H.: Privately printed] are not without interest for their hints of poetic quality. The author is apparently content to be himself — at any rate he is not slavishly imitative; his fancies are purely a boy's fancies and do not aspire to be mistaken for the thoughts or the emotions of manhood. There is in two of these productions, called "Down by the River" and "My Lady in the Garden," a lyrical grace and sweetness as natural as they are charming.

We have made a conscientious effort to discover either rhyme or reason in the *Cloudrifts at Twilight* of William Batchelder Greene [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25], and have had difficulty in finding either. Flashes of reason there are now and then and even occasional revelations of a definite purpose, but most of the productions in the volume seem like the incoherent ravings of delirium. John Preston Campbell, on the other hand, addresses his *Summerless Sea and Other Poems* [J. B. Lippincott Co.] to intellects of the most elementary order. His innocently egotistical prattle is at any rate amusing. "The Summerless Sea" is a protest against arctic explorations, of which the author says in a high-pitched prefatory note that "cranks crave the crags of creation for their play-ground and the golden floor of heaven for the exhibition of their foolishness." They do indeed! "At my coming forth," says Mr. Campbell, "Apollo touched my soul with the Muse's wand and Nature tauntingly set me a rhyming task early in life." Further on he declares that "a mechanical contrivance may upraise a ponderous weight, but the author who writes verse mechanically will be scattered over a wide surface when the weight comes down." There is a moral in this apothegm which we hope all who are "touched with the Muse's wand" will duly consider.

We can say but little in favor of the Rev. Clarence A. Walworth's *Andiatorocté and Other Poems* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50], except to recognize the manifest sincerity of the author's purpose. The opening ode on Lake George shows a genuine appreciation of untrammeled nature, has some well-conceived descriptions, and is interspersed with several ingenious attempts at Indian songs. The other poems are mostly devotional, that at the end of the volume being an argument for the doctrine of the Trinity. Mr. Walworth's poems are all very irregular in form, and are not apparently governed by any technical theory save that of the author's caprice.

Befo' de War, by A. C. Gordon and Thomas Nelson Page [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00], is, whatever one may say of its poetic quality, a volume that has a genuine motive, and although written throughout in dialect shows also a definite sense of form. The two collaborators are fairly well matched and there is not much to choose between their respective pieces. Mr. Page has perhaps a more finished style, and Mr. Gordon is possibly more definite in his grasp of character, but these traits are not on the whole unevenly balanced. Neither writer has escaped entirely the peril of reading his own ideas and sentiments into the speech of his dramatis personæ, but this is not a serious fault. The book has a distinct flavor, its humor and its pathos are alike gracefully expressed, and it undoubtedly may be taken as a revelation of the typical plantation negro.

Under the title of *Ballades and Rondeaus* [D. Appleton & Co.] Gleeson White has made a diminutive cyclopædia of specimens of the imitative verse that has of late been so prevalent on both sides the Atlantic. The whole series of fixed forms — ballade, chant royal, kyrielle, rondel, rondeau, rondeau redoublé, sestina, triolet, villanelle, virelai, and pantoum — is well represented in the volume, which has been carefully compiled from the productions of contemporary English and American rhymesters. In a scholarly introduction Mr. White gives some notes on the early use of the various forms and rules for their construction. The craze, happily for literary sanity, is now rapidly dying out. Mr. White's specimens are for the most part excellent of their kind. His book will be to many of this generation an entertainment and to immediate posterity a curiosity.

Joy and Other Poems, by Danske Dandridge [G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75c.], has a freshness of charm that is very gratifying. The author's observation is close, the imagination unsullied, the expression easy and musical. The picture of "The Dead Moon" has extraordinary vigor without being overwrought:

> She, whose undoing the ages have wrought,
> Moves on to the time of God's rhythmical thought.
> In the dark, swinging sea
> As she speedeth through space,
> She reads her pale image;
> The wounds are agape on her face.
> She sees her grim nakedness
> Pierced by the eyes
> Of the Spirits of God
> In their flight through the skies.
> (Her wounds they are many and hollow.)
> The Earth turns and wheels as she flies,
> And this Spectre, this Ancient, must follow.

The book is a very small book, but the breath of true poesy is in it.

Harry Lyman Koopman in *Orestes and Other Poems* [Buffalo: Moulton, Wenborne & Co. $1.00] takes a wide range. "Orestes," a dramatic sketch whose source is obvious, shows a capacity for self-restraint which might have been exercised to advantage in some of the other poems. The ode to Farragut is eloquent and is skillfully phrased. — *A Sheaf of Song*, by Benjamin F. Leggett [John B. Alden], has a certain sonorous quality that perhaps compensates for the more modest virtues. — Dr. E. L. Macomb Bristol announces himself as "the flower poet" on the title-page of *A Story of the Sands*. [Brentano's. $1.00.] His verses have an artlessness that is rather affecting:

> "Did'st hear the sound of waters?"
> "'Tis but the tide."
>
> "My love! my all! my wife!" he said, "'tis more than tide
> Of sea. We are lost! the reservoir does burst!"
>
> The reservoir on Graystone Hill had sprung a leak,
> And, with help of tide, swept out to sea the wedded hearts —

The *Poems and Translations* of Lewis Frederick Starrett [Rand-Avery Co.] are the fruits of industry not, perhaps, misdirected. The translations are from the German and vary greatly in merit. A few of them are highly commendable. — The *Lyrics* of the late George Frederick Cameron [Boston: Alexander Moore] are chiefly noteworthy for the promise that was in them of better things. The author died in 1883 at the age of thirty. — The author of *Glances at the World* begins with the creation and occupies more than one thousand Spenserian stanzas in getting to his conclusion. There's some shrewd thinking in the book, but too many words. — Dr. George Lansing Taylor in *The Progress of Learning* [John B. Alden] calls the roll of scholarship from Enoch to Anthon. The poem was read at the Columbia College centennial a year ago. — Gen. J. W. Phelps's translations of *The Fables of Florian* [John B. Alden] are gracefully done, but were hardly worth doing. The reproductions of Grandville's illustrations, which were far too good for the original text, give this volume a certain interest. — A serious purpose has inspired the *Lyrics of the Ideal and the Real* of Coates Kinney [Robert Clarke & Co.], best known by his poem of "Rain on the Roof," which is included in this volume. The opening poem, "Pessim and Optim," extends through forty-five pages and maintains the doctrine of metempsychosis as the best solution of man's relation to the universe.

The Cabin in the Clearing and Other Poems, by Benjamin S. Parker [Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.], includes some unpretentious verses of decided poetical merit. The pioneer poems, which the author speaks of lightly, are to our way of thinking the best in the collection. Mr. Parker writes from the heart; his imagery is simple and appropriate to his themes; and while his command of expression is not elaborate, it suffices amply for his needs.

The *Poems* of Marietta Holley [Funk & Wagnalls] would not be tolerable if put forth in the form of prose; why should they be any more agreeable because chopped up into lines of uncertain length ending in imperfect rhymes? The whole thing is at second-hand — ideas, sentiment, characters, scenes; there is not one sincere word in the whole volume, although we have no doubt the author thinks her verses to be the outpourings of her inmost heart. Such effusions should be kept for the torture of intimate friends; they are not for the public and they do not deserve the illustrations Mr. Gibson has made for them — poor as those illustrations are.

The command of rhyme and meter displayed by Mrs. Abbie M. Gannett in *The Old Farm Home* [D. Lothrop Co. 75c.] is not remarkable, but the ideas are attractive and simple, and to most readers of New England parentage will call up memories of a rapidly vanishing past.

Volapuk.

The question of the practical utility of the new language depends on the number of people of different nations who can be induced to learn it. With regard to this point, it is asserted that, although the system was first published less than ten years ago, it has already been studied by two hundred thousand persons. Perhaps this estimate may be exaggerated; but the popularity which Volapük has attained is shown by the fact that eleven periodicals are now published in the language — four of them in German-speaking countries, one each in Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and Puerto Rico. The German manual of Prof. Kirchoff (who must not be confounded with Prof. Kerckhoffs of Paris, the author of a Volapük grammar for Frenchmen) has already gone through five editions. It is evident that the time has gone by for looking on Volapük merely as a joke; and if it continues to advance toward general acceptance as rapidly as it has done hitherto, there is no doubt that a knowledge of it will soon be a highly valuable accomplishment. It is, of course, absurd to expect, as some enthusiastic people seem to do, that it can ever become a "universal language" in any proper sense of the words; but as a medium of commercial and perhaps scientific correspondence it may conceivably be of great use. — *London Athenæum.*

The Literary World.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

On an Apple from the "Old Manse."

Molded from earth of heroes; curved and tanned
By suns that once looked down on that young throng,
Armed at the threshold when a double wrong
Of tax and tyranny foredoomed the land —
Grown from the limbs whereunder once would stand —
Pondering of punishment held over-long
And love that eddied like a wanton song —
Hawthorne, the wizard of a magian wand!
Thou russet child of gnarled and mossy boughs,
Plucked by the wind and flung amid the grass
In autumn night — thou little treasure-house
Of nature's soul — in thee there come and pass
Ages; the echo of a dreamer's vows;
The martial clangor of the invader's brass!

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

The Judgment of the Future.

[*This sonnet, now published for the first time, was written years ago for Walt Whitman's birthday, May 31.*]

Alcamenes and Phidias each wrought
A statue of Minerva. When at last
The two were finished, Athens stood aghast!
Could such a Pallas spring from Phidian thought?
For, in the place of what Expectance sought,
Was a coarse outline of unsightly cast!
Here, beyond doubt, Alcamenes surpassed;
His careful hand the goddess' looks had caught.
But lo! a shout of wondrous wonderment:
When being lifted to the column's height,
Minerva gazed from out the uncouth mass;
What seemed so gross, in one far grandeur blent!
The other's faultless lines, now lost to sight,
Leave Wisdom's glory full on Phidias!

CHARLOTTE FISKE BATES.

*** It is clear that the Kennan-Frost articles on Russia in the *Century* are to be one of the literary forces of the year, if not its leading force, and it is perhaps not too much to predict that they will prove epoch-making. The laborious research and careful preparation which underlie these articles, the evident honesty, fearlessness, sincerity, and earnestness with which they are written, the humane political purpose with which they are inspired, and the tremendous power of the facts which they have begun to reveal, invest them with a quality which no recent magazine writing certainly has paralleled. We are not surprised at the effect these articles are beginning to produce in Europe, and at the commotion they are likely to cause in Russia. For into Russia they will make their way, by sheer stress of the truth there is in them, and will tell their vivid story whatever the consequences. When in recent literature has anything been seen, either from pen or pencil, quite so pathetic and moving as the Boundary Post in the May number? No American, no modern, with any bowels of compassion, can afford to leave these articles unread.

*** A correspondent in Kansas City writes taking exceptions to editorial remarks in our issue of April 14 in reply to a communication headed "The Survival of the Fittest." Merit, says our present correspondent, is only one element of literary success; literary distinction is something aside from merit; an established reputation is as a rule the condition of acceptance of literary work; external aids must accompany merit in order to that success whose highest reward is distinction; and lack of such aids from editors and publishers who ought to be the friends of youthful genius "scourges back to oblivion much rare American talent." Such are the main points of a protest which we have not space to print in full. We differ substantially from this correspondent as we did from the former, and in the main we challenge his allegations. We reiterate unhesitatingly Mr. Higginson's declaration that "the one thing that editors and publishers are always on the watch for is a new name with something behind it." The writer of this paragraph speaks out of a personal acquaintance of twenty-five years with editors and publishers, and an exceptional familiarity with the fortunes of authors, in giving the opinion that literary merit is in a marked degree independent of external aids in winning success. There is no workman surer of an opportunity and recognition than the really meritorious literary workman. Doubtless there are literary successes before the public which are founded on something besides merit; but that is a very different condition from a true literary merit destitute of success. There is only one thing for the real poet to do, and that is to sing; for the real essayist to essay; for the historian, and novelist, and biographer to write; and he among them all who has the genius of his ambition in him will not remain hidden. "He cannot be hid."

MATTHEW ARNOLD IN AMERICA.*

BOSTON publishers have brought together, under the impulse of Mr. Arnold's death, four papers by Mr. Arnold contributed to the reviews at different times within the past few years. The first, in two parts, on General Grant, is a discriminating, cautiously stated, but on the whole admiring estimate of that great soldier. The second, "A Word about America," the third, "A Word More about America," and the fourth, "Civilization in the United States," form a trilogy in a minor key, whose *motif* is disappointment over, or perhaps we should say depreciation of, American civilization.

His "Word about America," it seems, Mr. Arnold wrote before ever he had visited America, and without any expectation of ever making such a visit; and though these were not exactly the best conditions for forming a judgment and expressing it, Mr. Arnold does not seem to have felt hampered by them. His text was an article in a Boston newspaper, which declared that if Mr. Arnold ever did visit America he would find almost invariably, in towns of which probably he had never heard, groups of people "of good taste, good manners, good education, and of self-respect, peers of any people in the world," reading the best books, interpreting the best music, interested in themes world-wide, and meeting each other "with that mutual courtesy and self-respect which belong to men who are sure of their footing." This declaration, which Mr. Arnold accepted as a sort of challenge, he begins with doubting. If this really is to be found in America, he says, "this is what we want;" but he doubts the statement. "A group" of people like this, he observes, in every small town in the United States, would indeed be civilization. What he should expect to find, he says, in the United States is a great preponderance of middle-class virtue; a great middle class, relieved on the one hand of those "Barbarians" and on the other of that "Populace" which in England hem the middle class in. And he quotes with comfort the New York *Nation*, a paper which he greatly admired while he lived, as defining the United States to be "a world in which not one man in a hundred thousand has either the manners or cultivation of a gentleman, or changes his shirt more than once a week, or eats with a fork."

Between these two manifest exaggerations, that of the Boston newspaper and that of the New York *Nation*, Mr. Arnold was brought to a state of mind which was not relieved by an account given by Miss Bird of what might be called a "poor-white" family in Colorado, whose "hard, narrow life," as Miss Bird describes it, Mr. Arnold takes as typical, and reads in it a proof that British Philistinism has been transplanted to American soil, taken root, and is growing vigorously here. He is buttressed in his position by Mr. Lowell's remark that Americans are "the most common-schooled and the least cultivated people in the world." And he calls on the true American noblesse, instead of "hopping backwards and forwards over the Atlantic," to stay at home "and do their best to make the administration, the tribunals, the theaters, the arts, in each state, become visible ideals to raise, purge, and ennoble the public sentiment."

All this, be it remembered, was before Mr. Arnold had ever visited America. It was an opinion founded on hearsay. It was as if he were remarking upon the moon. Then came a visit to America, and the visit had its good effects, which are frankly acknowledged. Mr. Arnold now saw that America had "institutions;" he found these "institutions" fitted to the people, as a man is fitted by his suit of clothes. Points of criticism, indeed, he noted, as for example "the inconvenience of not allowing a man to sit in Congress except for his own district;" but still it did seem to him that the political problem and the social problem the people of the United States had solved "with remarkable success." Mr. Arnold dined with Mr. Bancroft at Washington, and he found that the practice, so common in America, of calling every politician "a thief" meant practically little more than it meant in England to call Lord Beaconsfield "a liar" and Mr. Gladstone "a madman." He discovered also that American society "is not in danger

* Civilization in the United States. By Matthew Arnold. Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.

from revolution." The absence of class distinctions must prevent that. The condition of rich men is less fixed here than in Europe, and therefore is an object of less envy and hatred. A good deal of this, the third, of Mr. Arnold's papers, consists of remarks upon political and social life in England and Ireland and a comparison of their conditions, to their disadvantage with the corresponding conditions in America, so that this essay might be entitled "A Word More about America, and the respects in which the American people are better off than the English." The organization of our Congress, and in particular of our Senate, which somewhat curiously Mr. Arnold calls the "Second Chamber," he thinks an improvement over Parliament, and he would like to see a "Second Chamber" taking the place of the House of Lords. Under this head, incidentally, he deplores the loss to Parliament of Mr. Goldwin Smith and to journalism of Mr. John Morley — a rather remote topic in "a word about America." But so far so good, and if Mr. Arnold had stopped here he would probably have carried most dispassionate minds with him. Three years later, however, he felt moved by another visit to us to offer the additional remarks on "Civilization in the United States," which, besides being founded on narrow and insufficient observations, are distempered by one or two unfortunate experiences to which he was subjected. Mr. Arnold was particularly unfortunate in his experiences with the newspapers. One heralded him as "sixty-two years old," which statement was ahead of the fact. Another introduced him as a stranger who "has harsh features, supercilious manners, parts his hair down the middle, wears a single eye-glass, and ill-fitting clothes." A third printed as a hoax an alleged letter by Mr. Arnold home to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, containing what would have been injudicious remarks on America as coming from a visitor enjoying her hospitality. A fourth reported Mr. Medill of Chicago, who had been Mr. Arnold's host in that city, as saying in connection with Mr. Arnold's disclaimer of this *Pall Mall Gazette* article, "Arnold is a cur." These were the irritating experiences back of this fourth and last criticism of America, the points of which are that our civilization is "uninteresting" because of its lack of "distinction" and "beauty," that our newspapers are bad, and that our national character is inflated and self-important.

What we find in these American judgments by Mr. Matthew Arnold is very clear-headed criticism based on very insufficient data, and criticism accordingly which misses the mark. It is impossible, reading what he says, to think of him as placed at the center of what he is talking about. What shall be said of the capacity for criticism of an inspector who finds in America only "one architect of genius," Richardson, and "the novels of a native author named Roe?" The *tone* of such remarks as these last, not so much the remarks themselves — and they might easily be matched by others — makes it impossible to give full weight to the opinions of the man who offers them. There must be something deficient, either in his knowledge or his sympathy, and a critic without either knowledge or sympathy is one-armed.

Still Mr. Arnold, as regards America, was walking toward the light. He saw some things, if he did not others, clearly and accurately. Had he lived to visit America again, and to study it more closely and carefully, he would have seen more things clearly and accurately. His misjudgments, founded on the shabby or vulgar treatment he received from sensational newspapers, we can readily forgive, and apologize to his memory for the impertinence done him; for his reproof and correction, founded on true perceptions and kindly severity, we cannot be too grateful. We do need, we American people, an occasional slap in the face, and the more honest and impartial of us will say, for the most part, of the victim in this instance, "Served him right."

We will only add that the book, whose covers we now close with a duly meek desire to take to heart the lesson inclosed between them, is bound in a stiff, coarse, plain, brown wrapping paper, durable and usable, with a blue title-label pasted across the middle of both sides and the back — a simplicity and appropriateness of dress which would have done the honest soul of Matthew Arnold good.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Ingram's History of Political Economy.

A History of Political Economy. By J. K. Ingram, LL. D. [Macmillan & Co. $1.50.]

Prof. E. J. James has prefaced this reprint of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* article on political economy with a few pages on the new "historical" school of economists. He points out that Dr. Ingram's article, which makes an octavo volume of two hundred and fifty pages, is the only review of the history of the science from the new standpoint to be found in our language. The *Britannica* treatise well deserves reproduction in this convenient shape. It is at once a well-proportioned summary of the development of the science down to Sidgwick and Walker, and a convincing argument that the science is far from perfect, and that its claims, in fact, to the name of a science must be made with discrimination. A profound change needs to come over the dogmatic school if its theories are to square with the facts of a developing and multiform society. Among the many good things in Dr. Ingram's essay we have noted his treatment of Malthus, Ricardo, Richard Jones, Comte, and Roscher, as especially good. It is curious to observe that a French bishop of the fourteenth century should have anticipated the nineteenth century theory of money, and that an Italian Count in 1582 should have developed a good scheme for a universal currency.

Taxation, its Principles and Methods. By Dr. Luigi Cossa. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.] Mr. Horace White, for whose use this translation of Professor Cossa's *Scienza delle Finanze* was first made, has provided it with an introduction, several long notes on taxation of mortgages, personal property, corporations, land values, and the taxes on consumption, which bear so heavily on the working man, and an appendix containing the tax systems of New York and Pennsylvania. These supplementary pages will probably be found more instructive, as they certainly are more interesting, than the very compact text of the brief treatise which they accompany. There is a lack of good works on taxation in our language, whether longer or shorter, and until a translation can be brought out of some such full and able work as M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's, we must be thankful for a lengthened syllabus like this of Professor Cossa's, which is well proportioned and comprehensive. The translator was evidently weak in knowledge of English. The subject of the work is translated on one page "Science of Finances" and on the next "Science of the Finances," both versions being inferior to "Science of Finance." "Repercussion" is a poor substitute for "shifting" of taxation.

Christian Economics. By Wilfrid Richmond, M.A. [E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.] The warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Scotland, has contributed little in these sixteen inadequate sermons "to enforce the principle that economic conduct is matter of duty." The style is diffuse, the information drawn from economic writers is scanty, the homilizing is pervasive but not persuasive, and the book as a whole is a weak discussion of the questions of wealth and labor. When we contrast it with the vigorous discourses of Dr. Gladden or numerous other American clergymen, we are at a loss to imagine a sufficient reason for its issue in this country.

The Study of Politics. By W. P. Atkinson. [Roberts Brothers. 50c.] Professor Atkinson's introductory lecture to his course on constitutional history at the Institute of Technology is an earnest plea for interest in politics, and the prime necessity of the study of it in a free country. He fitly rebukes the extreme individualism which shirks political duties, and dwells upon the importance to the state of each citizen's intelligent efforts to place the best men in office and to advance sound principles of government.

FICTION.

His Broken Sword. By Winnie L. Taylor. [A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.] This moving story, the art of which does not raise it to a high level, is a tale of Milwaukee. The hero kills a man in a moment of passion, and, though just on the point of marriage to a beautiful girl, refuses to make a legal defense, receives his sentence, and passes more than eight years in the State prison. His betrothed, the occasion of the deed, insists on marrying him before he enters the prison walls, visits him steadily, and becomes gradually interested in work for the prisoners, in whom she finds much that is good and true. Sound ideas on the moral reformation which should be attempted, at least, by the guardians of penal institutions, pervade the book, and the instances of relief which Mrs. Allston brings to the families of convicts and to convicts

themselves appear to be taken from real life. *His Broken Sword* is a novel with a purpose, and we fail to see how it can be without effect upon its readers in making them think better of human nature and more wisely concerning prisons and prison methods. As a question of casuistry, however, we do not think Col. Allston's persistence in declining legal relief or a pardon is entirely defensible; yet it was not a common fault!

The Spell of Ashtaroth. By Duffield Osborne. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.] Mr. Osborne evidently thinks the time has come to work a new field for the novelist. So he has turned to the Old Testament, and of all subjects in it has chosen the fall of Jericho before Joshua, the son of Nun, for the scene; Adriel, the son of Achan, who took of the accursed things of the captured city, for the hero; and a Chaldæan maiden, whom Adriel saves from the atrocious "ban," as the heroine. The style is melodramatic, and the whole tone is very remote from the stern simplicity of the biblical story. The book is "stagey" to the last degree, and we are at a loss to see the intellectual or moral profit of it.

The Argonauts of North Liberty. By Bret Harte. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.] North Liberty is a Connecticut town, and the "Argonauts" are a man and wife who migrate thence to California to begin life again, and so escape the not exactly agreeable associations of their previous years. The story opens with an anachronistic caricature of the traditional "Blue Law" life in a Connecticut town, a life which never existed, certainly not in 1851, except in the imagination of the novelist. Mr. Harte at this point has given us impossible people in an impossible situation. Mrs. Blandford's secret passion for Dick Demorest is a wholly unnatural episode. When Blandford has ridden, as is supposed, to his death, and Mrs. Blandford has become Mrs. Demorest, and the now wedded lovers have become a part of the California landscape, Mr. Harte is more at home, both in character and incident, and the Doña Rosita is as charming a figure as the ranch-gardens around her are lovely. Is there anywhere in the world such a life as goes on under these conditions, and which Mr. Harte knows so well how to depict? But Ezekiel Corwin! bah! Here Mr. Harte is at his worst again — a nauseous exaggeration, not without his farcical aspects, but still out of place in what might, but for him and road agents and other outlaws, have been painted into an idyl. Mr. Harte is sometimes very good and very bad, and in this book he is both. If he would leave Connecticut and Yankees alone and confine himself to Buenaventuras and their legitimate romances, with languishing senoritas and humanized cacti in the foreground, we should enjoy him much more.

Chris. By W. E. Norris. [Macmillan & Co. Paper. 50c.] Mr. Norris has written another entertaining story, fresh, clean, and readable. It is all about a young English girl left an orphan at Cannes by the sudden death of her father, and sent to live with an eccentric and miserly old Aunt Ramsden back in London. Three lovers gather around her, two for her worth and one for her money, and the course of the story finds its interest in her parries and thrusts in dealing with these lovers, only one of whom deserves her. The plot is stirred and thickened by an amusing Lady Barnstaple, a good specimen of an English match maker; old Aunt Ramsden fills her part with effect, and Lawyer Compton, Chris's guardian, improves in his relations to his ward, and really wins our respect and regard at last. The only thoroughly unpleasant people in the book are two of the lovers — Ellacombe, who is a red-faced, drinking young English squire, and Val Richardson, who is a scoundrel in deed and in truth. With Chris's tenderness for the latter it is hard to feel any patience, and the reader will tremble at points lest it should be too much for her good sense. The pathos of the story is in the life and death of Peter, a Yorkshire terrier, whom Chris solely worships until fate sends her another and accepted human lover. Mr. Norris is a light and pleasant writer, with a vein of humor and a knack for character drawing, and though we think some of his situations artificial and untruthful, he is a novelist above serious reproach.

Four Ghost Stories. By Mrs. Molesworth. [Macmillan & Co. $1.00.] Mrs. Molesworth's ghosts are of an unremarkable sort. They do nothing, say nothing, prove nothing; they simply appear and disappear, leaving a disagreeable impression on the minds of the observers, but in no wise serving to clear perplexities from the paths of the living or in any way to instruct them. In fact, one of the four is not a ghost at all, but, so to speak, a mirage; the image of a distant person projected across seas by the intense longing of the real person to be at home. Even the "Lady of the Rippling Train," an awe-inspiring title, merely becomes visible (the door-handle distinctly seen through her spine) and then fades away again. Our own taste, we confess, is for apparitions of a more practically terrifying kind. If our flesh must be made to creep, at least give it something worth creeping for, not merely a shadow endowed with a momentary substantiality. Even children, for whose entertainment Mrs. Molesworth's tales are presumably written, will find fault with such a mild form of specter. There is nothing that boys and girls love so well as a story which sends cold chills down their backs. There are no chills to be got out of Mrs. Molesworth's narratives, any more than from the very obscure and diaphanous figure which adorns her covers.

MINOR NOTICES.

Dr. Anandabai Joshee.

The Life of Dr. Anandabai Joshee. By Mrs. C. H. Dall. [Roberts Brothers. $1.00.]

Mrs. Dall has not just the sympathy or the tact necessary to a model biographer, but she has had in the too brief career of the kinswoman of the Pundita Ramabai, the first Hindu woman to take a doctor's degree in this country, a subject so novel and so pathetic as to make her readers pardon minor defects of treatment. Dr. Joshee was of high caste, married early, followed her husband about in his changes of residence as a government official, and was led to think of studying medicine by the death of her only child. Her husband, of whom we could wish to know less, expressed to a missionary his wife's desire to come to America, although still a Hindu in faith. The missionary discouraged the idea; but the letters fell under the eye of a benevolent New Jersey lady. She opened a correspondence with Mrs. Joshee, which resulted in the latter coming to Philadelphia, where she took a full course in the Woman's Medical College. She accepted a position as Lady Doctor in the new Albert Edward Hospital at Kolhapur, but died of consumption shortly after reaching India. This is the bare outline of the life of a beautiful soul with whom it will do any Christian good to become acquainted, pure, high-minded, devout, and consecrated to the service of humanity. Her letters to her American "aunt" reveal a character of the highest charm, possessed by the naïve genius of the true children of God in whatever clime they may be born. She was no opponent of Christianity, like her inferior husband: "Take any religion you like," she writes, "and you will find that its founder was a holy man. Go to his followers and you will find holy men the exception." "I have all along found the missionaries very headstrong and contemptuous of the faiths of others. . . . My dear friend, I have nothing to despise. The whole universe is a lesson to me. I am required by duty to respect every creed and sect, and value its religion." "I have done all I could" were her last words.

Ristori.

Adelaide Ristori. Studies and Memories. An Autobiography. [Roberts Brothers. $1.00.]

This latest issue in the series of *Famous Women* departs from the lines of the preceding volumes, as it is the record of the life of a great woman of today, written by herself. It is needless to say that the record is one of great interest. Madame Ristori has not been particular to impart all the common minutiæ of biography, and one half of her volume is occupied with studies of the six greatest parts which she has played upon the tragic stage amid the applause of every civilized nation — Mary Stuart, Myrrha, Medea, Phædra, Lady Macbeth, and Queen Elizabeth. These discussions of "immortal heroines of immortal masterpieces" give the book a distinct value in the literature of the stage. Madame Ristori brought into her impersonations her "whole art conscience," and the most lively pleasure of her successful life came to her when she identified herself most completely with the characters she was playing. "I have often left the stage, after extreme tension of nerves, half dead with fatigue and emotion, but always happy." From her first appearance on any stage, at the mature age of three months, to her withdrawal, she has supplemented her high native genius with "an infinite capacity for taking pains." Her domestic life has been pure and happy, and in her perpetual traveling, under every sky, she has shown herself a great woman as well as a great actress; her record pleases even in those complacencies which our Anglo-Saxon reserve would suppress.

Palestine in the Time of Christ.

Palestine in the Time of Christ. By Edmond Stapfer, D.D. Translated by Annie H. Holmden. Third edition. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.50.]

Rev. Professor Stapfer's book, which Mrs. Holmden has translated with her usual felicity, is nearly if not quite the only French representative of what the Germans call "History of the New Testament Times," of which the works of Hausrath and Schürer are today the best known examples. A French writer could not fail to be more readable than a German on this subject, which has very many aspects, as the author ranges over the whole social and religious life of Palestine in the time of Jesus, and in which

literary art can do much to render the whole attractive and living. But the Frenchman is proverbially inaccurate, and the careful revision spoken of in the preface to this edition should have been much more thorough. Rev. Selah Merrill gives in the last *Andover Review* a list of numerous obvious errors which should be at once corrected. We cannot think Dr. Stapfer's last chapter on "Jesus and the Preaching of the Gospel" in place in a work of this character, while the opinion expressed in the preface, that Judaism now subsists "in the state of a mummy," is an entirely needless misstatement. Despite these faults, Dr. Stapfer's work remains one of the best in its field.

The Age of Cleveland.

The Age of Cleveland. By Harold Fulton Ralphdon, F.A. [Stokes & Brother. $1.00.]

This *jeu d'esprit*, purporting to be "compiled largely from contemporary journals and other original sources, and edited for the benefit of posterity," contemplates an audience the opposite of that which Charles Lamb had in mind when he "wrote for antiquity." It is a thinly veiled satire, which occasionally makes a good hit as it sketches the politics, science, morals, industries, social condition, literature, and law of today. Mr. Blaine is set forth as the *de jure* President of the country, issuing messages from Paris, but "this is sarkassum," as A. Ward was wont to explain, the pseudonymous author being an admirer of the *de facto* President from whom the book is named. "The vital distinction between the Republican and Democratic parties is that the former insists that the war is not yet over, the latter that it has never taken place." A certain Herr Tüdelsdorf's work, showing that "morals are a mere matter of diet," proves the scientific advancement of our age, while Mr. Ignatius Donnelly is exhibited as a shining light of the higher criticism. The book is an essay in a difficult field of satire, and its success must be set down as only moderate.

Good Advice to Young People.

(1.) *The Way to Fortune.* [Thomas Whittaker. Paper. 35c.]
(2.) *Hints to Young Men.* By the Rev. John Leyburn. [Presbyterian Board. 60c.]
(3.) *Talks to Young Men.* (With Asides to Young Women.) By Robert Collyer. [Lee & Shepard. $1.25.]
(4.) *Letters to Elder Daughters.* By Helen Ekin Starrett. [A. C. McClurg & Co. 75c.]
(5.) *A Bundle of Letters to Busy Girls.* By Grace H. Dodge. [Funk & Wagnalls. 50c.]
(6.) *Notes for Boys (and their Fathers).* On Morals, Mind, and Manners. By an Old Boy. [A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00.]

While all these books are good, the first and last, numbered 1 and 6, are excellent. Their unnamed authors are apparently men, and obviously men of intelligence, experience, shrewdness, discretion, tact, and taste. Of the two here particularized No. 6 is the more generic and didactic in its treatment of its topics of character, business, home, amusements, reading, health, friendships, dress, habits, etc., while No. 1, covering almost identically the same range of topics, is enlivened by an element of historical and biographical illustration, which is altogether wanting in the other, and which is uniformly pointed and pleasing. No. 1 is, therefore, the more readable book of the two, and its sound good sense and admirable spirit commend it as one of the best books of its kind we have seen this long time. No. 2 is a book of religious counsels cast in a Presbyterian mould. No. 3 is religious, but in a different and more "liberal" vein, and having the well-known sparkle of its genial author. Nos. 4 and 5 are capital books of practical advice for young women, the latter rather the more practical of the two and better suited to younger readers.

Biography in History.

William the Conqueror. By Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D.
Cardinal Wolsey. By Mandell Creighton, D.C.L., LL.D. [Macmillan & Co. Each 60c.]
William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, and James Knox Polk. By William O. Stoddard. Illustrated. [Frederick A. Stokes & Brother. $1.25.]

The plan of relating periods of history by biographies of men who had an active part in molding public policy or acts has the great advantage of giving, to what young readers at least would generally regard as study, much of the attraction of a story.

The first two works form part of the series "Twelve English Statesmen," thin, neatly printed volumes, magnificent in their binding of scarlet; and the third belongs to the "Lives of the Presidents," externally no less brilliant.

The name of Professor Freeman would alone almost guarantee the excellence of his monograph on William the Conqueror; and in this case correctly, for we are impressed on nearly every page by the evident thoroughness of research, clearness, and smoothness of style — in places a model of strong and elegant English — and judicial fairness in the estimate both of the hero and of other characters of the narrative. Among points of special interest we note only the part contributed to the Conqueror's success by what seems but a lucky chance — the apparently unfortunate delay of the invading fleet in France, during which another invasion, under King Harold of Norway, called the English away to the north, and thus gave opportunity to the Normans to land unmolested, and establish themselves on military footing in southern England.

Cardinal Wolsey's career, sketched in scholarly fashion by Mr. Creighton, derives, perhaps, its chief interest for modern times from its tracing the course of events leading to the breach of amity between Henry VIII and the papal court, and preparatory to the independence and reformation of the English church.

In Mr. Stoddard's sketches of the lives of Presidents Harrison, Tyler, and Polk, young Americans may gather interesting pictures of stirring and important episodes in our country's history. The last biography of the three, of James K. Polk, we think the best, and of especial value in its judicious account of the events leading to the war against Mexico. The style we cannot commend highly; there are suggestions of "newspaper English," and the serious fault of unexplained allusions to matters with which many readers would not be familiar — especially, perhaps, in relation to political parties.

Flora of Kansas.

Analytical Flora of Kansas. By W. A. Kellerman, Ph.D., and Mrs. W. A. Kellerman. [Published by the authors at Manhattan, Kan. $1.00.]

Dr. Kellerman, Professor of Botany in the State Agricultural College of Kansas, has done a good work in preparing an analytical key to the flora of Kansas. There would seem to be no need of such a book while we have access to Professor Gray's Manual and other good works; but these are not full and complete in the descriptions of the special flora of many of the Western States. The student frequently meets with species which are not described in any of the larger works. The teachers and students of Kansas and the bordering counties of adjoining States will find the work a *desideratum*. It is convenient and systematic in its arrangements, and well suited to field work. Professor Kellerman's plan of syllabication and accent will greatly assist the young student in acquiring the names. In an index, which is complete, the etymology of the names is given. Inside and outside the book has much to commend it and little to be condemned.

Green's History of the English People.

A Short History of the English People. By John Richard Green. With Maps and Tables. New edition, thoroughly revised. [Harper & Bros. $1.20.]

The reviser of this edition is Alice S. Green, the lamented author's widow. Criticism would be prompted to say "Hands off!" concerning such a work as Mr. J. R. Green's *Short History of the English People*. Its character is unique. Its excellence is superlative. Its title is famous. Its place is established and secure. And in a certain sense we would rather have it as Mr. Green wrote it and left it than as touched up by the most sympathetic and dexterous of other hands. But it was Mr. Green's expressed wish that it should be revised; he left some data and directions for so doing; his larger history happily furnishes a sure guide as to his modified views of points of detail; and the integrity of the original is not materially impaired by the incidental changes that have been made in it. It remains the best "short" history of England in the English language; the only real history of the development of the English people. Nor is it particularly "short." There are 872 closely printed octavo pages of it in the present edition, about 500 words to a page. A crowded but clear map of modern England, colored maps of the island according to historical periods, a full chronology, genealogical tables, an ample table of contents and index, and marginal dates and topical headings, complete the edition.

Sunday Legislation.

A Critical History of Sunday Legislation from 321 to 1888 A.D. By A. H. Lewis, D.D. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.]

These chapters upon "the origin and philosophy of Sunday legislation," and its history and nature under the Roman empire, after the fall of the empire, and at successive periods in Great Britain, in Holland, and in the American colonies, with a statement of the present condition of Sunday laws in the several United States, form a work which should be studied by every one who aims to write or speak intelligently upon the subject. In no other way can a better idea be given of the scope of the treatise than by brief citation from the excellent summary in the preface:

The first Sunday legislation was the product of that pagan conception, so fully developed by the Romans, which made religion a department of the state. This was diametrically opposed to the genius of New Testament Christianity. It did

not find favor in the church until Christianity had been deeply corrupted through . . . gnosticism and kindred pagan errors. The Emperor Constantine, while still a heathen — if indeed he was ever otherwise — issued the first Sunday edict by virtue of his power as *pontifex maximus* in all matters of religion, especially in the appointment of sacred days. This law was pagan in every particular. . . . . During the middle ages Sunday legislation took on a more Judaistic type, under the plea of analogy, whereby civil authorities claimed to legislate in religious matters after the manner of the Jewish theocracy. . . . . The English reformation introduced a new theory and developed a distinct type of legislation. Here we meet, for the first time, the doctrine of the transfer of the fourth commandment to the first day of the week, and the consequent legislation. . . . The Sunday laws of the United States are the direct outgrowth of the Puritan legislation, notably, of the Cromwellian period. . . . . Some now claim that Sunday legislation is not based on religious grounds. [As *e. g.* in *Ohio State Reports*, vol. 2, p. 392.] This claim is contradicted by the facts of all the centuries. Every Sunday law [has] sprung from a religious sentiment. . . . . There is no meaning in the statutes prohibiting worldly labor and permitting "works of necessity and mercy," except from the religious standpoint. . . . . The claim is a shallow subterfuge.

Original authorities are quoted throughout the work with much fullness. In one citation we notice that the word Sabbath is used as late as 1362 by an archbishop of Canterbury as a proper denotation of *Saturday*.

The New York Mirror Annual and Directory of the Theatrical Profession for 1888. Edited by Harrison Grey Fiske. [The *Mirror* Office, New York. $2.00.] Theater-goers, newspaper men, and the profession itself have long needed a good annual record of theatrical events. The *New York Mirror*, one of the brightest and most enterprising of theatrical journals, realizing this want, has just issued from its office this volume, a handsome 8vo of over two hundred pages. A complete chronological dramatic record for 1887 occupies nearly one half the book, wherein is recorded every important dramatic event, and in the case of new productions, the cast with which it was first produced, and a brief outline of the plot. This is followed by a necrology for 1887, with half a dozen full-page portraits and a dramatic bibliography, including magazine articles both American and foreign, in relation to the stage. There is a list of stars, combinations, and stock companies for the season, occupying over forty pages, a directory of the profession covering all lines of business, with the permanent address of each person and the combination with which each is connected. Finally there is a comprehensive index. Being the first issue it is necessarily incomplete in some ways, but its good points will far outweigh any slight omissions, which will undoubtedly be remedied another year.

Ethics of Boxing and Manly Sports. By John Boyle O'Reilly. [Illustrated. Ticknor & Co. $1.50.] We have in this volume a miscellaneous collection of historical, descriptive, and didactic matters relating to boxing and other exercises, including narratives of canoe voyages on the rivers Connecticut, Susquehanna, and Delaware, which should prove an inspiration towards the important duty of cultivating health by physical exercise. There are especially valuable suggestions about deep breathing, modes of exercise for dwellers in cities, and the danger of overtraining. Engravings of some positions in boxing are made from instantaneous photographs, others show antique weapons, and others pretty sketches of river scenery.

A new volume of "Bohn's Select Library of Standard Works," neatly printed and bound in thin covers of light green, is the seventh edition of *The Queen's English*, by Dean Alford. A reissue affords scarcely the right occasion for judgment on the merits of the work; but it may be proper in passing to allude to the dean's vivacious style, and *per contra* to his excessive laxity in advocating irregularities in grammar on the plea of common usage, an argument which might logically excuse almost any error of speech. It is, however, pleasant to see that there has been enough general interest in such studies to encourage this seventh edition. [London: George Bell & Sons. 1*s.* 6*d.* Scribner & Welford. 60c.]

Of *Rand, McNally & Co.'s Indexed County and Township Maps*, whose merits we have several times noticed, we have received that of Ohio, and judge that the publishers are taking care to maintain the useful character of the series.

PERIODICALS.

The June *Atlantic* opens with an oddly original story, "Miser Farrel's Bequest," by J. P. Quincy, who brings into the narrative his favorite psychological topics. Mr. House's "Yone Santo" comes to what appears to be an end in a blaze of triumph for the charming Japanese heroine. Theodore Child describes in an attractive manner the literary career in France, its opportunities and its rewards. "The newspaper," says Mr. Child, "is the great nursing mother of all kinds of literary talent in France. . . . The newspaper develops, and employs, and often devours almost all the literary intelligence of France." The work of the Authors' Society is credited largely with the improved emoluments for literary work, and its operation leads one to ask why something of the same sort would not be efficacious here. Francis Parkman writes from documentary evidence of the discovery of the Rocky Mountains. Ellen Terry Johnson makes an interesting story of the career of the Princess des Ursins as "The Queen Behind the Throne." "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove" continues to be an attraction for all regular readers of the *Atlantic*. Miss Murfree's graceful art has developed new capabilities in this remarkable story.

Lippincott's for June has for its complete novel "Beautiful Mrs. Thorndyke," a rather elementary piece of fiction by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow. It is to the author's credit that she keeps to shallow waters and does not venture beyond her depth. Louise Imogen Guiney says some clever things about plagiarism in her favorite prose style of ultra-sophistication. J. M. Oakley has a thrilling account of escape from the Libby prison. Philip G. Hubert, Jr., describes the work of Mr. Ruskin's Guild of St. George. Henry Doane's story of "The Yellow Shadow" is decidedly silly.

— Mr. William Andrews, widely and favorably known as the author of several popular books, has been unanimously elected President of the Hull Literary Club, England. Mr. Andrews was the founder of the club in 1879, and until his election as President filled the office of honorary Secretary. Many well-known literary Americans have been welcomed to the pleasant gatherings of the society, and Mr. Andrews has made a great number of friends in America. He has been invited to give a series of lectures in New York.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Volume I. of the "Bankside Shakespeare." We are happy to announce the issue of the first volume of the edition of Shakespeare prepared and published under the auspices of the Shakespeare Society of New York. It is an octavo of 220 pages, brought out in the best style of the Riverside Press. It is devoted to the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and gives a facsimile reprint of the quarto of 1602 and the play as it appears in the folio of 1623, the corresponding portions of the two texts being arranged on opposite pages. The editor, Appleton Morgan, Esq., president of the society, introduces the texts by "an analytical study of the growth of the play, and touching the question as to whether the 1602 or 1623 is the original version prepared by order of Queen Elizabeth." He takes the ground that the quarto represents the play as first written, while the folio gives it as revised and enlarged by the author, with sundry additions made from time to time in the theatre. This is essentially our own view of the history of the play (see our edition, p. 10), though we believe that Mr. Morgan overestimates the amount of matter thrust into the revised play by the actors. Referring to the added passages containing allusions to events that occurred after the issue of the quarto in 1602, he remarks that these are "precisely such incidents as a comedian would be apt to utilize for interpolation when current and familiar to his London audience, but which would attract very limited attention five, ten, or twenty years later;" and he adds that "it is impossible to believe all these driblets of passing incident hoarded up by a dramatist like Shakespeare for use twenty years after." Of course Shakespeare did not use them "twenty years after" (in 1623), for he had then been dead seven years; and it is highly improbable that the revision of the play was made during the latter years of his life. As we have said in our edition, it was probably made about 1605, when allusions to events that had occurred within a year or two would "take" on the stage. Occasional interpolations of similar hits may have been made afterwards in the manuscript copies of the play used in the theatre; and these additions would be retained when one of these copies was used in printing the folio.

The reproduction of the old texts, so far as we have verified it, is absolutely accurate; and it is a great convenience to the student to have the two texts put side by side. No collation in footnotes can make the points of agreement and disagreement so clear and impressive. The system of line-numbering is due to a committee appointed by the Shakespeare Society, with Hon. Alvey A. Adee as chairman, and seems perfectly adapted to the purpose.

The issue of the "Bankside Shakespeare" is limited to five hundred copies, nearly all of which, we understand, are already subscribed for. Messrs. Brentano, Union Square, New York, are the sole agents of the Society in its publication.

Queries on Concordances, etc. A correspondent in Connecticut asks:

What is the best Concordance to Shakespeare's works?

What editions of the translated Shakespearian works of Schlegel and Gervinus have been issued, and can they now be obtained?

Has any book been issued giving the music to any considerable number of the songs of Shakespeare?

The best *Concordance* of Shakespeare's *plays* is Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's, first published in 1846, and since reprinted in several revised edltions. At present it is the only complete work of the kind; and Mrs. Furness's *Concordance to the Poems of Shakespeare* is the only complete supplement for the non-dramatic works. Mr. John Bartlett (whose *Shakespeare Phrase-Book* is the best substitute for the Cowden-Clarke *Concordance*, if one cannot afford to buy that comprehensive work) is now preparing a complete *Concordance*, which is intended to be an improvement in certain respects upon Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's.

Schlegel's *Dramatic Literature*, containing the criticisms on Shakespeare, is one of the volumes of Bohn's "Standard Library," two other volumes of which give a revised translation of Ulrici's *Shakespeare's Dramatic Art*. A revised edition of Bunnett's translation of Gervinus's *Shakespeare Commentaries* was published in London in 1875. All these books may be obtained of Scribner & Welford, New York, and other importing booksellers.

Mr. William Linley's *Dramatic Songs of Shakespeare*, published in two volumes (London), is, we believe, much the largest collection of songs, duets, and the like from Shakespeare's plays. Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, two volumes (London, 1855–1859), contains much song music illustrating Shakespeare; and some may also be found in his collection of *National English Airs*, two volumes (London, 1838–1840). See also *The Shakespeare Album* (London, 1862) for "ancient, modern, and traditional songs, etc., illustrative of Shakespeare." For a bibliography of the subject, consult Mr. Alfred Roffe's *Handbook of Shakespeare Music* (London, 1878), which describes "three hundred and fifty pieces of music set to words taken from the plays and poems of Shakespeare, the compositions ranging from the Elizabethan age to the present time."

A Forthcoming Book on Shakespeare the Man. A friend informs us that Mr. Robert Waters of Hoboken, N. J., has a book in press entitled *William Shakespeare Portrayed by Himself:* "a revelation of the poet in the career and character of one of his own dramatic heroes." We are told that "it will not only be, perhaps, the best reply to the Baconians, but will give a truer view of the man than any of his meagre biographies." It is to appear in the course of the present month.

Donnelly's Book at Last! In spite of predictions to the contrary, Donnelly has distanced Keely, and *The Great Cryptogram* is made public before the mysterious "motor." *Parturiunt montes* and the *ridiculus mus* — if a ponderous octavo of 998 pages can be figured by the diminutive, rodent — has come forth to the light of day. Messrs. R. S. Peale & Co. of Chicago are the publishers, and have done their part well.

All Shakespeare scholars will want to see the book, and of course it must have a large sale; but it is hardly possible that it can make many converts to the author's theory, which had been refuted again and again in advance. It has been shown that any impossible thing whatever can be proved possible by "cipher" analysis of any book that was ever written — even of any doggerel quatrain, like the "Stop, careless youth," in which Mr. Lathrop found a Baconian revelation full as good as had been evolved from the Stratford tombstone.

Since Donnelly's book appeared, Mr. Appleton Morgan has shown (in the New York *World* of May 6) that the narrative which Bacon wove into the folio of 1623 is largely in nineteenth-century English. It would be easy to enlarge the list of recent meanings and constructions which Mr. Morgan points out in this "alleged" sixteenth-century composition; but we have found something more wonderful yet in it — an unquestioned *Americanism!* It is a curious fact that certain so-called "Americanisms" are to be found in Shakespeare — words or senses of words that were current English in his day and have continued to be such here, though they have become obsolete in the mother country; but this is not of that class, but a *bona fide* cis-Atlantic product. On p. 697 of Donnelly's book we are treated to a bit of the "cipher narrative" in which Bacon tells us how Shakespeare revenged himself on Sir Thomas Lucy: "He goes one day and with ten of his followers did lift the water gate of the fish pond off the hinges, and turns all the water out from the pond, froze all the fish, and girdles the orchard." Now the word *girdle* in this sense of cutting a circle in the bark of a tree is of modern Yankee origin, as the dictionaries will show. The expression, "girdles the orchard," as here used, would have been unintelligible to any of Bacon's contemporaries, though it was doubtless clear to his "prophetic soul" that it would become intelligible in the days of Donnelly.

On p. 706, in another part of the narrative, we find "to thus poison the mind." Can another example of this insertion of an adverb between the parts of the infinitive be found in Elizabethan English, or, indeed, until comparatively recent times? We have marked a score of these neologisms in the "cipher" story, but cannot take space to refer to them now.

One question, however, occurs to us which we do not remember to have seen raised in connection with this Donnelly hypothesis. When we consider the extreme complexity of the "cipher" and the almost incredible (if not absolutely inconceivable) difficulty of working the story it tells into the text of the folio, is it probable that Bacon would have been at the trouble of including in the narrative so many trivial details as Donnelly assures us he did? For instance, when Harry Percy goes to Stratford to warn Shakespeare to flee from the wrath of Elizabeth (p. 874), Bacon must have spent hours upon hours of mathematical labor to explain to future generations how "Shakespeare told his wife to get some supper ready, and to bring him an old suit of leather jerkins, etc., which he had worn when a butcher's apprentice, and he proceeded to array himself in these" — though they must have been a tight fit, if William had grown so grossly corpulent as Bacon elsewhere makes him in describing him as "the original model" of Sir John Falstaff. Imagine the man of "big belly" and "weighing two hundred pounds" (p. 813) getting into the clothes he wore when a boy! But to return to Donnelly's abstract of this portion of the Baconian relation (the italics are ours): "Then follows, *with great detail*, a description of the supper, served by the handsome Susannah; and *every article of food is given*, much of it coarse and in poor condition; and Percy is vehement in his description and denunciation of the very poor quality of the wine, which was far inferior to the kind that was served at his spendthrift master's table." That Shakespeare, who was then a rich man, owning and living in the best house in Stratford, should have had so lean a larder is passing strange; but it is "wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and after that, out of all whooping," as Celia says in *As You Like It*, that the sage of St. Albans should worry his brains in elaborately concealing all these petty details in one of his great dramas.

Our readers will see that if there is little that is edifying in *The Great Cryptogram*, there is plenty that is amusing. Buy the book by all means, or, if you cannot afford to buy it, borrow it.

"Shakespeare's Chair." According to *Galignani's Messenger*, "the chair said to have been the one in which Shakespeare wrote" was sold at auction lately in London for a hundred and twenty guineas, or about six hundred dollars. "The auctioneer read several documents to prove the authenticity of the chair." The purchaser declined to have his name made public, which shows that he was not so complete a fool as we might otherwise reckon him. He ought next to buy some trustworthy book on Shakespeare's personal history.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

854. Pacific Islands. Will you kindly name a list of books of travel that treat of the natural history of any of the islands of the Pacific, in the same way that Bates in the *Naturalist on the River Amazon* does, and oblige H. C. W.

Short Hills, N. J.

Journal of the Voyage of the "Beagle." C. R. Darwin. Harper. $3.00.

Natural History of Kerguelen Island. J. L. Kidder. Smithsonian Institute. 25c.

Life in the Southern Isles. W. W. Gill. Nelson. $2.75.

Eastern Archipelago. W. H. D. Adams. Nelson. $2.00.

New Guinea: What I Did and What I Saw. L. M. d'Albertis. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. $10.00.

Island Life. A. R. Wallace. Harper. $2.00.

Tropical Nature. A. R. Wallace. Macmillan. $3.00.

Geographical Distribution of Animals. Wallace. Harper. 2 vols. $10.00.

Lady Brassey's The Trades, Tropics, and Roaring Forties.

Turner's Samoa.

Johnstone's Camping Among Cannibals.

Haeckel's Visit to Ceylon.

Coppinger's Cruise of the Alert.

— Mr. Paul L. Ford, 97 Clark Street, Brooklyn, L. I., announces *The Constitution of the United States*, a reprint of controversial pamphlets for

and against the constitution, originally published previous to its ratification by the States. The work will make an octavo of between 400 and 500 pages, and the edition will be limited to 500 copies.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Ginn & Co. have in press a new edition of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, with notes and a continuation of his life by D. H. Montgomery. The text of the autobiography is from "the only complete and correct edition of Franklin's life," adapted to the requirements of schools, with all points needing explanation annotated. The work embraces, first, Franklin's life up to the age of fifty, in his own words, and second, Franklin's public life, drawn from his writings and the histories of the times.

— Mr. James E. Murdoch, the tragedian and reader, has been elected President of the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia. This school will hold a summer term of six weeks at Grimsby Park, Ontario, Canada, a pleasant resort twenty-five miles west of Niagara Falls. Grimsby Park is a resort of the Chautauqua type, with hotels, cottages, and other conveniences, and a vast rotunda, with seats for from 8,000 to 10,000 persons, is in process of erection for the mass meetings which are a feature of summer life at the park. Mr. Murdoch will spend four weeks with the School of Elocution, lecturing twice a week on Shakespeare and the Bible.

— Cassell & Co. will shortly publish a new edition of the novels of the late Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, which are now out of print. The first of them, *Two Men*, will appear in June with a short preface by Mr. E. C. Stedman.

— *Judge's Young Folks* is the name of a new illustrated monthly paper for children, issued by the *Judge* Publishing Company of New York, with colored illustrations. An examination of the first number impresses us in its favor. It is clean, bright, and good.

— Ticknor & Co. issue today Mr. Fawcett's new novel, *Olivia Delaplaine; Along the Shore*, poems by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop; and new editions of their standard guide-books to *New England*, *The White Mountains*, and *The Maritime Provinces*.

— As a reading book for young people, Lee & Shepard will issue an illustrated volume, *Noble Deeds of Our Fathers as Told by Soldiers of the Revolution*.

— A translation of Count L. Tolstoï's latest work, called *Power and Liberty*, an essay on the law of necessity in history and a sequel to the author's recent review of *Napoleon and the Russian Campaign*, is in press with T. Y. Crowell & Co.

— Of Dickens, Robert Louis Stevenson says in the June *Scribner:* "Here was a man and an artist the most strenuous, one of the most endowed; and for how many years he labored in vain to create a gentleman! With all his watchfulness of men and manners, with all his fiery industry, with his exquisite gift of native characterization, with his clear knowledge of what he meant to do, there was yet something lacking."

— John Wiley & Sons, New York, announce as in preparation *Rocks and Soils*, by H. E. Stockbridge, Ph.D.; *An Elementary Course of Descriptive Geometry*, by Solomon Woolf, A.M.; *Microscopical Physiography of Minerals and Rocks*, by H. Rosenbusch; *Differential Equations*, by Prof. W. W. Johnson; a new edition of the *Grammar of the Hebrew Language*, by W. H. Green, D.D.; and *A Treatise on Hydraulics*, by Prof. Mansfield Merriman.

— Thomas Whittaker, New York, publishes this week *Christianity in Daily Conduct*, by an American clergyman, and the second part of *God in Creation and in Worship*.

— Cupples & Hurd will issue soon a new edition of Bronson Alcott's *Ralph Waldo Emerson, His Character and Genius*, with portrait and illustrations; Robert Carter's *Summer Cruise on the Coast of New England; Social Life and Literature Fifty Years Ago; Iona, a Lay of Ancient Greece*, by Payne Erskine; *The Best Surgical Dressing and Bullet Wound Treatment*, by Dr. Otis K. Newell; *The Autobiography of Solomon Maimon*, by Prof. J. Clark Murray; *Wit, Wisdom, and Pathos*, from the prose of Heinrich Heine; the second edition of Phillimore's *How to Write the History of a Family;* the seventh edition of Whitmore's *Ancestral Tablets;* the third edition of *What Shall Make Us Whole?* and revised and enlarged editions of Prof. Murray's *Handbook of Psychology* and Hill's *Small Fruits*. In fiction this house will issue *Miss Frances Merley*, by John Elliott Curran, whose name will be recognized by readers of *Scribner's Magazine;* and *The Autobiography of a New England Farmhouse*, a romance of Cape Cod.

— Prof. James K. Hosmer's life of *Sir Harry Vane* will be published, it is said, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in the fall.

— In the June *Century* George Kennan writes of the plains and prisons of Western Siberia and gives an account of the forwarding prison at Tiumen, where, with reasonable accommodations for 800 prisoners, 1,741 men and women were imprisoned in an atmosphere like that of "an underground hospital drain." Mr. Kennan gives one a good idea of the enormous size of Siberia by stating that its territory would contain the United States, including Alaska, with all of the states of Europe, except Russia, and there would still be 300,000 square miles to spare.

— Mr. Dana Estes, of Estes & Lauriat, sailed for Europe by the Etruria, a few days since, for a brief trip in the interest of the firm. The sales of this house have largely increased during the past few years. They carry a large stock of foreign books, and some member of the firm personally visits the European markets each year to select from the sales of private libraries.

— Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish early next month *Stubble or Wheat?* a story of more lives than one, by S. Bayard Dod, the purpose of which is to face the tide of "pessimism" that is sweeping through our literature, and ask men to listen to both sides of the question. The plan of the book is to tell a simple domestic story and show the outcome of a life modeled on the pessimistic philosophy; and how, under ordinary circumstances, an earnest nature will be led, who adopts this as the guiding influence of his life; the inevitable trend of its teachings.

— Mr. W. Cushing, Cambridge, is sorry to say that his recent attempt to obtain a subscription list that would enable him to publish his *Anonyms* was a failure, and therefore he cancels it and offers new terms. He proposes that the work be issued in parts of 200 pages each, like Sabin's *Bibliotheca Americana*, in paper, at $5.00 a part. He has now collected about 25,000 titles of anonymous books and pamphlets, with the names of the authors, and thinks they will cover from 800 to 1,000 pages. These will make four or five parts, and will cost $20.00 or $25.00 for the two volumes. He is sure that it will be worth that as a tool-book to any library that wishes to do good work. On these terms, if 100 copies should be ordered, he thinks that he can get a publisher, and have it brought out in as good shape as *Initials and Pseudonyms*.

Foreign.

— Just as we go to press we learn of movements in England to provide fitting memorials of the late Mrs. Craik and Matthew Arnold. We shall be glad to open our columns in aid of the funds solicited, and will give full particulars of both projects in our next issue.

— Matthew Arnold's burial took place in Laleham churchyard, Friday, April 20. Laleham was Dr. Arnold's home before Rugby days. Dean Bradley of Westminster and Canon Farrar read the burial service, and among the friends present were Lord Coleridge and Mr. Robert Browning.

— Mr. Clark Russell's new romance of the sea is entitled *The Death Ship*, and is founded on the tradition of Vanderdecken.

— Miss A. Mary F. Robinson, our former London correspondent, is about to publish a new volume of poems.

— The Russian censorship has been removed from the works of Heine and Carlyle's *Frederick the Great* and *French Revolution*.

— Professor Drummond, whose *Natural Law in the Spiritual World* has reached a sale of 75,000 copies, has a new book in press entitled *Tropical Africa*.

— Capt. Strachan is about to publish a volume of travels and explorations in New Guinea.

— Charles Godfrey Leland is one of the two editors of a new "Slang Dictionary" announced in London.

— The late Lady Brassey left in manuscript a description of her last voyage, which will be published next autumn by the Longmans with abundant illustrations.

— Oppenheim of Berlin announces, acccording to the *Athenæum*, an "Autobiography" of Heinrich Heine, edited by his biographer, Gustav Karpeles. It appears that the autobiography will be simply a compilation from the prose writings, poems, letters, conversations, and some hitherto unpublished papers of the poet, out of which his biographer has pieced together a chronological "self-description" of Heine.

Matthew Arnold's Earliest Poem.

Not one of the obituary notices of the late Mr. Matthew Arnold, not even the very full and valuable record of the *Times*, says Mr. Edmund Gosse in a letter to the *London Athenæum* of April 28, has, so far as I am aware, mentioned his earliest publication, or has even alluded to its existence. It may, therefore, be of some interest at the present moment to recall its name and nature. In the course of the present winter there came into my possession a pamphlet of verse published anonymously at Rugby in 1840 ("Alaric at Rome. A Prize Poem, recited in Rugby, June xii, MDCCCXL." Rugby: Combe & Crossley, MDCCCXL., MDCCCXL. 8vo, pp. 11). On the cover was scrawled, in a schoolboy's hand, "By M. Arnold." As I could hear nothing of this from any bibliographer, and as the existence of such a poem appeared to be unknown, it seemed best to settle all doubts by an appeal to the putative author himself, in whose "own fair life," alas! we shall now, in no more secrets. When next there happened an occasion to write, then, the question was asked; and on the 9th of February of this year the answer came: "Yes! 'Alaric at Rome' is

my Rugby prize poem, and I think it is better than my Oxford one, 'Cromwell;' only you will see that I had been very much reading 'Childe Harold.'" The little book is certainly one of the greatest rarities of Victorian poetry, and it would be safe to conjecture that very few copies are in existence. There seems to be no example of it even in our national library. The terms in which Mr. Matthew Arnold expressed what I may almost term his confession of authorship are such that I do not think some account of the poem is unfaithful to his memory. "Alaric at Rome" is not positively valuable, of course; but as the work of a boy of seventeen it is remarkably accomplished, the versification is correct and even vigorous, the thoughts are not unworthy of the subject, and what we miss is mainly the purity of style, the exquisite felicity of phrase, which did not arrive until five or six years later. It begins:

Unwelcome shroud of the forgotten dead,
Oblivion's dreary fountain, where art thou?
Why speed'st thou not thy deathlike wave to shed
O'er humbled pride and self-reproaching woe;
O'er time's stern hand, why blots it not away
The saddening tale that tells of sorrow and decay?

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A Biography for Young People. By Noah Brooks. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75

Essays and Sketches.

THE RENAISSANCE. Studies in Art and Poetry. By Walter Pater. 3d edition, revised and enlarged. Macmillan & Co. $2.00

THE WAY TO FORTUNE. A Series of Short Essays, with Illustrative Proverbs. T. Whittaker. 35c.

HOMESTEAD HIGHWAYS. By Herbert Milton Sylvester. Ticknor & Co. $1.50

SUMMER LEGENDS. By Rudolph Baumbach. Translated by Helen B. Dole. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25

NOBLE DEEDS OF OUR FATHERS. As Told by Soldiers of the Revolution. Revised and Adapted from Henry C. Watson. Illus. Lee & Shepard. 55c.

FROM LANDS OF EXILE. By Pierre Loti. Translated by Clara Bell. Wm. S. Gottsberger.

PROFESSIONAL REMINISCENCES. By Benjamin Eddy Cotting. Boston: David Clapp & Son.

SKETCHES OF PERSIA. By Sir John Malcolm. Vol. II. [Cassell's National Library.] Cassell & Co. 10c.

IN NESTING TIME. By Olive Thorne Miller. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

HOME-ANIMALS. By Ella Rodman Church. Illustrated. Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1.15

IGNORANT ESSAYS. By Richard Dowling. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 25c.

Fiction.

LENCHEN'S BROTHER, and THE PLATZBACKER OF PLAUEN. Tr. from the German of Gustave Nieritz by Mary E. Ireland. Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1.15

A SINGLE STRAND; or, A Year at Mt. Holyoke Seminary. By Anna S. Reed. Presbyterian Board. $1.15

EARLY WESTERN LIFE. By Mrs. J. B. Rideout. Presbyterian Board of Publication. 85c.

CHRIS. By W. E. Norris. Macmillan & Co. 50c.

LOST IN A GREAT CITY. By Amanda M. Douglas. Lee & Shepard. Paper, 50c.

MONSIEUR MOTTE. By Grace King. Macmillan & Co. $1.25

THE PESSIMIST; in Theory and Practice. By Robert Timsol. John B. Alden. 30c.

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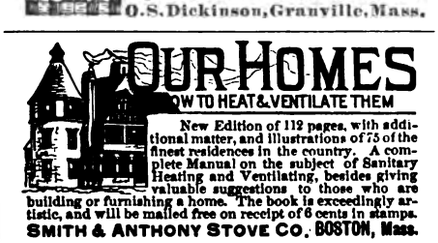
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MRS. JACKSON'S COLORADO FLOWERS.*

THIS *édition de luxe* of Mrs. Jackson's paper on the wild flowers of Colorado appears with her own sanction. During the last weeks of her life she gave permission to her young friend Miss Stewart, now Mrs. Hill, to reproduce it at her pleasure, with illustrations painted by hand, and this beautiful volume is the result.

Those who recall the paper, which appeared originally, we think, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and was afterward incorporated in the little volume called *Bits of Travel at Home*, will remember that, opening with the wild crocus and anemone — earliest flowers of that wonderful flower region — it gradually chronicles every blossom which for nine months of the year makes the foot-hills and mesas of Colorado a marvel of color and fragrance. It is written in Mrs. Jackson's happiest vein, full of close observation, and full, too, of her own peculiar zest and enjoyment in all natural things.

With admirable taste Mrs. Hill has reproduced the text on large sheets of rough paper with very wide margins, and on these margins has placed her flowers, which are painted in water colors. To accomplish a hundred copies of equal excellence seems a heavy job for any artist to undertake, but we observe by referring to the volumes, which are numbered, that between eighty and ninety have been painted (to order) and already delivered. Most of the copies have six or eight illustrations; a favored few have double the number. The flowers are excellently well rendered, grouped, and arranged with real taste, and full of spirit and character. Some of the more brilliant ones, such as the painter's brush and opelescas, are effectively given, but Mrs. Hill is particularly successful in delicate blooms of a more fragile sort — the Mariposa lily, the Arkansas rose, the yucca, and the mentrelia. These she treats with a background of faint blue-gray washes, which throw out their whiteness and transparency and give them value.

The binding of these charming volumes is in ivory white and pale blue paper, with a decoration in gold of "kinnikinnick" vines. One could scarcely have a better souvenir than they furnish of a delightful place made memorable and doubly dear by a delightful person.

* The Procession of Flowers in Colorado. By Helen Jackson. Illustrated by Alice Stewart Hill. Roberts Bros

TOLSTOI ON LIFE.*

COUNT TOLSTOI'S latest volume, which Miss Hapgood has translated, we believe, from the original MS., begins with a polemic against all the scientific definitions of life, such as "the sum total of the functions which resist death." But the naturalist has in mind one thing, physical existence, and Count Tolstoï has in mind quite another thing, spiritual life. Thinking of this activity of the spirit, he cannot imagine life "otherwise than as a striving from evil towards good." This, of course, would be a most inadequate physiological definition; but taking life in the high moral sense, he proceeds in a severely simple argument to assert that "the life of man as an individual, striving only towards his own happiness, is evil and absurdity, and such life cannot be." This superficial, pretended life of the selfish ones must make way for the true life of those who renounce personal happiness as their end and aim, and live for others and in others.

If any object that this is Buddhism, Nirvana, or standing on a pillar, the ascetic author replies: "The very roughest Hindu, who stands for years upon one leg in the name only of renunciation of individual happiness for Nirvana, is, without any comparison, a more living man than they, the men of our contemporary European society, who have turned to beasts, who fly all over the world on railways, and exhibit to the whole world by the electric light their brutish condition" —

for he has found the secret of life in love, which is the sacrifice of self and uttermost surrender of the individual existence. Death to such a one is simply entrance upon new relations to spiritual powers. But "it is impossible to convince one's self of immortality. In order to have faith in immortality it is necessary that the latter should exist; and in order that the latter should exist it is necessary to understand one's life in that in which it is immortal. Only he can believe in a future life who has performed his work of life, who has established in that life that new relation to the world which does not as yet find a place in the world."

Such are the positions which this severely didactic volume assumes and defends with much elaboration of dialectic process. It is a nineteenth century version of the *Imitation*, written in a scientific age and with a special view to exhibiting the weakness of most knowledge on which later men plume themselves. Count Tolstoï's temper is more philosophical in this volume than in his earlier books, where he would find all religion in two or three verses of the Sermon on the Mount. Profoundly respecting his intense moral earnestness, we yet feel, throughout these pages, that the author is not looking at life with a clear eye and a whole mind. The charm of the *Imitation* is wanting in this rendering of it, and the "sweet reasonableness" of Christ is absent from the passages where He is quoted most freely. The tone of the book is gloomy; its thought is narrow; human cheerfulness sheds no light upon its pages. Its fundamental lesson is deep and true, but it comes to us more persuasively from A Kempis or even from George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss*, where Maggie Tulliver feels her inmost heart searched and purified by the words of the inspired monk. Count Tolstoï, as a moral and religious teacher, has not found balance and sweetness; therefore must his kingdom endure but for a season!

* Life. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoï. Authorized translation by Isabel F. Hapgood. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

THE ARCHITECT RICHARDSON.*

IN every field of intellectual effort there is at least one name, generally a contemporaneous name, which stands for mass, solidity, strength, power — for large and forcible and imposing qualities of thought and forms of expression. Such names as Victor Hugo, Robert Browning, Rubinstein, Thorwaldsen, Phillips Brooks, and the late William M. Hunt, may be cited in illustration. What Browning is as a poet, Rubinstein as a pianist, and Brooks as a preacher, and what Hugo was as a novelist, Thorwaldsen as a sculptor, Hunt as a portrait painter, that Richardson was as an architect. Originality,

* Henry Hobson Richardson and his Works. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. With a Portrait and Illustrations of the Architect's Designs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $20.00.

boldness, vigor, a love of largeness, sincerity, simplicity, impatience of restraint, freedom of ideas, expansiveness, naturalness — these, rather than delicacy, grace, refinement, art as art, were his traits and the notes of his style. He was essentially a masculine and not a feminine architect.

Matthew Arnold, as we have elsewhere previously noted, found in America "only one architect of genius," and that one was Richardson. We wonder if Mr. Arnold knew that except for the accident of his Louisiana birth he was an Englishman? His father was a Bermudan, and his mother a grand-daughter of Dr. Priestley. Richardson's genius, if one be inclined to question Mr. Arnold's ranking of it, does, it must be confessed, make a deep impression as expounded in this imposing and superb volume. It is a big book about a big man, all of whose thought and work were on a big scale. The bigness of the man, his intellectual strength, his will power, his force and ascendency, are all in the fine heliotype portrait of him which looks out majestically from opposite the title-page; these traits are all in his signature, a massive, heavy, giantesque writing, whose stub-pen strokes were obviously guided by a robust and decided hand; they are also in the autographic sketches, broad, rude, rough dashes and scrawls in ink, the Whitmanese of drawing, scattered through the text — first thoughts about buildings which grew under his patient care into strength and beauty, and now are among the ornaments of the land.

If Richardson had lived till the 29th of September next he would have been 50 years old. He died on the 26th of April, two years ago. He was incomplete himself, and his best work was left undone. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, who is accustomed to such a subject as this and skillful with it, gives a suggestive account of his heredity, his boyhood, and his early life. Harvard was his college, civil engineering his first intended profession, mathematics his bent. He went to Paris to study, was admitted to "l'Ecole des Beaux Arts," and established himself in the *atelier* of M. André. Then came on our American Civil War; his resources were impaired, and he returned to the United States with uncertain prospects. He offered himself to Tiffany & Co. as a designer of gas-fixtures. It was more than a year before he got his first architect's commission. This was for a church in Springfield, Mass. To get this chance to begin was all that he needed; his future was secured.

Mr. Richardson's great works are Trinity Church, Boston, Sever Hall and the Law School of Harvard University, the City Hall, Albany, the County Buildings, including the jail, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the completing of the State capitol at Albany, N. Y. Minor works would be called the five library buildings at Woburn, Quincy, and Malden, Mass., Burlington, Vt., and North Easton, Mass., other structures for the Ames family in the last-named town, several railway stations in Massachusetts, large mercantile buildings in Boston and Chicago, and private residences in a number of leading cities. His office books show in all some eighty commissions. The Pittsburgh Court House and the Chicago store were what he said he wished to be judged by, but he did not live to finish them.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer gives a short account of Richardson's life, which was itself indeed lamentably short, and a long and detailed account of many of these works — of all the important ones. Her method is clear, discriminating, and agreeable. The accompanying illustrations, many of them full-page heliotypes, and others wood-cut insertions in the text, are a great assistance, and often a delight to the eye. The pictures of the Woburn Library and the Pittsburgh Jail are by far the most impressive in the book, and very impressive they are, though the former building is a subject of criticism with Mrs. Van Rensselaer. She does not like its "florid picturesqueness." Its "first impression" is certainly "powerful and delightful," as she admits. Fragments of the architect's work, as, for example, a wing of the Library at North Easton, a porch of the Law School at Cambridge, and a fireplace in the Court of Appeals room at Albany, are extremely striking as seen in these beautiful heliotype reproductions. But the grandest thing in all the book, to our mind, is the bridge-link connecting the county buildings at Pittsburgh — another Bridge of Sighs spanning the street, a grand, strong, graceful, noble effect, carried out in almost cyclopean masonry, a sinewy arm connecting the will of justice with the hand of penalty. If this be Richardson's self-selected monument, it is worthy of him.

Richardson's best-known work, probably, is Trinity Church, Boston, partly because of its intrinsic qualities and partly because of the fame of the distinguished preacher, his friend, for whose ministry it was built, and this circumstance may lead some persons to suppose that Richardson was an ecclesiastical architect *par excellence*. He was not that at all. He built, we believe, six churches, and on the whole they are his least successful work. Even great and splendid Trinity has serious faults for a building of its class, and some faults as a work of art. Richardson's true field was civic and commercial architecture. Halls of justice nobody could design as he could design them. Where largeness was required, where massive solidity, where dignity, strength, repose, he was easily master, and the genius that was in him for grand effects in this direction is well brought out in Mrs. Van Rensselaer's volume. Nobody can read the record in it, much less can anybody examine the views which it assembles, without feeling that Richardson was truly a great man in his profession, a great artist in it, perhaps the greatest this country has yet known. And the account which his biographer gives of his character and ways of teaching, taken with the silent influence of his abiding work — for it is of a kind to abide — encourages the hope that he left seeds in the minds of his many pupils whose gratifying growth we shall witness hereafter.

THE PILGRIM REPUBLIC.*

IN this handsome volume of seven hundred pages the late Mr. Goodwin, an earnest student of Massachusetts history, aimed to tell "the story of the Pilgrim Fathers with a near approach to completeness and accuracy," not for the student, but for the common reader. His preface gives an account of the original and secondary authorities, and demonstrates the need of such a work as we have here before us. It is not a formal history, but it relates nearly every fact of the slightest consequence in the Pilgrim annals, Mourt's and Winslow's *Relations*, for instance, being transferred almost bodily.

Mr. Goodwin was master of a pleasant and readable style. He begins with a correction of the common errors which confound the Plymouth pilgrims with the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, and then traces the line of the "Brownists" from Scrooby to Leyden, and from Leyden to New Plymouth. The fortunes of the Pilgrim Fathers after they left Southampton are narrated in the most interesting detail, the author not regretting that he has "given so much space to little things, but that he had not a larger fund of them to draw upon." Two chapters are devoted to the aborigines and the early explorers of New England, but everywhere else Mr. Goodwin keeps closely to his theme. He has produced what is probably the most generally interesting work on the Pilgrims, of an authoritative kind, in the whole range of the literature of the subject, notwithstanding the recent appearance of Miss Moore's excellent outline, and Rev. Dr. Ellis's judicial volume on the *Puritan Age and Rule*. It is not so copious as to overload the narrative, and the personal biographical element in the later chapters affords an agreeable relief to the more historical vein of the earlier portion.

The Pilgrims do not need defense on the score of the witchcraft delusion, for "the Pilgrim Republic never saw an alleged witch punished or even convicted." But Mr. Goodwin has temperately stated the case for them against the "fanatical pioneers," greatly unlike the later Friends, honored by all who came to New England "as doctrinal

*The Pilgrim Republic. An Historical Review of the Colony of New Plymouth. By John A. Goodwin. Ticknor & Co. $4.00.

Nihilists, to destroy rather than to build. They were not seeking a place where they might worship God as they thought proper, but their chief mission was to prevent the colonists from worshiping after their own way in their own assemblies. They came not to find a home, but to molest the homes already established. New Plymouth was a private domain, held by a co-partnership of citizens, who interfered with the faith and practice of no people outside their borders and demanded a like exemption for themselves. Strangers had no more right to thrust themselves into this private territory than into any demesne in England. A visitor who did not like the condition of things in the colony was not unreasonably expected to pass on to some place more congenial to himself." This is the common sense view of the actual situation at Plymouth when we do not import into those days the notions, better though they may be, of the nineteenth century. In an appendix Mr. Goodwin gathers up all the antiquities not described in the body of the work, and thus concludes a popular history of the Plymouth Colony which we can unreservedly commend as in a high degree entertaining, instructive, and trustworthy.

THE CRUISES OF THE "BLAKE."*

MR. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ is a son of the late Louis Agassiz, and inherits taste and capacity for the life of a naturalist. The Agassiz Museum in Cambridge, Mass., an adjunct though not an organic part of Harvard University, is a growing memorial of his scientific enterprise and his private munificence. While with the left hand he is taking out one kind of treasure from the famous Calumet and Hecla copper mine in northern Michigan, with the right hand he is collecting another kind from the earth and the waters under the earth, and arranging them on the shelves and in the cases of his cabinets, or, as here, in the more than 500 pages of two profusely illustrated octavo volumes.

Mr. Agassiz has invented a new and excellent word for the science descriptive of the sea. As we already have *geography*, so he proposes *thalassography*. We move the acceptance of his proposition and the entering of the word in the dictionaries.

Mr. Agassiz began his thalassographic work, he tells us, as a boy in 1849, when he accompanied his father in a cruise in the "Bibb" off Nantucket. He continued it in 1851 as his father's companion a second time, on a survey of the Florida Reefs. Twenty years later he took up a similar work in reporting on the collections made by Pourtales in the "Bibb" in 1867–8. Since that time he has been engaged, "with little interruption, more or less directly in deep-sea work." It was natural for him then to accept in 1877 the invitation of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey to join in its work in the expeditions whose results are embodied in the present work. Their compass is sufficiently set forth in the title.

The "Blake" may be described as an American "Challenger," and these her three cruises along the Atlantic coast, among the Florida keys and reefs, around Cuba, in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf Stream, in and out among the Bahamas and the Antilles, and through the Caribbean Sea, are full of scientific interest and value. The survey and mapping of the ocean bed, the detection and registration of currents and temperatures, the establishment of lines of equal depth, and above all the collection and analysis of deep-sea fauna and flora, gave the "Blake" and her party plenty to do. The publication of these two well-filled volumes we take to be largely a private pastime of Mr. Agassiz.

In the second of the volumes the "general reader" will find little to interest him. Its ten chapters consist almost entirely of strictly technical descriptions, with illustrations, of deep-sea types of plants and animals arranged by groups. There are curious sword and dagger shaped fishes, with staring eyes, horrible mouths, fins like lances, and elongated jaws like pairs of pincers, and, most astonishing of them all, the "Gastrostomus Bairdii," with its tail like a snake's, its body like a lizard's, its paunch like a bull-frog's, and its mouth like a magnified crocodile's — hideous creature, true denizen of an under world. Then there is the large and many-legged family of the crustaceans, some of which have a striking resemblance to barn-loft spiders; and after these come sea-worms, and sea-urchins, and star-fishes, and headless nondescripts, and corals, and sponges, and strange organisms half animal and half plant, and porcupine-like structures, and marine stalactites, and all manner of odds and ends with which nature has stored the recesses of the deep sea, and the rocky crevices or layers of ooze which line its bed.

These purely scientific matters appear to some extent in the first volume, but they are in the minority here, much the larger proportion of space being occupied with general accounts of the expedition, of the apparatus employed, of the topography of the coast lines and the great Atlantic basins, of the variations of temperature, of the Gulf Stream, and of the physiology of deep-sea life. A striking conception of the "scenery" at the bottom of the sea is conveyed in the following passage:

> The monotony, dreariness, and desolation of the deeper parts of this sub-marine scenery can scarcely be realized. The most barren terrestrial districts must seem diversified when compared with the vast expanse of ooze which covers the deeper parts of the ocean — a monotony only relieved by the fall of the dead carcasses of pelagic animals and plants, which slowly find their way from the surface to the bottom, and supply the principal food for the scanty fauna found living there. Nearer to the continental masses we find the slopes inhabited by a more abundant and more varied fauna, increasing in variety and numbers according to the amount of food available. But no matter how varied or how abundant food may be, the general aspect of the slopes must be dreary in the extreme, and can only be compared in character to those higher mountain regions where we find occasional fields of wild flowers and low shrubs, or to those zones lying beyond the limits of forests, where vegetation is scanty and poor, and forms but a slight covering to the earth's surface. It is true that along the continental slopes, where there is an ample supply of food, we find animal life in great abundance, and there are undoubtedly long stretches of bottom carpeted by the most brilliantly colored animals, packed quite as closely as they are on banks in shallower waters, or near low-water mark. But the scene is much less varied than on land; the absence of plants in deep water makes great diversity of scenery impossible. The place of luxuriant forests with the accompanying underbrush and their inhabitants is only indifferently supplied by large anthozoa and huge cuttle fishes, or nearer in shore, within moderate depths, by sea-weed and the pelagic forests of giant kelp. It requires but little imagination to notice the contrasts as we pass from the shallow littoral regions of the sea — full of sunlight and movement, and teeming with animal and vegetable life — into the dimly lighted but richly populated continental zone; and further to imagine the gradual decrease of the continental fauna, as it fades into the calm, cold, dark, and nearly deserted abyssal regions of the oceanic floors at a distance from the continents. It is like going from the luxuriant vegetation of the tropical shore line — the region of palms, bananas, and mango — into the cooler zones of oaks and pines, until we pass out into the higher levels, with their stunted vegetation and scanty fauna, and finally into the colder climate of the bleak regions of perpetual snow.

A useful feature of this first volume is the historical sketch of deep-sea work, which, it is to be noticed, has little occasion to look back of the last twenty years, so comparatively recent have been all really intelligent and effective sub-marine researches. A chapter of great interest is that describing the equipment of the "Blake" for her novel service. The machinery and appliances which experiment and experience have brought into use furnish striking illustrations of the inventive genius of man in adopting means to ends. The new and intricate sounding machines, for measuring great depths and taking samples of ocean beds, while at the same time overcoming difficulties of weight and friction, display great ingenuity. Then there are self-registering thermometers, of like ingenious construction and wonderful powers of resistance to pressure at the bottom of the sea, cups to bring up water and gases from the lowest depths without adulteration during their passage, dredges and swabs to capture and carry up the living forms which are the naturalist's coveted prey, and "trawls" and "tangles" in great variety. Important questions have to be settled as between wire ropes and hempen ropes. There must be "reeling engines" and "surging drums;" there are "scoop nets" and "tow nets," and the deck of the "Blake" as depicted in the accompanying photographs presents a strange and complicated appearance.

The illustrations with which Mr. Agassiz has completed his text are numerous and generally good, approximating six hundred

* Three Cruises of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer "Blake" in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States, from 1877 to 1880. By Alexander Agassiz. 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

in the two volumes. They are wood-cuts, some of them by a "Moss process," but not all of these last are satisfactory. The folded-in charts in colors, showing the topography of the Atlantic, are beautifully done and add greatly to the value of the work. There is also a full index.

MRS. COOKE'S POEMS.*

IT is pleasant to have in one compact volume the *Poems* which Mrs. Cooke has for many years been contributing to the periodicals of this country, to find the Ticknor & Fields edition of 1860 grown into larger proportions and made more fairly representative of the author's rank among American writers of verse. Singly, Mrs. Cooke's poems have found their way into the hearts of the reading public and obtained an abiding place there; now, brought together, they make a complete and significant impression. From the first, Mrs. Cooke has been thoroughly original and thoroughly sincere. She has given us of her inmost thoughts and emotions. She has felt deeply, experienced much, and of all that she has felt and learned she has put the essence into her rhymes. She has not labored to perfect a faultless technique or striven after peculiar forms of expression. In almost every instance the form she chooses is graceful, natural, and wholly suited to the idea she means to convey. In word as in thought there is the element of harmony, of veracity. Mrs. Cooke's poetry is fervent, but never impetuous; the passion of the moment is kept under a wise restraint; inspired by an eager emotion, it is mellowed by reflection and repose. So it comes about that Mrs. Cooke, unlike the rhymesters of the day, has developed an individual philosophy, and nearly every one of her productions is a link in a symmetrical chain. Her philosophy is not altogether cheerful; there is, indeed, a reiterated note of positive sadness in it, but it appeals to the reason, and as we have said, it is sincere. It is the philosophy of endurance. To Mrs. Cooke, life is a bitter and unyielding struggle, to be borne with all the strength of which humanity is capable; woman's existence is a perpetual sacrifice; man's preponderant trait is his selfishness; and death is the surcease ardently to be desired. To get through the battle as bravely as we can and then to rest — that is Mrs. Cooke's conception of life, and she makes it a very lofty ideal. Other notes come in — the notes of faith, of love, of hope — but the dominant note is a call to exert all our powers and endure. This, with earnest purpose, with rare yet unpretentious imagery, with now and then a genuine lyric grace, with lines of gleaming prescience that haunt the memory, with often exquisite felicity of phrase, with a wide range of sympathy, is Mrs. Cooke's poetical message — a message none can neglect to hear. And, after all, the note of faith comes out at intervals strong and vibrant, as in "Beyond":

> Yet courage, soul! nor hold thy strength in vain.
> In hope o'ercome the steeps God set for thee;
> For past the Alpine summits of great pain
> Lieth thine Italy.

* Poems. By Rose Terry Cooke. William S. Gottsberger. $1.50.

GERMAN HISTORY.

PROFESSOR TUTTLE of Cornell University continues the new *History of Prussia*,[1] the first volume of which was received four years ago, with deserved applause by German as by American authorities, with an installment of two volumes devoted to the first fifteen years of Frederick the Great. Carlyle having, among English writers, preoccupied this field with his voluminous biography, Prof. Tuttle has to point out that he is writing a history of Prussia, not a life of the king, and that a great literature on the subject has grown up or become accessible since Carlyle wrote.

The distinction between the two writers is greater in spirit than in form. Carlyle's biography, of portentous length, exhibited hero-worship carried to the farthest extreme. Prof. Tuttle speaks of Frederick with a discrimination that is plainly sober and fair-minded. The founder of the greatness of Prussia is set before us as a man of high sagacity, and one in whose case audacity, "instead of impairing his judgment, really corrected its defects and errors," and it was also "a vast advantage for his schemes that he seldom paused to hear the voice of honor and good faith. Self-interest alone governed his conduct." Studying the Prussian historians and the Prussian archives with a diligence hitherto unequaled by any foreign writer, Prof. Tuttle is free from Prussian bias, and he thus sums up the case for the heroic Queen of Hungary:

> No historical judgment has a broader basis in the world's assent than that which, neglecting all the recriminations exchanged between national writers over minor issues, makes Maria Theresa the victim of an atrocious scheme of spoliation; which admires her heroic courage, and the combination in her of the virtues of the woman with the virtues of the ruler; and which charitably condones, in view of her trials and her provocations, the weaknesses from which she was not exempt, and the errors which she could not entirely avoid.

These two volumes amply confirm the promise of their predecessor, and indicate that the complete work will be a history of Prussia for readers in our tongue which is easily first and foremost. Among the passages we have noted as of special interest are the reminder that Prussia is really indebted for her present position to the French hostility to Germany, which prevented its union under Austria, so long its natural head; the distinction drawn between Frederick as a strategist and as a tactician; the account of the civil service of Prussia, and of Cocceji's reform of legal procedure; and the narrative of the overthrow of the established diplomacy which had always kept Austria and France apart, until the Pompadour and Kauniz brought them together. But to many the lively history of the relations of Frederick with Maupertius and Voltaire will prove the most agreeable part of these standard volumes. It is contained chiefly in the fifth chapter of the third volume, "The Philosopher of Sans Souci." If the picture of Frederick on the battle-field snatching victory from the jaws of defeat excites the most admiration, and the picture of the same prince as an administrator, toiling patiently in the cabinet, commands the most respect, stranger and more curious emotions are aroused by the sight of that multiform activity and that wide range of intellectual interests which marked his hours of diversion. For the king as a poet Prof. Tuttle has, indeed, slight admiration, but as a prose writer Frederick has his sincere praise.

Mr. Barnett Smith's sketch of the late Emperor William,[2] written while he was still living, is a good specimen of contemporary history, and brings the story of Prussia well down from the point at which Professor Tuttle leaves it. Mr. Smith is an adept at this kind of work, the biography of famous personages who have not yet passed off from the stage, but he does not always drop the tone of journalism sufficiently for the dignity of his subject. The newspapers and magazines have lately devoted so much space to the good old Kaiser Wilhelm that we need not enter into the details of his remarkable career as they are here related exactly and impartially. Mr. Smith can heartily admire the devout and noble-minded "father of the people" who made Germany a nation, while refusing assent to the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures by which Prince Bismarck helped to bring about this great result. Against these measures the Crown Prince, the present Emperor, protested with great manliness in 1863, and his letters to his father on the matter are, in view of the existing situation, one of the most deeply interesting passages of this biography. They show how much the cause of constitutional government is only too likely to lose in his expected demise.

Mr. Smith's narrative of the struggle with Austria and the dramatic war with France is well sustained, and the long chapter on the consolidation of the empire carefully relates the various changes in Prince Bismarck's financial policy and the successive stages of the *Kultur Kampf*. He has not worked in haste, and the volume deserves a place of honor among books of recent history

[1] History of Prussia under Frederick the Great. 1740-1745, and 1745-1756. By Herbert Tuttle. Two vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50.

[2] William I and the German Empire. A Biographical and Historical Sketch. By G. Barnett Smith. A. C. McClurg & Co. 355 pp. $3.00.

until it shall be superseded by the labors of a later historian writing after the method of Professor Tuttle.

A HISTORY OF JUDAISM.*

THE rabbi of the Temple Adath Israel in Boston offers in this volume twenty-five lectures on the evolution of the religion of the Jews from Mosaism to the Reformed Judaism, of which Rabbi Schindler is himself an able and earnest exponent. His method is to select a prominent son of Israel as the representative of a period, and to exhibit the Judaism of each former time, dissolving through him into a new form. Two chapters on the Talmud and the Present Hour are, with the introduction the only exceptions to this procedure.

When he has thus presented Moses, Ezra, and Simon Maccabæus, the author comes to post-biblical characters and epochs of Jewish history, which he regards as the most authentic and important, and is on ground little familiar to ordinary readers. Moses Maimonides, Abrabanel, Spinoza, Moses Mendelssohn, Boerne, Heine and Montefiore are not, indeed, strange names; but in treating Jochanan ben Saccai, Anan ben David, Saadia, Joseph Abbo, Joseph Prince of Naxos, Joseph Karo, Jonathan Eibeschnetz, and Abraham Geiger, the learned and independent rabbi gives animated pictures of times and men with whom few are well acquainted. He has thus the advantage of traversing fields almost untrodden by the popular historian, and his volume has an unusual interest for all who would follow down the Christian centuries the march of "the Swiss guard of theism," as Heine styled the race to which he belonged.

Rabbi Schindler's English needs revision before it is put into print: phrases bordering at least upon current slang are too common, and such turns of expression as "What does the intelligent American Israelite, as an average, think of God?" are not a little amusing. His radicalism is not of the highest strain, and his view of Christianity as a pessimistic religion will not generally commend itself; but as the utterances of a thoroughly manly Jew, deeply attached to his own religion, as he ought to be, and finding in it "the religion of the future, the ever-changing but ever-living religion of humanity," these lectures should attract and profit catholic-minded Christians as well as the writer's fellow-believers.

* Dissolving Views in the History of Judaism. By Rabbi Solomon Schindler. Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

The Present Condition of Economic Science; and the Demand for a Radical Change in its Methods and Aims. By E. C. Lunt, A.M. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75c.] Mr. Lunt's vivacious essay, founded on a considerable reading of the new school of "historical" economists, comes to the conclusion that "the new school really has no reason for existence," since the principles which it puts to the front have been amply recognized by the standard English economists. Mr. Lunt has no difficulty in detecting exaggeration in some statements of younger writers, like Profs. Richmond, Smith, and Seligman, concerning the partialism of the orthodox political economy of England; but he fails to do justice to the deeper moral impulse which has generated the new school and brought about a revolt against artificial schemes relating to the "economic man," who is largely a chimera moving *in vacuo*. Dr. Ingram, whose *History of Political Economy* we have lately noticed as the first sketch of the history of science in our language from the new standpoint, carries many more guns than Mr. Lunt, but the latter's critical essay is well worth reading by all who realize that political economy needs evolution more than revolution to bring it even with the facts of recent civilization.

Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States. By Simon Sterne. Fourth Revised Edition. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.] It is a pleasure to see that Mr. Sterne's excellent sketch of our constitutional history, first issued in 1882, has passed to a fourth edition. It is one of the really valuable works for the instruction of the American citizen in his political duties. The author has added a new preface, and forty pages of fine print in the way of supplement, showing the changes of the last six years. Mr. Sterne is a civil service reformer, a tariff reformer, and a warm friend of the Interstate Commerce Act, but he sees no advantage in woman suffrage or in the public ownership of land. His survey covers the most recent reforms in methods of voting and legislation, and it is so thoroughly able that even those who dissent most from his conclusions will derive much profit from the book. The copy before us lacks the "Index to Addenda" which the table of contents promises.

The Modern Distributive Process. By John B. Clark and Franklin H. Giddings. [Ginn & Co. 75c.] These four essays, equally divided between Prof. Clark of Smith College and Mr. Giddings of Springfield, are reproduced in a neat volume from the *Political Science Quarterly*. Prof. Clark treats of the limits of competition and profits under modern conditions; Mr. Giddings of the persistence of competition and the natural rate of wages. Both authors recognize in the society of today "a more highly organized industrial system and a more complicated process of apportioning the social income than those that were observed by Adam Smith, David Ricardo, and John Stuart Mill." Modern industry has a system of natural groups within which competition is checked or destroyed; artificial combinations are increasing in number and power, and a new statement is demanded of the competition which actually survives the change of conditions. This the two authors have made with a sobriety which must command the respect of economists who do not attribute so much validity to ethical forces; the unhysterical treatment of "trusts" and "pools" is a point we have especially noted.

The *Literary World* is not devoted to the advocacy of any economic theory, much less to the support of protection, free trade, or tariff reform as the policy of a political party. But this fact does not interfere with our expression of a word of sincere praise for the able and non-partisan address of Mr. C. W. Ernst on *Principles of Tariff Reform*, delivered before the Bankers' Club of Chicago, April 27. Mr. Ernst (the editor of the Boston *Beacon*) would have the whole question lifted out of partisan discussion and decided in the light of the general interest. It is precisely, however, on differing views of what the general interest requires that great parties are built; and we may congratulate our readers that the approaching presidential campaign seems likely to turn upon economic principles and not upon personalities. Addresses like this by Mr. Ernst are an excellent mental tonic against the more partial discussions of tariff reform which will soon flood the country. [Boston: George H. Ellis.]

MINOR NOTICES.

Word Portraits of Famous Writers. Edited by Mabel E. Wotton. [London: Richard Bentley & Son.] Following two or three familiar examples, the editor of this handsome volume has collected — largely from contemporaries of the persons mentioned — descriptions of more than a hundred English authors, ranging from Addison to Mrs. Henry Wood. The descriptions are in all cases brief, and rarely do we find more than three pages awarded to a single subject. The volume may be, indeed, likened to a carefully chosen album of cabinet portraits. The selections are judiciously made. The general arrangement is alphabetical. A book like this is useful to have about for reading at odd moments. It represents a vast amount of research and contains material not easily to be come at in any other way.

It would be difficult to name a book of a thousand pages which could offer to the reader more to attract and delight the eye or to engage and interest the mind than one of the bound volumes of the *Century* magazine; No. XIII of the New Series, for example, containing the current numbers from November last to April. Several series of articles make the volume unusually readable. Among these are Dr. J. M. Buckley's on the "Christian Science" craze of the hour, Mrs. Van Rensselaer's on the great English cathedrals, the Nicolay-Hay biography of Lincoln, and the highly instructive and pathetic beginnings of the Kennan-Frost papers on Siberia. There are some twenty-five additions, too, to the Civil War papers. The volume has all the intelligence and elegance of the family to which it is the latest accession. [The Century Co. $3.00.]

The second volume of Rev. A. C. Jenning's *Manual of Church History* completes its rapid survey of the eighteen Christian centuries, and is marked by the accuracy and fairness which characterized its predecessor; its defect is the failure to include the vast missionary movements of the present century as the feature of modern Christianity. [Thomas Whittaker. 75c.]

In Bohn's new select library of standard works we have three of Charles Heron Wall's translations from Molière — *L'Avare*, *Tartuffe*, and *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* — prefaced by a brief introduction. Mr. Wall's versions have long been accepted as impeccable. It is a pleasure to have them in this handy and tasteful form. [Scribner & Welford.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, JUNE 9, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Heine.

Like a cup of alien wine,
Dark, and of a doubtful cast,
Diabolic or divine,
To a stranger's eye thou wast,
Till the draught was drunk that lit
Heart and brain in praise of it.

Praise of all the human pain,
Fellow-feeling, wealth of thought,
Dashed with a peculiar stain
From an alien vintage caught,
Something good to taste and touch
Thankfully — not overmuch.

Heine! 'twere a doubtful eye
That thou turnest as we gaze,
Save for that deep human cry,
And the laughter, and the blaze
Of that sudden wit, the glow
Only that Olympians know!

Thou a true Olympian art,
Though for that inscrutable
Spirit somewhat set apart,
Darkling, from the conclave full
Of thy sacred brethren dight
In that full unclouded light.

As for that strong understream,
Dim, with dusky shadows massed,
Flood Egyptian, with a gleam
Of rich Hebrew fire o'ercast,
'Twas fate's substance, cruel, grave,
Whence thy spirit strong and brave

Kindled into sparks divine,
Making lightnings on the flood,
Making sparkles on the wine
Dusk and colored like to blood,
Flashing laughter to illume
That dark body of thy doom.

Pass the doom and darkness by,
Praise the spirit, laud the wit,
Bless the laughter, and the cry
Human, rising out of it;
Great is he who makes to shine
Darkness with a light divine!

O. C. AURINGER.

THE CRAIK AND ARNOLD MEMORIALS.

PROPOSITIONS to erect suitable memorials of Mrs. Mulock-Craik and of Mr. Matthew Arnold appear simultaneously in the English papers. That with regard to Mr. Arnold's has not yet taken fully definite shape, but its main features are a bust or medallion of the critic-poet in Westminster Abbey, and a scholarship for proficiency in English literature at Oxford.

The Craik Memorial has been longer in mind, and the movement in behalf of it has assumed both form and momentum. It is to consist of a marble medallion in Tewksbury Abbey, and a large Committee, of whom Mr. Matthew Arnold himself was one, have the plan in charge. Among the some sixty members of this Committee are many of the most eminent of literary Englishmen and Englishwomen, including Lord Tennyson, Mr. Browning, Sir John Lubbock, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Molesworth, and Miss Yonge, Mr. R. H. Hutton of the *Spectator* and Professor Huxley, and Holman Hunt and Millais the artists. A large number of subscriptions are already announced by the Committee, generally a guinea each, but ranging as high as 5*l*, and we notice the "Employés of Messrs. Macmillan & Co." on the list with a contribution of 3*l* 18*s*. 6*d*.

Tewksbury, in whose old abbey the proposed medallion is to be placed — the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Robson, having given his cordial consent — is a pleasant rural town at the junction of the Avon and the Severn Rivers, about midway between Gloucester and Worcester. The abbey is a stately and noble edifice, of Saxon origin, which has lately been put in order, and is well preserved. Tewksbury was the home of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and was the last place visited by Mrs. Craik while in the body.

We cannot help thinking that there are some Americans who would be glad to have a part in one or the other of these memorials, perhaps in both. To make the participation as general as possible, we propose one dollar subscriptions, and we will gladly receive and transmit to the English Committees any sums which may be sent to us for either or both of the proposed memorials.

If this suggestion meets with any response we will open a list of subscribers in our next issue.

*** It is just a month today since the International Copyright Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 35 to 10. That was carried handsomely. We should be glad to chronicle a month hence that it has passed the House by a similar majority.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Egypt Exploration Fund.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

SIR: Notwithstanding the brilliant close, last month, of the season's work (that at Bubastis with the discoveries relative to Joseph's Pharaoh, the period of Hebrew prosperity, and the rich sculptures of the temple), and of all that has gone before, I must end, July 31, the financial year with a diminished support. This day, *not half* the number of subscriptions are entered that I had 1886–7. But yet there is time to redeem 1887–8. I plead for a score of subscribers from among your own. They all love arts and architecture; and that is no small part of our song — Egypt and the early Greek arts, I mean. Twenty-five dollars make a "Patron," and only five a subscriber to have the season's quarto memoir and the annual report.

WM. C. WINSLOW,
Vice Pres't and Hon. Treasurer.
525 Beacon Street, Boston, May 30, 1888.

— Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press a new and revised edition of Andrews and Stoddard's famous *Latin Grammar*, edited by Assistant Preble of Harvard College; also a book of *Second Lessons in Arithmetic*, by H. N. Wheeler.

HOME-CLUB STUDY AGAIN.

IN the *Literary World* of July 9, 1887, it gave me pleasure to tell of the entertaining and fruitful work of my home-club, in its study of Stedman's *Poets of America*. The article met with such a response both as a tribute to Mr. Stedman's book and as a help for others in that line of work, that I am led to tell of the club's continued success this past winter.

After having so thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Stedman in his *American Poets*, there was nothing else to do but to take up his *Victorian Poets*, which in its new revised edition was all ready for our use. After a careful reading of the first chapter, the second revealed Walter Savage Landor as the subject for study. The dainty collection of *Cameos* prepared by Mr. T. B. Aldrich and Mr. Stedman proved to be a delightful introduction to his work. A general regret was expressed that this was now out of print. "Why, it is a necessity to me," said one, "for my life is too busy for me to wade through the immense quantity of Landor's work to find the gems." Selections from the *Imaginary Conversations*, and other of his classic writings, mostly from Sidney Colvin's *Selections*, were read and enjoyed. The exquisite "Rose Alymer" was either committed to memory or written out on the margin of the page of Stedman's essay referring to it. Colvin's condensed *Life of Landor*, as also Scudder's *Landor as a Classic* (from his *Men and Letters*), were read and commented on. At the close of the study the feeling was expressed that Walter Savage Landor should be better known to this generation.

Several evenings were devoted to the poets grouped in the chapter following that on Landor; namely, Thomas Hood, Matthew Arnold, and Bryan Waller Procter. The story of their lives was told. The original illustrations of the works of Hood, edited in three volumes by his son and daughter, were a source of amusement, as was the reading of humorous bits from both his prose and poetry.. Doré's illustrations of the best eight of his poems — in book form — were also enjoyed. The beautiful genuine lyrics of Procter, especially those relating to his wife and golden-tressed Adelaide, were read. The opportunity was then given to look over this gifted daughter's writings.

The marked contrast between the poems of Hood and Procter and those of Matthew Arnold brought on a discussion of the nature, the *raison d'etre*, of poetry. It was to me a significant fact that the intelligent young men and women forming the club prefered Arnold the critic to Arnold the poet. But even Arnold the critic as seen in his prose work did not seem to impress these fresh young minds, representing this generation, as he did those of the last. Why was this? The thoughts come, but here I must content myself with merely stating the fact.

The evenings on Mrs. Browning were memorable. Extra preparation was made by each member, so that the best of her work was brought to a focus for the enjoyment of all. Reference was made to various essays that had been published on her and her work. That of Mr. Stedman's was pronounced to be the best he ever wrote.

If he could have heard the praise already bestowed upon his other essays he would see the high compliment involved in this. One enthusiastic young woman felt so deeply its power and beauty, that when the Robert Browning chapter was the subject for discussion she felt personally grieved that her admiration for Robert Browning would not allow her to say as much for that. But she could not. She preferred to use in its place Hamilton W. Mabie's essay published in the *Andover Review* for August, 1887. This opinion suggested other essays on the poet, notably that of Edgar Fawcett, written from an almost opposite point of view, published in a recent *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Corson's *Introduction to Browning* was found useful to those seeking for the first time the poet's work. Poems from that as well as from that other interesting collection prepared by Miss Hersey and Mr. Rolfe for the Classic Series, were read and discussed. Each member was particularly urged to make in the near future a study of Browning's best book, *Men and Women*. *The Ring and the Book* received some attention.

The Tennyson evenings, on the whole, seemed to bring out among the members of the club the most general knowledge and interest, as well as the largest unanimity of feeling. *In Memoriam* and the *Idylls of the King* were especially studied and admired. The unique chapter in which Mr. Stedman compares Tennyson to Theocritus was of special interest to those familiar with classical literature. For the evenings on the chapters, *The General Choir*, each member was requested to prepare a little synopsis of the life and work of one or more of the chief authors mentioned; namely, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, George Eliot, Carlyle, Macaulay and others. A whole winter, or, as one said, a whole life-time, would not be long enough to exhaust all that those chapters contained or suggested. But in this general way much information was given and a seed sown for future individual work.

Owing to the lateness of the season the remaining chapters on the *Latter-day Singers* were reserved for future study. Some of the opinions expressed in these club gatherings were certainly worthy of a larger hearing. One of the brightest young women of the club said she knew Mr. Stedman must be a business man by his style. Living, as she did, in the atmosphere of bankers, her keen eye had detected in his work many a phrase revealing the strength and vigor of a business education, which she had not found in her study of earlier essayists. As for instance, "full of ups and downs," "still holds its own," "thoroughly up with the times," "counting the cost," etc. A full report of her observation in this direction would make a novel as well as interesting chapter in the matter of style.

My experience as leader of young people in the study of English literature leads me to say that I know of no broader or more exhilarating way in which to present the literary work of the near past as well as the present than through these invaluable books, *Poets of America* and *Victorian Poets*. In the hands of born or inspired teachers our high schools and colleges could have no better text-books.

At the closing meeting of the club sincere thanks were voted to Mr. Stedman for the generous and kindly assistance his books had rendered it. ELIZABETH PORTER GOULD.

COLLECTIONS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE simultaneous appearance — in one instance a reappearance — of two cyclopædic collections of American literature is an event. That one of them is old and the other new suggests the element of competition and adds zest to the work of examination. But differences of plan and of bulk, not to say of execution and mechanical workmanship, make comparisons fair and instructive.

Not the very spruced-up dress and bearing of the first[1] of the two works before us can conceal the identity of an old and honored friend, but it is not quite just to the public to present the well-known *Duyckinck's Cyclopædia* under this title-page, which, with the single exception of the publishers' imprint, is fourteen years old. The words "edited to date" thereby become misleading. The brothers Duyckinck were a critical force in American literature more than a generation ago. Their *Literary World* was more than a respectable progenitor of the journal now in the reader's hands. This their *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, for the preparation of which they were well fitted, they published in 1856. After passing through several editions it ran out of print, and a new edition in 1865 was accompanied by a brief supplement, the intention of which was to do some justice to the rapid enlargement of literary activity incident to and following upon the Civil War. In 1872 the plates of this edition passed into other hands, and under the editorship of Mr. M. Laird Simons the work underwent revision, the contents of the supplement being transferred to the body of the work *in loco*, and the text thus compacted into orderly arrangement, including notices belonging to the last decade. In this form, in 1875, under the copyright of William Rutter & Co. and the imprint of T. Ellwood Zell, the *Cyclopædia* made its new and third appearance as a subscription book in two large quarto volumes of upwards of two thousand pages, containing articles on more than nine hundred authors, with extracts from their writings, and descriptions of many collegiate and other literary institutions. This is identically the same work, without a line or letter changed that we can discover, which now reappears in two octavo volumes, under the imprint of Wm. Rutter & Co., and, their imprint alone excepted, with the exact title-page of 1875. So that when we read upon that title-page "edited to date by M. Laird Simons," we are to understand by "to date," not 1888, but 1875, a distinction which involves a considerable difference. The reader will look in vain in these pages, "edited to date," for many names that have come into notice within the last decade; he will find many biographical data which were accurate a dozen years ago, but are not accurate now; he will be able to take an observation of the literary heavens, fairly complete and satisfactory at that time, but imperfect and useless as respects the changes since. In other words, *Duyckinck's Cyclopædia* is good up to the date to which Mr. M. Laird Simons edited it, 1875, but no farther; and of that work the present is a well-made and handsome library edition, an improvement in size and shape of volumes over its predecessor. But we respectfully submit that the line "edited to date by M. Laird Simons" on the title-page of a book imprinted in 1888, is a deception.

The second work[2] now under review is of a different character, both literary and moral. It is, in the first place, distinctively as its title calls it, a "library," a collection of selections, without the biography and criticism which form an important feature in the other. In the second place it is new, fresh, and all-comprehensive. In the third place it is to run to ten volumes, of which only three are in hand. We shall not proceed to judge the whole of the work by these three of its parts, but shall reserve that judgment until all the materials are at hand, undertaking only now to describe the intention of the editors and to comment upon that intention.

In the compilation and arrangement of the "library" Mr. Stedman supplies the direction, we may suppose, and his coadjutor, Miss or Mrs. Hutchinson, the execution. The editors design to afford "a general view of American literature from the outset to the present time." Their method will be "to place before the reader select and characteristic examples of the literature of this country." They do not project either a history or a cyclopædia. They will not represent all American writers. They will give distinctive examples of the writings of each class and every period. They will not overlook anonymous work of value. State papers will have a place; favorites in prose and verse are sure to be included; short poems, tales, and sketches will be given in full; the quaint spelling and other peculiarities of the antique will be preserved in a measure, but not slavishly reproduced. The arrangement is to be chronological. The whole field will be comprised in five periods: the Early Colonial, 1607-1675, the Later Colonial, 1676–1764, the Revolutionary, 1765 1787, the Literature of the Republic, 1788–1820, and the Modern, 1820–1880. At least five of the ten volumes will be devoted to this

[1] Cyclopædia of American Literature. By Evert A. Duyckinck and George L. Duyckinck. Edited to date by M. Laird Simons. 2 vols. Philadelphia: Wm. Rutter & Co. $12.90.

[2] A Library of American Literature from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time. Compiled and Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. 10 vols. Vols. I, II, III. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co.

last period, and at least three of these five to the writings of Emerson, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and the other literary magnates of their time. The tenth volume will contain a careful index to the whole.

The three volumes before us cover respectively the three first periods named above. In the first we have the Early Colonial Literature in two Parts, represented by extracts, long or short, from the writings of Captain John Smith, John Rolfe (who tells why he married Pocahontas), William Strachey, the Plymouth Pilgrims — Bradford and Winslow, the Massachusetts worthies — Richard Mather and Hooker, Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, John Cotton, John Winthrop, Anne Bradstreet, Roger Williams, Daniel Gookin, John Eliot, and many others of lesser fame. The second volume is largely dependent upon the divines for its interest, though such names as Mary Rowlandson, Judge Sewall, William Penn, John Adams, and Eliza Lucas appear with the others. Jonathan Edwards is justly the most prominent figure, with Cotton Mather closely behind. In the third volume Franklin takes the lead with passages from his autobiography and letters, followed by Washington and the fathers of the Revolution, with Philip Freneau and Phillis Wheatley, pioneers of the literary profession proper.

The typography of the books is excellent, a broad octavo page, generous margin, good type, gilt tops, untrimmed front edges, and plain brown cloth covers. A valuable feature is the series of portraits, some on steel and others on wood.

The promise of this work is altogether fine, and on the performance of it we shall remark hereafter.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Preachers and Preaching.

The Throne of Eloquence: Great Preachers, Ancient and Modern. By E. Paxton Hood. [Funk & Wagnalls. $2.00.]

The Vocation of the Preacher. By E. Paxton Hood. [Funk & Wagnalls. $2.00.]

The late Rev. Paxton Hood was an English clergyman who read widely, thought independently, and wrote entertainingly — sometimes amusingly. Moreover his specialty among subjects was the pulpit and preaching, and he brought all his affections and powers to bear upon the illustration of this theme. The two volumes before us, both of which are posthumous publications, and the second of which in part was posthumously prepared, are intended to collect in permanent form the best of the much that in the course of a long and industrious life he had printed on the subject. They are books which may well be added to every clergyman's library. For while in no way profound, and not professing to be scientific or philosophical, they are eloquent in the exposition of the place of pulpit eloquence, and they are extremely enlivening by reason of their fund of anecdote. *The Throne of Eloquence* is a volume of fifteen chapters on such divisions as "The False Finery of the Pulpet;" "What is Eloquence?" "Wit, Humor, and Drollery in the Pulpit;" "Live Coals, Texts, and Topics of Discourse;" "Live Coals and Dry Sticks;" "The Use and Abuse of the Imagination;" with analyses of the characters and careers of such great preachers as St. Bernard, Jeremy Taylor, Chrysostom, Father Taylor, Alexander Waugh, James Stratten, and Henry Melvill. The preacher, according to Mr. Hood, is neither talker nor essayist, but a some one midway between these two and higher than either. The sixteen chapters of *The Vocation of the Preacher* are in very much the same vein, partly didactic, partly biographical, always sensible, vivacious, and full of meat. Nobody would go to sleep under such preachers and preaching as these books aim to make.

Works of Andrew Murray.

Abide in Christ. Thoughts on the Blessed Life of Fellowship with the Son of God. $1.00.

Like Christ. Thoughts on the Blessed Life of Conformity to the Son of God. $1.00.

With Christ in the School of Prayer. Thoughts on our Training for the Ministry of Intercession. $1.00.

The Children for Christ. Thoughts for Christian Parents on the Consecration of the Home Life. $1.25.

Holy in Christ. Thoughts on the Calling of God's Children to be Holy as He is Holy. $1.00.

By the Rev. Andrew Murray. [A. D. F. Randolph & Co.]

We cannot find anything to tell our readers about the Rev. Andrew Murray, except that his prefaces are dated "Wellington," which may be Wellington, New Zealand. His books above listed are strictly devotional. That carries with it the statement that they are "evangelical." Devotional books of the character of these grow only in "evangelical" soil. They are full of the interior, subjective, hidden life, strongly biblical in flavor, literal in acceptance of Scripture statement, extreme, we think, sometimes in pressing certain views, or at least in certain forms of expression, almost mystical in sentiment, tender and affectionate in mood. Readers with strongly defined religious sensibilities may enjoy them.

In *Faith Made Easy* we have the gospel according to the Methodists set forth in popular scientific form by Rev. James H. Potts, M.A., D.D., who, with an error of good judgment and taste has allowed a portrait of himself to be inserted as a frontispiece. That feature in such a book awakens prejudice at once. This systematically planned and thoroughly executed theological treatise, running into upwards of 500 octavo pages, will make faith (that is, belief) easy to those who already hold it; we fear it will not greatly help those who are in perplexity and doubt. The trouble with Dr. Potts, and doctrinaires like him, is that they take for granted premises which "unbelievers" honestly challenge, and preface their arguments by begging the question. [Cranston & Stowe.]

The late Rev. Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, formerly professor in the Danville (Va.) Theological Seminary, a native of Fairfield, Conn., and a son of President Heman Humphrey of Amherst College, where he studied and tutored before completing his theological preparation at Andover Seminary, left at his unexpected death in December last the almost completed manuscript of a work on the subjects of the Pentateuch, which his sons have now caused to be published under the title of *Sacred History from the Creation to the Giving of the Law.* Nearly everything which M. Renan's *History of Israel*, for example, is not, this work is. It stands by the old criticism, the old interpretation, it insists on the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch and accepts the entire text in literalness. Man was created in ripe manhood. Satan was incarnate in the serpent of the Garden in Eden. Cain's marriage was to one of his sisters. The deluge was probably limited in area, but universal in destruction. And so on. The value of the work is in its conscientious adherence to the biblical text in its integrity, and its always honestly meant and often really helpful explanations of difficult passages. But we doubt if such a point of view can be maintained against the unmistakable drift of the best modern scholarship.

An able and eloquent series of sermons or essays based upon the evangelical doctrine of the Church of England will be found in *The Mental Characteristics of the Lord Jesus Christ*, by the Rev. Henry Morris Bernard, rector of Ripple. Believing that a true theism rests on an acceptance of the divinity of Christ, and that the life which Jesus Christ led here on the earth furnishes the firmest ground of faith, the surest evidence of God, Dr. Bernard has aimed in these sixteen chapters "to make such a study of the mental characteristics of the Lord Jesus Christ as to place before the mind of the reader a true perception and clear idea of the divine-human personality of the Saviour. Sometimes a single mental quality has been taken and traced out in the Lord Jesus; sometimes His words or acts have been considered as they throw light upon the character of His mind; an attempt has been made to trace the motives which lay at the root of the miracles of Christ, and their reaction upon Himself; the temptations have been studied, as they illustrated the principles which guided and the feelings which moved the Son of Man. Christ has been regarded under the influence of strong mental depression, because mental depression is a malady to which high-wrought and sensitive natures are peculiarly susceptible; and a chapter has been added upon the physical weariness of the Lord Jesus, inasmuch as nervous exhaustion reacts upon the mind, and the spiritual nature cannot be understood if the physical condition be a sealed book." Dr. Bernard has made a studious, reverent, thoughtful use of the gospels: he is fresh and quickening, sometimes ingenious, but never fanciful; and whether one reads to have his intellectual faculties stirred into exercise or his affections warmed, he will find this book well worth attention. It is printed with exceptional beauty. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.]

A Fourth Series of *Expositions* by the Rev. Samuel Cox, D.D., a popular Nonconformist preacher on the other side of the water, contains thirty discourses, perhaps half of which are on biographical subjects. As a whole they lack the expository form of true expositions, in the technical sense of that term, and we fail to discover those qualities which one looks for in sermons so widely acceptable to Christians of all names as Dr. Cox's have come to be. Possibly their very lack of salient features is the reason of the general favor they receive. [Thomas Whittaker. $2.25.]

Much more strictly expository seem to us the Rev. Dr. W. G. Blaikie's thirty-six sermons, which he calls "chapters," on *The First Book of Samuel;* a diligent and faithful unfolding and presentation of the moral and religious lessons contained in that portion of the Old Testament Scripture. There is nothing strained or sensational about these discourses; they spring nat-

urally out of the text, conform to its contour, and follow its leading with a docile and teachable mood. It is good to let the Bible thus speak for itself. [A. C. Armstrong & Son.]

A second volume of the *Interlinear Translation of the New Testament*, by Drs. Leonard and Rudolph Tafel of New York and London, and Prof. L. H. Tafel of Philadelphia, contains the Greek text of the entire group of Epistles of the New Testament, printed in a round, clear type, and accompanied line for line with a literal English translation. The uses of such an arrangement to students are obvious. There are a few grammatical and critical notes at the end. [E. & J. B. Young. $3.00.]

The Rev. W. W. Newton of Pittsfield, Mass., has edited a collection of twenty sermons by his lately deceased father, the Rev. Dr. Richard Newton of Philadelphia, who died a year ago, prefixing thereto a sketch of his life. *The Heath in the Wilderness* is the title of the book. Dr. Newton's life was like a mountain stream — fresh, clear, and sparkling; and this short story of it is filial, picturesque, and effective. Dr. Newton spent most of his years and did most of his work in one spot, and Philadelphia in recent times has known nobody better than it knew him. His gifts and success as a preacher to children gave him a country-wide fame. As a churchman he was a leader of the old evangelical party; he was the compeer of the elder Tyng, Vinton, and Alonzo Potter; and this short and simple story of his career contains many passages which appeal tenderly to the best feelings in us. There were a great many pleasant things in his experience, and he had a way of affording pleasant experiences to others. He was a sunshiny man. Without much of the clerical either in feeling or in appearance, he was a true and faithful minister of Jesus Christ. His preaching was pictorial and fervid; his work was well done. An excellent portrait of him prefaces the book.

FICTION.

A Nymph of the West. By Howard Seely. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.] Whether or not Mr. Seely is the legitimate successor of Bret Harte in the exploitation of frontier life, he shows a capacity for strong and effective writing and a very definite grasp of the possibilities of his chosen theme. When his first book appeared we had the pleasure of recording a favorable judgment of the author's talent, and our opinion is justified by the volume now before us. Mr. Seely has toned down some of his exuberant tendencies and yet has retained his originality; his humor is no longer extravagant; and his style has greatly improved. *A Nymph of the West* is a stirring tale with a bewitching heroine, with plenty of adventure, and with several strongly written scenes. The capture of Lem Wickson in the San Marcus ball-room; the shooting of Captain Foraker; Cynthia's ride; the sheriff's defense; and the trial, are all described with force and ability. The behavior of Edith Stafford is perhaps somewhat unlooked for, but not altogether impossible. As for Cynthia, she is consistent to the last, and no one will complain at the fate that befalls her. A story so unconventional and so closely wrought ought to find many appreciative readers.

Monsieur Motte. By Grace King. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.] With *Monsieur Motte* Miss Grace King takes her place without dispute among the acknowledged masters of fiction. This story shows throughout a remarkable quality of imaginative realism. The author plainly has studied her characters on the ground, she knows them to the inmost fiber, she has a broad and ever-active sympathy, she gives us details to a minute degree, and yet she never loses that large appreciation of relative values which is the rarest thing in literary art. Passion, pathos, and humor are all in this volume, and many wise reflections on human nature in general and in particular. The characters are skillfully handled and the plot is worked out with a perception so unerring that it seems like the spontaneity of nature. Miss King's method, in a word, is akin to that of the most accomplished of contemporary French romancers, and yet we do not discover in it any traces of slavish imitation. Evidently she has chosen this method because it best expresses the effects she wishes to convey, because it is inevitable. New Orleans is the scene of *Monsieur Motte*, and a Creole boarding-school is the central point in the drama. Of the Creoles, negroes, and quadroons, Miss King gives us new views, and we accept them as just, for they show no signs of being strained or fanciful. A character like Marcélite, the quadroon serving-woman, would be a triumph for any writer. Miss King depicts her with a force and intensity that leave a most vivid impression. It is seldom we have the privilege of reading a story so admirable in all respects as is *Monsieur Motte*.

Olivia Delaplaine. By Edgar Fawcett. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.] When Mr. Fawcett puts his hand to a novel of New York life we know that he will give us a series of realistic characters, strong situations, dramatic force and vivacity, bright and telling satire, and, as a final impression, a lesson in morals all the more effective because so skillfully wrought into the narrative. These elements are clearly manifested in *Olivia Delaplaine*, in some ways the strongest and most consistent prose work that Mr. Fawcett has produced. Olivia is a carefully studied type of womanhood, impulsive yet endowed with perfectly comprehensible powers of self-restraint; yielding at a certain critical moment to circumstances, yet able to assert herself against evil influence and to maintain her own individuality in spite of the heartless and insidious tyranny of the man who gets her into his clutches. Delaplaine himself is simply a monster of selfishness without generous incentives of any sort and is therefore somewhat difficult to realize. Massereene, the idealistic agnostic, is also rather vague and shadowy. After Olivia, the coarse-mannered but good-hearted Mrs. Ottarson is the most successful character. The boarding-house incidents are crudely portrayed, and when set off against the life of the aristocratic Satterthwaites and Auchinclosses are enough to make one a social pessimist. If we were to make any criticism on Mr. Fawcett, we should say that he was disinclined to recognize the human qualities that underlie the world of fashion on the one hand and the world of commonplace vulgarity on the other.

A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder. With Illustrations by Gilbert Gaul. [Harper & Brothers. $1.25.] The "strange manuscript" which furnishes the greater part of this book, and the "copper cylinder" in which it was placed, were found by a party of English gentlemen on a yachting trip to the Mediterranean, and a very strange manuscript it was. The narrative relates that one Adam More, with a shipmate, leaves his vessel to explore an unknown island in the southern seas. A snow storm hides their ship, and while seeking for her a powerful current carries them away. After numerous adventures, Adam More alone, his friend being eaten by savages, reaches a strange land at the South Pole, where the usual order of things is reversed. The poorer a man here, the higher his rank, and the highest honor that can be done a citizen of this country is to publicly kill him and eat him. The sole aim of this people is to get poor and if possible to die doing some brave act. The manuscript tells us that there are strikes here, but strikes for lower wages, longer hours, and more work. The inhabitants talk in a sort of Volapük, travel through the air on immense creatures, half bird, half bat, live during the light season which lasts half the year in caves away from the sun, and during the other half year when there is no light come out from these caves and carry on all sorts of festivities till the next light season. Of course our hero falls in love, and like a sort of second edition of *She* has many adventures. Finally the story ends in an unsatisfactory way. The whole is a broad satire on humanity in general, interesting in some ways, we admit, but we strongly incline to the belief that the author, who by the way does not give his name, if he has not carefully read *She*, is at least an ardent admirer and eager student of H. Rider Haggard. The twenty illustrations are remarkably good, and make an attractive feature of the book.

A Debutante in New York Society. By Rachel Buchanan. [D. Appleton & Co.] It is a curious circumstance, and yet not so difficult to account for, that since the appearance of *The Potiphar Papers* there has been almost no novel of fashionable life published in America which has not borne the distinct impress of being written by an onlooker from *outside*. The differing points of view are easy of detection. It is natural to exaggerate what we do not quite understand, and to be bitter and resentful toward a shallow and heartless aspect of society which annoys us and which we approach only remotely. A critic who stands closer, however clear-sighted and satiric he may be, becomes more tolerant. In place of bitterness he experiences an amused disgust; he condemns less because he sees more. "Savoir c'est pardonner," says the proverb. It is not that he ignores the evil, of which there is plenty, or condones it; but his closer insight enables him to detect the good with which it is so intimately blent in all human conditions, and to pity, comprehend, and occasionally applaud that which the outsider studies in the lump and absolutely condemns. The debutante of Mrs. Buchanan's novel seems to us clearly a creature of the author's invention. No such girl exists or could exist, it strikes us, in the social *entourage* described. The world about her is as bodiless and ideal as she herself is. Nobody in it seems real. The good, noble people are stilted and affected and priggish; the sinners are impossibly hard and selfish, and so barefaced in their worldliness as to preclude the idea of their having learned anything by their worldly training.

Real life doubtless holds people who approximate to all these types, but society is not made up of saints and sinners, goats and sheep, distinctly marked, branded, and separated. Most of us are capable of being a little of everything in our own proper persons, and fashionable life is only everyday life with finer clothes on and more money to spend. Human nature has a wonderful way of turning out alike *au fond* in all classes, and charity and tolerance are the due of the very rich as well as of the very poor.

Stray Leaves from Newport. By Esther Lamont Wheeler. [Cupples & Hurd.] "Stray Weeds from Newport" — Mrs. Wheeler's original name for her book — seems more happily chosen than that finally adopted, since the first and longest story in the volume turns on a fortune gained out of sea-weeds. It is the not very probable tale of an impecunious young lady of active mind and fingers, who, after realizing a surprisingly large sum by art embroidery, sets up a manufactory of kelp and iodine in some outlying part of Newport Island, and makes a fortune for herself, aided by the opportune discovery in an old desk of twenty thousand dollars in bonds. We leave her in the full enjoyment of prosperity and a medical lover, who takes her to drive in a sort of remedial dog-cart and entertains her with discourses about "cardiac symptoms." Other tales of a like nature follow, together with productions equally prosaic, which being divided with unequally measured lengths and fitted with rhymed terminations are supposed to be poems. The whole is inclosed in a cover of brocaded muslin, pink and cream color, and the *raison d'etre* is left to the imagination of the reader. The imagination of the critic finds no special difficulty in accounting for it. Why, since authorship is free to all, should not all who can afford the luxury partake of it, and why should we cavil? since the omnivorous printing press turns out every day of the week things just as useless and a great deal more harmful than is this gay little volume.

A Single Strand, by Anna S. Reed, is a well-written description, in simple story form, of school-girl life at the famous Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., as it was a generation ago, showing how strictly education and manual labor were then united in the system, and bringing out the extremely religious character and atmosphere of the school. South Hadley has turned out noble women, but its genius has passed forever by. [Presbyterian Board. $1.15.]

The Veiled Beyond. By Sigmund B. Alexander. [Cassell & Co. Paper. 50c.] This is a strange story, dealing in animal magnetism and supernatural effects, or at least in effects that are unnatural. What is natural in it is commonplace, and what is unnatural is incredible. Boston and the Himalayas divide the scene.

Mr. Howells's story of *The Minister's Charge* can be had this summer in the compact form and neat dress of Ticknor's "Paper Series." [50c.]

MINOR NOTICES.

Virgil's Æneid, Translated by Crane.

Virgil's Æneid. Translated literally, line by line, into English dactylic hexameter. By Rev. Oliver Crane, D.D. [Baker & Taylor Co. $1.75.]

Rev. Dr. Crane does not claim perfection for this hexameter translation of the Æneid, and, in truth, there is very little reason why he should. He has imposed upon himself such conditions of line-for-line literalness that even a great poet would be sadly embarrassed in producing a readable poetical version; and he is himself among the great majority of the race whom the gods have not "made poetical." Tolerable lines like these in Bk. I (42, 43) occasionally meet the eye:

Down from the clouds, she, the swift-shot lightning of Jupiter darting,
Shattered their crafts, and upturned by the winds the expanse of the waters.

But many are run over into the next line, like the second and third of the first book:

Arms and the hero I sing, who of old from the borders of Troja
Came to Italia, banished by fate to Lavinia's destined
Sea coasts: much was he tossed on the lands and the deep by enlisted
Might of supernals through ruthless Juno's remembered resentment.

The advantage of *such* hexameters over prose is not immediately obvious. Dr. Crane favors expressions like "vetoed by the fates," "went for Euryalus," and "bamboozle a lover." The "piniony love-god" frequently appears, while "broach" for "address" and "confrontingly met" for "face" are common refuges. These "hexameters" do not vividly remind one of *Evangeline* or of Clough's *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, except by way of contrast. Dr. Crane's rendering will be useful as a "pony," and in a less degree as a warning to others not to venture upon this difficult meter without a larger poetical equipment.

In Nesting Time.

In Nesting Time. By Olive Thorne Miller. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

These fifteen papers have such tempting titles as "Baby Birds," "A Tricksy Spirit," "A Stormy Wooing," "Friendship in Feathers," etc.; and give such wonderful revelations of bird ways and bird character as no one but a close observer would ever even imagine that our feathered friends could develop, or hardly even possess. That Mrs. Miller has given much attention to these subjects is well known; and all readers of her articles in current magazines must likewise be aware of her pleasant mode of arriving at the information which she gives so charmingly, with such sympathy, and a vivacity suited to the nature of her little companions. It has long been her wont to domesticate wild birds for a time, that she might study their dispositions and idiosyncrasies — if a bird may be said to have such; and the things that happened, the deeds that were done, the petty spites, jealousies, loves, manœuvrings, exhibitions of craft and almost of forethought on the part of goldfinch, mocking-bird, bluebird, thrush, and others, as set forth in these pages, are as entertaining as a book of adventures. It is a most loving record, and we are assured that the sketches are "scrupulously true in every particular."

Dr. Strong's Philosophy and Religion.

Philosophy and Religion. By A. H. Strong, D.D. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $3.50.]

Presidents of theological seminaries are among the least responsible of human beings in respect to the length of their lectures, as students sitting under them are frequently reminded. But we doubt if many of them are so conscienceless as Rev. Dr. Strong of the Baptist Seminary at Rochester, who has been enabled by the generosity of a friend to send forth this huge volume of more than six hundred pages in small print, in which he gathers a vast amount of occasional work in the way of lectures, addresses, and sermons, with reading most of which the world might well dispense today. Dr. Strong is a vigorous Calvinist, a clear thinker from his assumed premises, and a scholar of wide reading. But even the excellent papers on Dante and Browning do not reconcile the critic to the author's high estimate of the worth of his most occasional productions. The gift of condensation is the power which is most conspicuous for its absence in this dropsical volume. Dr. Strong finds that the new theology is "the theology of exaggerated individualism," and the reader smiles at the fitness of the phrase for the person who could inflict such a miscellany as this upon the public.

Family Living on $500 a Year: A Daily Reference Book for Young and Inexperienced Housewives. By Juliet Corson. [Harper & Brothers.] There will not be too many "cookery" books until housekeepers have learned how to make the best and most saving use of materials, how to concoct wholesome and appetizing dishes, how to furnish a tempting variety, and how to serve daintily. Such a work as this is needed in most households; independent of the statement that it is intended for those of a certain income, the simple fact is that any woman who has the cooking department to look after, whatever her means, can find abundant hints which will be to her advantage. Certain chapters like those on "Suggestions for Country Housekeepers," "Vegetables," "Salads," "The Second Service of Food," and "Soups," have a practical value which will at once commend them to the experienced housewife, though she be not the one for whose enlightenment Miss Corson prepared the papers originally appearing in *Harper's Bazar*. It is rightly designated "a daily reference book," and its daily use ought to result in a toothsome bill of fare for the family and a delicate and attractive mode of serving.

Ignorant Essays. By Richard Dowling. [D. Appleton & Co. 25c.] Mr. Dowling is light of touch and he knows how to combine a serious thought with an amusing manner. He discourses of ghosts, and the only real ghost he finds in fiction, the ghost that genius summons up at will. He chats about books and has something to say about fables and allegory. The *Pilgrim's Progress* he denounces as "a horrible attempt to tinkerize the Bible," because, he says, Bunyan constantly violated sequence and verisimilitude. He thinks Spenser would be readable if it were not for his morals. He explains the markings in his copy of Keats, expatiates on DeQuincey as "a stylist," reviews the poems of James Mangan, laments the decay of the sublime, and celebrates the inestimable advantages of ignorance. There is a good deal of danger in these days that people will know too much, and Mr. Dowling's humorous warning is not without reason.

Atlanta's Race, and Other Tales from the Earthly Paradise of William Morris, have been well equipped with critical apparatus of notes by Oscar Fay Adams under the supervision of Dr. W. J. Rolfe. Mr. Adams is not unreasonable in thinking that the *Earthly Paradise* is well

suited for school reading and study, and this little volume ought to meet with a popular approval. The illustrations, however, are one degree worse than no illustrations at all. [Ticknor & Co. 75c.]

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. have brought out a new edition, for 1888, of *The Vacation Journal*, an ingenious day book of blank pages, with a date and a snatch of verse at the head of each, intended to receive entries of the trips, excursions, games, festivities, etc., that make up a summer's pleasure or the year's. The book is becomingly dressed in brown linen. [$1.25.]

PERIODICALS.

Mr. Kennan's paper on the Russian convict system deals, in the *Century* for June, with the plains and prisons of Western Siberia, more particularly with the foul and over-crowded forwarding prison at Tiumen. The magnitude of Siberia, its climatic range, and the extraordinary fertility of the southern portion are also made clear. Mr. Frost's illustrations match in interest with the text. John Burroughs expounds the principles that governed Matthew Arnold's criticism, in a rather dry and perfunctory manner. Theodore De Vinne describes with professional enthusiasm "A Printer's Paradise"—the Plantin-Moretus museum at Antwerp. Gen. Horace Porter is entertaining on the subject of courage, which he classifies as an inborn trait capable of development. Many anecdotes derived from the author's army experience give force to his assertions. But when he tells us that "Napoleon lost the battle of Leipsic from eating too heavy a dinner and being seized with a fit of the blues brought on by indigestion," we fear the cause is not equal to the effect. There is a readable account of Richard Malcolm Johnston, with a portrait of that author. The Lincoln biography reveals Horace Greeley in an astonishing light, and deals summarily with the Frémont episode. Mr. James leaves his "Liar," or liars, for there are two of them at last, in a triumphant attitude. Prof. Atwater declares that we should eat what in the long run best agrees with us, and says that generally speaking we eat too much. He is serious in the belief that the intellectual supremacy of Boston depends not a little on its fish-balls, baked beans, and brown bread, and contrasts this ample and thoroughly scientific diet with the wholly inadequate "hog and hominy" of the South.

In the June *Scribner's* begins the series of illustrated papers on railways with an account of how railways are built, by Thomas Curtis Clarke. The text covers all essential points in a pleasant, non-technical way, and the illustrations are what we have come to expect from *Scribner's Magazine*—they really illustrate and are at the same time admirable specimens of art. The history of the American railway promises to be effectually rendered in these articles. Prof. G. Stanley Hall traces the elements of political development in the play of a group of children in a sand-pile. A. B. Ward's description of hospital life has a good deal of excellent material in it, but the material is not used in the best possible way. Here, again, the illustrations are noteworthy. Augustine Birrell is entertaining and suggestive in his essay on Cardinal Newman, and two portraits, one full-page, add to the interest the reader will feel in Mr. Birrell's thoughtful analysis. Henry James begins what is evidently to be a highly disagreeable story—"A London Life;" but Mr. James has the art of making the most disagreeable things interesting. Mr. Stevenson writes with customary perspicuity of gentlemen in fiction. There is really a poem in this number of *Scribner's*. It is by Thomas Bailey Aldrich and is called "Corydon"—the best thing Mr. Aldrich has published for many a day. Mr. Siddons-Mowbray displays his ignorance of grace and beauty very conclusively in an illustration for a sonnet by Helen Gray Cone.

Harper's for June has the second of Mr. Bowker's chatty papers on London as a literary center, with another score of portraits, beginning with a full-page frontispiece picture of the late Mrs. Craik and ending with Miss Yonge. The constant burden of Mr. Bowker's biographical details seems to be the unremitting toil of the novelists to whom he gives attention in this number. From Wilkie Collins writing his stories seven times over, to Mrs. Lynn Linton "rewriting again and again, always in her own hand, her long stories, two and three and sometimes five times," the tale is much the same. Five descriptive articles make up the bulk of this issue of Harper's—Capri, Kansas, surpliced choirs, Algeria, and Chicago, being the themes, the first four illustrated. A story by Mr. James (where is the magazine nowadays without a story by Mr. James?) deals with his favorite international theme in a very new manner. An American girl marries an Englishman in spite of her brother's opposition. The Englishman visits America and of course writes a book. The book is a severe arraignment of the American democracy; and when, on the eve of its publication, the young woman learns of her brother's approaching visit to her in London, she—commits suicide! Mr. Howells's new story, "Annie Kilburn," begins in a quiet and even serious vein. The heroine is what is aptly characterized by the author as "an amateur humanitarian." She has been for years living in Italy, and at thirty she comes home to a little, busy, self-sufficient Massachusetts town "to do some good." The situation has possibilities which Mr. Howells may be expected to make the most of.

Among the reviews that come to our table none is more certain to contain something worth careful attention than the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse*. The cream of the best contemporary European literature is sure to be skimmed for its pages and presented in grateful *plats* by skillful critics. Its descriptive articles are always excellent. Its papers on general literary topics are almost always by accomplished masters. Its fiction is cosmopolitan. And its "chroniques"—French, German, English, Swiss, scientific, and political—keep one in touch with all the principal European intellectual currents of the time. In the May number, now at hand, Henri Jacottet concludes a study of Tennyson which contains noteworthy passages translated from "Lancelot and Elaine" and the "Mort d'Arthur" into rhymed Alexandrines. Two lines, at least, we may be pardoned for thinking superior to the original:

> Elle levait sur lui sa figure innocente,
> Pâle comme un fantôme et ne pouvait parler.

And here is the first part of Elaine's exquisite song:

> Doux est l'amour, même sans espérance,
> Douce est la mort, terme de la souffrance,
> Lequel des deux est plus doux à sentir?
>
> Doux est l'amour, et la mort est amère;
> S'il est amer, la mort est douce et chère;
> La mort est douce, ah! laissez-moi mourir!

"Lyric always, epic sometimes, dramatic never," is Monsieur Jacottet's decision with regard to Lord Tennyson's poetical genius. As Russian topics are now uppermost, Emile Julliard's account of life in Moscow, giving many unfamiliar details and describing in a most delightful way the unconstraint and hospitality of Russian society, is full of interest. For fiction there is a charming little story of a boy's first passion, "Premier Amour," by Adolphe Chenevière, and a capital translation of one of Rose Terry Cooke's stories, "The Black Silk Dress"—"La Robe de Soie Noire."

The *Forum* for June opens with a scheme for "The Next American University"—a national board of examiners to award scholarships and fellowships to worthy students. Senator Wade Hampton, taking the period of carpet-bag rule in South Carolina as a text, declares that negro supremacy means disgrace and ruin to republican institutions. W. H. Mallock writes with jaunty, dogmatic, obtuse optimism of the present condition of society. Judge Kelley gives his partisan views on tariff revision. Chancellor Crosby writes with force and eloquence of the haste to be rich. Prof. F. A. March apparently thinks that English, with a few modifications, would make a good enough world language, but expresses much interest in the progress of Volapük. Bishop Gilmour says the public schools must teach religion. Julia Ward Howe urges that a woman who is a housekeeper should have a proper share of the family income at her disposal. Senator J. F. Wilson argues against the government control of railways.

The *American Magazine* for June has a paper on Barbadoes by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, who speaks highly of that island as a resort for sufferers from nervous exhaustion and bronchial troubles. Food supplies are excellent and cheap; a comfortable house may be hired for thirty dollars a month; servants "better than ours" are to be had for from one to three dollars a month. Dr. Hutchinson takes a most hopeful view of the negro problem in Barbadoes. The negroes, in his opinion, are sure to supplant the whites and are quite worthy of doing so. A companion article to the foregoing is on Ecuador by W. E. Curtis. General Howard makes a soldierly plea for attention to our national defenses. Rev. Henry Loomis argues that American universities, like their German compeers, must give attention chiefly to philosophy and ethics. The realistic dream of anarchy and dynamite is concluded; it conveys a lesson which thoughtful legislators will do well to hear.

LITERATURE FROM PORTO RICO.

PORTO RICO, or, as its natives love to call it, Borinquen, is one of the tropical islands of the Antilles. It extends from east to west 170 kilometers and 65 from north to south. Its surface is diversified and mountainous, Mt. Yunkee rising to a hight of 1,500 meters. In spite of the heat and dampness of its climate, it is fairly healthful, as is indicated by the natural growth of its population during the past half-century. There are now estimated to be 800,000

inhabitants. Of this number 399,674 are males; and the state of education and culture may be judged to a certain extent from the fact that 293,247 cannot read or write, while illiteracy is even more wide-spread among the women. There are upwards of five hundred schools. Porto Rico, as Don Antonio Bachiller y Morales declares, is neither a puerto (port) nor rico (rich); but there is among the Spanish residents a genuine love of literature. "Paradoxical as it may seem," says the announcement of a new review published in the island, "we can affirm that Porto Rico has literarians and no literature." It was with the view of gathering around some such nucleus the scattered writers of the twenty towns that the *Revista Puertorriqueña* was founded last October. It is a monthly magazine of from seventy-five to 100 pages, and well fitted to "carry the highest expression of our intellectual culture to all the peoples of Europe and America where the magnificent Castilian language is spoken."

The magazine is conducted by a committee composed of the *Director*, two editors and "otras dos personas illustradas" elected by the subscribers. After a careful examination of the contents of the first six or eight numbers, it would be within bounds to assert that there is only one magazine in Spain that is superior to this. The founder, who is also the literary critic, believes that the time has not yet come for "absolute severity in literary criticism" of Porto Rican productions; at the same time he is frank enough to confess that "the race of artists" who first settled in Porto Rico were so overwhelmed by the "exuberant and pompous beauty of the tropics that the natural means of artistic expression were exaggerated, to the detriment of ideas," and he complains that the crying evil of the periodical press of the island is the abundance of "sonorous and high-sounding articles of little substance, and verses of majestic and splendid amplitude, but speaking more to the ear than to the heart and having nothing to say to the understanding." It is evident that his intention is to keep the ideal of the magazine as closely as possible to the standard set by the glorious band of poets and novelists at present working in Spain.

The *Revista* has a well assorted table of contents, composed of fiction, verse, scientific papers, letters of timely interest from Madrid and Paris, and of literary criticism which certainly avoids the common Spanish vice of being too prolific in honeyed adjectives. It is evident that the little coterie of Borinquenian poets dwell in harmony, for most of their verses follow the pretty custom of wearing a dedication one to the other. The scientific articles are thoughtful and instructive and show an intimate acquaintance with the advanced thought of the day. A series of papers on the *Campesino puertorriqueño* or peasant, by Dr. Don Francisco del Valle Atiles, are full of really interesting details, and a discussion between Dr. Stahl and Dr. Cantero as to the religion or lack of religion of the primitive inhabitants is a genuine addition to folk lore. The cultured public of the island deserve hearty congratulations on the enterprise that started this magazine.

The "Director" and founder of *La Revista Puertorriqueña* is Don Manuel Juncos, the author of a number of books, biographical, critical, satirical, and descriptive. He has just issued a second edition of a little volume of "Estudios de Viaje," entitled *De Puerto Rico a Madrid por la Habana y Nueva-York*. In his preface with quite charming frankness he takes the reader into the intimacy of his hearth (if it be proper to speak of a hearth in such a warm climate) and introduces us to his "dark-eyed wife, who is goodness itself," and who mourns over the necessity that calls him back to Spain to see his aged father for perhaps the last time. It is with sympathetic expectation therefore that we embark with him (April, 1885) on the "hermoso vapor" *Valencia*. Once embarked we find that we have as a companion a keen observer, well equipped with originality and wit. Speaking of the fatal facility with which acquaintance is formed on shipboard he says: "Within twenty-four hours the other passengers know where you have come from, where you are going, your name, your profession, your age (unless you are a grown-up woman), your political opinions (unless you are a weather-cock place-man), your moral status, your character, and your taste; sif you drink, gamble, play, sing, if you are peaceable or quarrelsome. One thing only is kept in the background, hidden, or avoided with greater or less skill — poverty!"

He atones for the adjectives of praise heaped upon the officers and surgeon of the ship by painting a savage picture of the chaplain. That is a straw.

A few incisive strokes serve to give a realistic description of Havana; he finds no praise for the public edifices, which are often less creditable than private tobacco factories, or for the appliances of education or for the few and wretched libraries, or the care of the city streets, which he found encumbered with filth, wretchedly blotched with hideous placards, and often made dangerous by brawls incited by *ñáñigos* or negro trade unionists. *Bibliotecas alcohólicas* struck him as far more numerous and well attended than libraries or book shops. Ostentation in private life and religion seemed to him pregnant with danger for the future. At the same time he recognized in the Habanese society the virtues of generous hospitality, dignity and uprightness, enthusiasm, patriotism, and the stately tradition of Spanish gallantry. Of course he found the Cuban women beautiful and worthy of all his best armory of delicious Spanish adjectives. On the way to New York he indulges the reader with what he cal's a *paréntesis lírico* in the meter of Hiawatha or the Kalevalah, and in fact he follows many of his chapters with interludes in the form of little romances.

New York he calls "a vast miracle of the industrial and mercantile genius of modern times." The port seemed to him a maritime Babel. The Brooklyn bridge struck him as "a magic vision of the 1,001 nights," while the smoke that rose from myriads of chimneys "formed the holy and blessed incense of a mighty and busy population, rising directly up to God from the fecund altar of labor." In the city he was amazed at the magnificence of the structure destined for commerce, by the hurrying, feverish movements of everybody — "all bound on some task intent and with a purpose of certain or probable utility" — "an incessant avalanche of men." His derivation of the dummy engines on the "El" — *mdquinas mudas* — because they make no noise, would serve as a classic example of a *lucus a non lucendo*. The private houses, he thinks, would fill with pride the heart of an oriental monarch; he discovered a new order of architecture, aside from the mansard-roofed Doric or Corinthian; this he calls "*orden yankee*," and is independent of every other form of ancient architecture. Business, he discovered, was the great object of the big city, and all its resources are employed "in finding a new x in the eternal problem of industrial or mercantile speculation." His observations on the women of North America are very flattering; "the most agreeable and beautiful type of womanhood," kindly and social, thoughtful and serene, tall, ruddy, blue-eyed, full-framed and sculpturesque. He was greatly delighted with the school system and especially at the application of music; "*La pedagogia yankee es mas psilóyogica que empírica.*" As a journalist he was amazed and delighted at the universality of the newspaper; "the newspaper is just as indispensable as the beefsteak." He was favorably impressed with the course of justice, and pleased because a lawyer employed to defend a policeman on trial for a heinous crime quoted *Don Quixote*. The Tombs had much the same effect upon him as the forwarding prison at Tiumen had on Mr. Kennan. But he thought Sing Sing ideal.

It is interesting when "some power the giftie gi'es" to see ourselves with the eyes of such a shrewd observer as Don Manuel. His experiences in Spain are even more entertaining, especially his intercourse with many of the leading writers of that country. Spain has certainly much to be proud of in the literature of her colonies; that of Porto Rico, as represented in Señor Juncos, is interesting and promising.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Mr. Appleton Morgan on the Bacon-Shakespeare Theory. We are happy to print the following letter just received from Mr. Morgan:

MY DEAR ROLFE: As you know, in my most doubtful days I was never a pure Baconian; that is, while I was willing to believe that there might be some Bacon in Shakespeare I never swallowed him whole. As I had occasion to say the other day that "little by little the impossibility of a Baconian authorship had dawned upon me," and as I have seven letters before me asking about my change of heart or of base, will you allow me to answer them all at once through your kindly columns?

I. The great argument of the pure Baconian is from the "Parallelisms." He finds expressions, turns of speech, allusions, figures, analogies in Bacon, which he parallels, often most amazingly, in Shakespeare.

Now, *I tried to reverse the process.* I tried to find expressions, turns of speech, etc., etc., *in Shakespeare* which I could parallel *in Bacon.* I found that it could not be done, except inversely by taking the first mentioned. Therefore, and until the process could be reversed, I said to myself, Why, this is only proving — what is the conceded miracle anyhow — the universality of Shakespeare. Can you parallel in Bacon such a passage as

> "And Cæsar's spirit, raging for revenge,
> With Ate by his side, come hot from hell,
> Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice
> Cry Havoc! and let slip the dogs of war" —

or any one of ten thousand other passages of like fire?

The mere colorless assertion that Bacon used the expressions "dogs of war," or "confines," or "raging," or mentioned "Ate," or spelled Sheol without the initial S, never made the slightest impression on my mind. As little by

little the utter antipodes of the Shakespeare and Bacon style (or rather, I should say, of the dozen or so Shakespeare styles and the one rigid Baconian style) opposed itself, like a barrier of adamant, to every attempt I made to dispose of it by means of the circumstantial evidence (one of the peculiarities of circumstantial evidence, be it remembered, is that it may be explained away), I gradually weakened as to the anti-Shakespearian case, and, while I still believe that there is a most opaque mystery somewhere, I find myself, on the whole, a most orthodox sort of person, just at present.

II. I may add that I am utterly unable to "parallel" a lately discovered "Cipher Narrative," with anything in either Shakespeare or Bacon, nor (I may add, since these have been lately pronounced to have been "other masks of Bacon") in Montaigne, Marlowe, Burton, Massinger, Ford, Webster, Marston, or Middleton.

Yours cordially,
APPLETON MORGAN.

Glamorgan, May 28, '88.

In another letter recently received, Mr. Morgan calls our attention to the "delicious syllogism" by which Donnelly (p. 279) proves that, "if Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare, then he portrays himself as Falstaff:"

I. Slender was Sir Thomas Lucy.
(*a*) Then the deer F. killed were Sir T. L.'s deer.
II. F. killed the deer.
Ergo. (Since W. S. killed Sir T. L.'s deer) Falstaff was W. Shakespeare.

As the author of *The One-Horse Shay* remarks, "Logic is logic. That's all I say."

The Worm in the Aching Tooth. *In Much Ado* (iii. 2. 26), where Benedick complains that he has a toothache, though we know that it is really a case of heart-ache, Don Pedro exclaims "What! sigh for the toothache?" and Leonato adds "Where is but a humour or a worm?"

The superstitious notion that toothache is caused by a worm gnawing at the root of the tooth is very ancient and not confined to England. It is said to be still current in Germany, and Thorpe, in his *Northern Mythology*, quotes a North-German incantation for getting rid of the worm, beginning

> "Pear tree, I complain to thee;
> Three worms sting me."

The superstition is found also in China and New Zealand. In Orkney the following charm, called "wormy lines," is written on a piece of paper, and worn as an amulet by the victim of the malady:

> "Peter sat on a marble stone weeping:
> Christ came past, and said, 'What aileth thee, Peter?'
> 'O my Lord, my God, my tooth doth ache.'
> 'Arise, O Peter! go thy way; thy tooth shall ache no more.'"

John of Gatisden, one of the earliest medical writers, attributes dental decay to "a humour or a worm;" and in his *Rosa Anglica* he gives directions for getting rid of worms in the teeth by inhaling the fumes of certain seeds burnt on coals or boiled in water. The peasants of Derbyshire used to treat toothache in a similar way. After inhaling the fumes of a mixture of dried and powdered herbs into which a live coal had been dropped, the patient held his open mouth over a cup of water into which the worm was supposed to fall.

Popular superstitions of this apparently absurd character are often found to have some basis of fact; and this one has recently had some light thrown upon it by Mr. Jabez Hogg in the London *Medical Press*. Another English journal gives the following abstract of his article:

A young domestic servant, who suffered severely from toothache, got some henbane seeds, which she placed over a hot cinder, allowing the fumes to get into the mouth. Soon afterwards she had six or eight maggots drop "out of her teeth" into a tumbler of water she had ready for the purpose. Her mistress was shown them, and they were handed to the medical attendant of the family, who sent a mounted specimen to Mr. Hogg, who has found it to be neither a worm nor a maggot, but a veritable embryo of a parasitic entozoon, belonging to the trematoda or fluke family, a class of animals known to infest mankind as well as the lower animals. The puzzle in this case is, how did the embryos of the fluke find their way into the patient's decayed tooth? In all likelihood the ova of the fluke may have been conveyed into the mouth and stomach by eating tainted animal food, the liver of a sheep suffering from fluke. The eggs may be taken in in polluted drinking water — more frequently, however, in diseased meat, fish, or fowl, which during the masticating process is left behind and safely lodged in a hollow tooth or an exposed portion of the alveolar process, there to be retained until more fully developed into the wriggling embryos which were finally dislodged by the henbane fumigation. Here, then, is a very reasonable explanation of what most intelligent pharmacists and medical men have long regarded as little short of nonsense.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

855. Quotation Found. (Answer to 835 b.) My attention has been called to the fact that in your publication for January last inquiry was made as to the authorship of the lines commencing "Life's race well run." It happens that I wrote them; and if your query has not already been answered, and if you desire it, I will send you a little book giving their curious history. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD H. PARKER, M.D.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The correspondent who asked for the authorship of the lines would better communicate with Dr. Parker.

856. Balzac. Will you not kindly tell me in what order to read the various novels of Balzac (in original French) in order to best understand and enjoy them as a whole, with the individual characters which are repeated, or continued, from one novel or story to another.

A. W. H.

Brooklyn, L. I.

An excellent guide for any one who wishes to study Balzac is *The Comédie Humaine and its Author*, by H. H. Walker. [London: Chatto & Windus. 1879.] See also *A Study of Balzac*, by E. A. Saltus. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Mrs. Annie Sawyer Downs of Andover, Mass., will write the "Story of Alabama" for D. Lothrop Co.'s new series.

— Roberts Bros. publish this week Balzac's *The Magic Skin*, translated by Miss Wormeley, and, in their popular edition of George Meredith's novels, *Harry Richmond* and *Rhoda Fleming*.

— Oscar Wilde has written *Five Fairy Tales* which Walter Crane and Mr. Jacomb-Hood have illustrated, and which will be published in this country by Roberts Bros.

— The *Atlantic Monthly* for September will contain the first installment of a serial story by Thomas Hardy, called "Passe Rose." The June number will have a study of factory life, "The Village System," by Lillie Chace Wyman, and "A Browning Courtship," by Eliza Orne White.

— *Martin Van Buren*, by Edward M. Shepard, is to be the next volume in the "American Statesmen" series.

— Mrs. Deland's theological romance, *John Ward, Preacher*, is on its way to a third edition.

— We exceedingly regret the error in our last issue by which Mrs. R. H. Stoddard was spoken of as not among the living. We were misled in reading a notice of her elsewhere.

— *Selections from Ruskin*, by Edwin Ginn, with notes and a sketch of the author's life, will be ready in June at Ginn & Co.'s. These selections are from *Sesame and Lilies*, *The Queen of the Air*, and the lectures on *War*.

— *The Poets of Maine*, edited by Mr. George B. Griffith and published by Elwell, Pickard & Co. of Portland, Me., is just ready for delivery to subscribers. It makes an octavo volume of 864 pages, and contains specimens of the verse of over 400 writers who are natives of Maine or have resided in the State. Biographical notes accompany the poems of each author.

— The Hon. S. S. Cox has introduced into Congress a bill compensating Mr. Charles Lanman to the amount of $60,000 for infringement of his copyright by use of his *Dictionary of Congress* in preparing the annual *Congressional Directory*.

— G. P. Putnam's Sons announce *The Story of Turkey* by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and *In Castle and Cabin*, a narrative of a foot journey through Ireland, by George Pellew.

— Mr. Wm. Evarts Benjamin informs us that 15,000 copies of Mr. Saltus's second novel, *The Truth About Tristrem Varick*, have been sold in three months, and that the same author's *Mr. Incoul's Misadventure* has passed to a fourth edition.

— Harvard College Library has lately acquired a manuscript volume of Shelley's poems in his autograph. The book is a small quarto, originally of 160 pages, of which 60 have been torn out. There are thirteen poems or fragments of poems in Shelley's handwriting, and half a dozen in Mrs. Shelley's.

— Robert Carter's *Cruise on the Coast of New England* is to appear in a new edition, with an introduction by Rossiter Johnson. Robert Carter was a famous *Tribune* writer in his day, a fellow worker with Horace Greeley and Dr. Ripley, and one of the editors of *Appleton's Cyclopædia*, and was noted for his industry and knowledge. He himself held his *Cruise* in little esteem and allowed it to go out of print. So scarce had the original edition become, that the copy from which the new issue was made cost five dollars in current gold.

— D. C. Heath & Co. have in press *Schiller's Ballads*, with an introduction and notes, edited by Professor Henry Johnson of Bowdoin College; *The English Language*, its Grammar, History, and Literature, by Prof. J. M. D. Meiklejohn of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, designed as a basis for lectures; a translation of Paolo Mantegazza's *Testa*, a boy's book; a volume of selections from Lamartine's *Premières et Nouvelles Méditations*, edited with a biographical sketch and notes by Prof. George O. Carme of

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; and Compayre's *Lectures on Pedagogy*.

— A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago are about to issue *Is Protection a Benefit?* an answer in the negative by Professor Edward Taylor.

— Ginn & Co. announce a second edition revised and enlarged of Professor Byerly's *Elements of the Integral Calculus*.

— The *Book Buyer* for June has a new and valuable portrait of Dr. Holmes after a photograph taken a year ago in London.

— Scribner & Welford are to be the American agents for a limited edition of the Wagner-Liszt correspondence, translated by Francis Hüffer.

— A new volume of short stories by H. C. Bunner is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons.

— Some one offers the guess, "for what it is worth," that *An Operetta in Profile* was written by Grace Denio Litchfield.

— The *Political Essays* put forth by Mr. Lowell in the last thirty years have been collected by him into a volume and will be published shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

— D. Appleton & Co. have begun the publication of the "Town and Country Library," mainly of fiction in paper-covered, semi-monthly volumes. The first volume, which was issued June 1, is *The Steel Hammer*, by Louis Ulbach.

— Ginn & Co. are to publish Franklin's *Autobiography*, with notes by D. H. Montgomery.

Foreign.

— The *Revue de Famille* published by E. Testard & Co., under the editorship of Jules Simon and Louis Ulbach, is the latest successful addition to Paris periodical literature. The directors declare that those who write for this magazine "will write as they talk aloud in a respectable gathering of honest and beautiful things, and without fear that the children will overhear what they say." Still another periodical, of which the first number appeared in May, is *La Petite Revue*, a sort of conspectus of universal knowledge, illustrated, and to appear weekly at 10 centimes (about 2 cents) per number.

— Blackwood & Sons have in press Mr. Laurence Oliphant's work on *Scientific Religion*, an essay upon "the higher possibilities of life and practice through the operation of natural forces." This is rather a new vein for Mr. Oliphant to work, who has been known hitherto chiefly as a traveler and clever society writer.

— Part IV of Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary* is just published in England in two sections, Section I completing the letter B, and Section II advancing the entries to Cass.

— Two English professors at the Presidency College, Calcutta, are about to bring out through Macmillan & Co., London, a volume of selections from Tennyson's shorter poems. Tennyson is said to be the only living author whose works are used for examination purposes in India.

— The Princess Christian has translated the *Correspondence between Voltaire and the Margravine of Baireuth*, and the work was published a week or two since by David Stott.

— There is a promise of a small collection of Mr. Ruskin's early college poems.

— M. Daudet's new story, *L'Immortel*, will appear in the autumn, and Paris is full of speculation as to its contents.

— Mr. W. J. Loftie is about to publish a beautifully illustrated descriptive volume on *Kensington: Picturesque and Historical*. A curious feature of the edition, says the *Athenæum*, will be "a few copies of the book with water-colour drawings under the gilt edges, which will only be visible when the leaves are bent back."

— All the "hand-made paper" copies of the new five-volume edition of Mr. Ruskin's *Modern Painters* have been subscribed for, and an additional sixth volume is promised containing a complete index and a detailed bibliographical account of the different editions from 1843 to 1873.

— Canon Ainger is going to enlarge his "English Men of Letters" monograph on Lamb into a full-sized biography.

— An autograph letter of Sir Isaac Newton was sold at auction in London in May for 63*l*. It was bought for Trinity College, Cambridge.

— Don Armando Palacio Valdés, the talented author of *Marta y María* (*The Marquis of Penalta*) and of *Maximina* is in mourning for his father, who recently died in Oviedo. Señor Valdés is anxious for the American public to understand that *Maximina* is the sequel to his *novela de costumbres*, *Riverita*, which offers a sufficient explanation to the apparent abruptness of the beginning of *Maximina*. Señor Valdés is seriously meditating a tour of the United States, with the object of studying this *original y grandioso país* and embodying his observations in a book. He would be sure of a cordial welcome.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Compiled and Edited by John Bigelow. Vol. VIII. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00

SOLOMON MAIMON: An Autobiography. Tr. from the German by J. Clark Murray, LL.D., F.R.S.E. Cupples & Hurd. $2.00

Essays and Sketches.

"TEN O'CLOCK." By J. A. M. Whistler. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50c.

THE ADVENTURES OF A RUSTIC. By "Leroy." Kansas City: Ramsey, Millett & Hudson. 50c.

WORD PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS WRITERS. Edited by Mabel E. Wotton. London: Richard Bentley & Son.

Fiction.

THE KING OF FOLLY ISLAND AND OTHER PEOPLE. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

WESSEX TALES. Strange, Lively, and Commonplace. By Thomas Hardy. Harper & Bros. 30c.

STUBBLE OR WHEAT? A Story of More Lives than One. By S. Bayard Dod. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.25

THE NOVELS OF BESANT AND RICE. *By Celia's Arbor.* — *The Monks of Thelema.* — *With Harp and Crown.* — *This Son of Vulcan.* [Library Edition.] Dodd, Mead & Co. Each, $1.50

DAPHNE. A Novel. By "Rita." J. B. Lippincott Co. 25c.

History.

HISTORY OF COÖPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES. Baltimore: Publication Agency of the Johns Hopkins University.

MISSOURI: A Bone of Contention. By Lucien Carr. [American Commonwealths.] Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

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PERRAULT'S POPULAR TALES.*

MR. LANG has rendered a scholarly service to the less learned circle of readers who wish to understand at least the elements of comparative folk-lore, by equipping the inimitable tales of Charles Perrault with an apparatus of notes and comments filling, in the volume before us, nearly as much space as the tales themselves. The quality of the *contes* is first analyzed, and here Mr. Lang sides with Paul Lacroix in the opinion that Perrault's son, whose name is affixed to the dedication of the original edition, was really a collaborator with his father in the work of composition, and not, as many have supposed, simply a convenient mask for the literary reputation of the elder. The *contes* assuredly have, as Mr. Lang says, "the touch of an intelligent child writing down what he has heard told in plain language by plain people," and this element of naïveté is distinct, so much so that Mr. Lang humorously suggests "a text in which the work of the original Darmancour and of the paternal *Diaskenast* should be printed in different characters."

However, putting aside the question of authorship, we come to the substance of the tales and the real problem — that of explaining the coincidence in plot of similar stories found in all parts of the world and dating back to very remote periods. Are we to accept the Aryan theory and regard popular stories as the personification of natural phenomena, the remote symptoms, as it were, of a universal disease of language? Or shall we adopt the Indian hypothesis and hold that India was the cradle of märchen and that they have been diffused by oral tradition? Mr. Lang does not find either theory to be wholly satisfactory; indeed, he is inclined to ridicule the nature myth, and he argues that the ideas or motives of the tales are not shown to be peculiar to India. For himself, he is inclined to hold to the doctrine of transmission modified by spontaneous generation. "The ideas and situations of popular tales are all afloat, everywhere, in the imagination of early and prescientific men. Who can tell how often they might unite in similar wholes, independently combined?"

Mr. Lang takes up each one of Perrault's tales — "Les Trois Souhaits," "La Belle au Bois Dormant," "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge," "La Barbe Bleue," "Le Maistre Chat," "Les Fées," "Cendrillon," "Riquet à La Houppe," and "Le Petit Poucet" — discusses its form, traces its variants, and seeks to discover its derivation. In the progress of this task he brings to bear a great amount of erudition, a charming literary style, and a perpetual fund of not unwelcome humor. Few modern savants wear the scholastic garb with so much grace as does Mr. Lang. He knows how to be learned and at the same time to be gay. Those who follow with him the path of comparative folk-lore will be sure of an entertaining as well as a discreet and trustworthy guide.

* Perrault's Popular Tales. Edited from the Original Editions, with Introduction, etc. By Andrew Lang, M.A. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.90.

THE ARYAN RACE.*

ANY work treating of the comprehensive Aryan race, embracing the Hindus, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Teutons, with all their kindred and derived peoples, must suffer from the very width of its theme; there is so little left with which to compare it. Mr. Morris strikes this inherent difficulty of his subject when he states that no important modern literature exists which is not Aryan except the Chinese, and this will hardly supply material for a living contrast for most of us! Modern art and science are likewise Aryan, or else unimportant in our perspective.

Granting this difficulty in the subject, Mr. Morris's compilation, founded on the best authorities, strikes us as a solid and entirely successful work. Starting with a review of the types of mankind, he considers the Caucasian a derivative race, the northern or Aryan division having sprung, probably, from the Mongolian stock. Mr. Morris sides with later scholars in declaring for Europe as the primitive home of the Aryas, but he cannot agree with Professor Penka in locating them on the Baltic. Southeastern Russia and the slopes of the Caucasus are, to his mind, a much more likely domicile, from which they moved northward, westward, and eastward. Ancient Bactria was a second home from which Iranians and Hindus diverged in their migration. Professor Sayce's detailed reconstruction of the primitive Aryan society, based upon Fick's vocabulary, is presented in its chief features. The chapter on the household and the village follows, of course, in the track of the late Sir H. S. Maine and Professor Hearn.

Mr. Morris assigns a double origin to Aryan religion, in nature worship and ancestor worship, the second being, he thinks, the older of the two. The political development shows that the Aryan ideal in government is a complete democracy, as its religious ideal is worship without a priest, but its final religion has been drawn from the Semitic stock. Later chapters expound the development of language, mythology, and literature, dwell upon the moral and industrial character of the Aryan family, trace their historical migrations, and glance at the future status of human races. The negro is to Mr. Morris the perplexing problem in American destiny, alien as he is to this consummate Aryan blood which is to dominate the world. The Aryan is an individualist, and it is not probable that he will ever surrender the institution of private property; but his individualism is being tempered by the exigencies of a refined civilization.

Mr. Morris's manual will fill acceptably a void in existing ethnology as a popular summary of the Aryan history and character.

* The Aryan Race, its Origin and its Achievements. By Charles Morris. S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.

SOLOMON MAIMON.*

SOLOMON MAIMON was a Polish Jew of the last century, whose life of something less than fifty years was a strange mixture of domestic mischance, intellectual achievement, spiritual struggle, philosophic doubt, and personal shiftlessness. Mr. Higginson has lately told the story of a "New England Vagabond." Maimon was a sort of Lithuanian vagabond, a man of much ability in particular directions, but restless, a wanderer, a tramp, a speculative adventurer; perhaps not an aimless man, but a man who somehow never hit the mark, a man whose experience if not a dissipation strikes us as a waste, and whose autobiography deserves perusal as a self-confessed failure in life under strange conditions. The remoteness of the man historically, chronologically,

* Solomon Maimon: An Autobiography. Translated from the German with additions and notes by J. Clark Murray. Cupples & Hurd. $2.00.

ethnographically, the total unlikeness of himself and his environment to anything with which we here and now are familiar, make him a study. After all, what description of a man goes farther than to say of him that he was a Polish Jew?

The fortunes of the book, however, have interested us quite as much as the book itself. These are related by Prof. Clark Murray, who is of McGill College, Montreal, in a brief preface. George Eliot's *Daniel Deronda* makes allusion to "that wonderful bit of autobiography — the life of the Polish Jew, Solomon Maimon." Milman, in his *History of the Jews*, refers once to it as "a curious and rare book." Dr. Hodgson, by the preface to his *Philosophy of Reflection*, appears to have studied it. Kuno Fischer in his *Geschichte der Neueren Philosophie* devotes a whole chapter to it. But the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has no mention of it, and it was only by chance that the translator stumbled upon an old copy of the original, "S. Maimon's Lebensgeschichte," in a second-hand book store in Toronto.

The book is not a long one. There are twenty-eight short chapters. The author first relates the incidents of his childhood. His family were shiftless, improvident, and unfortunate accordingly. He was rapidly and thoroughly educated according to the standard of his people, and at the early age of eleven was both a rabbi and a husband. A characteristic story of his childhood is the following:

I was about three years old at the time. The merchants, who put up constantly at the place, and especially the *shaffers*, that is, the nobles who undertook the navigation, the purchase and delivery of goods, for the higher nobility, were extremely fond of me on account of my liveliness, and made all sorts of fun with me. These merry gentlemen gave my mother, on account of her small stature and liveliness, the nickname of *Kuza*, that is, a young filly. As I heard them often call her by this name, and knew nothing of its meaning, I also called her *Mama Kuza*. My mother rebuked me for this, and said, "God punishes any one who calls his mother *Mama Kuza*." One of these *shaffers*, Herr Piliezki, used every day to take tea in our house, and enticed me to his side by giving me at times a bit of sugar. One morning while he was drinking his tea, when I had placed myself in the usual position for receiving the sugar, he said he would give it to me only on condition that I should say *Mama Kuza*. Now as my mother was present, I refused to do it. He made a sign therefore to my mother to go into an adjoining room. As soon as she had shut the door, I went to him and whispered into his ear, *Mama Kuza*. He insisted, however, that I should say it out loud, and promised to give me a piece of sugar for each time that it was spoken. Accordingly I said, "Herr Piliezki wants me to say *Mama Kuza*; but I will not say *Mama Kuza*, because God punishes any one who says *Mama Kuza*." Thereupon I got my three pieces of sugar.

The first ten chapters describing Maimon's youth give curious pictures of life — domestic, scholastic, and religious. He was brought up on the Bible and the Talmud. He had a talent for drawing and a thirst for study. A cupboard of books was more to him than a cupboard of sweetmeats would be to most boys. A graphic picture is given of the Jewish schools of the period, such as had a part in his education. His marriage was a comedy of errors. He was in his fourteenth year only when his eldest son was born. A human monster, Prince Radzivil, played a part in his early fortunes He determined on the study of medical science, and became in turn a physician and a tutor. And then he sets out on a beggar's journey into Germany, by way of Konigsberg and Stettin to Berlin, where he seeks teachers and helps, falls in with Moses Mendelssohn, and plunges into a sea of metaphysics. Episodes in Hamburg and Breslau and returns to Hamburg complete the narrative.

Besides the exposition of the Jewish religion above alluded to, there are a chapter on Moses Mendlessohn, some criticism of Kantian philosophy, and accounts of the Talmud and the Cabbalah. A singular proceeding of Maimon's, at Hamburg, was to offer himself to a Lutheran pastor to be received into the Christian Church. To this he felt driven by his necessities, and he contrived a convenient scheme for accommodating his beliefs to the Christian system, but his overtures were not encouraged. Later he was divorced, or rather his wife was from him.

All through his life Solomon Maimon was a singular figure, and his career was on the whole unfortunate and unhappy. Never knowing how to take care of himself, he was always poor, favored with many friends but disappointing all their endeavors in his behalf, irregular in his habits, extravagant, and wholly undisciplined. He was a learned and even brilliant intellect in a slouching body, incapable of self-support. He held his pen awkwardly. He could not fold a letter neatly. Slovenly and careless, anything answered his purposes. He was forever losing his papers. He never could understand the propriety of working by rule. He had absolutely no method. He had no memory and was provokingly forgetful. He had little sense of cleanliness or the common decencies of life. He wore old clothes and an untrimmed beard. He drank. He had a violent temper. Yet he had a fondness for animals and a sympathy for the poor. He could be courteous when he chose to be. The intellectuality of his conversation lent it a charm. He was shy and undemonstrative. His violations of the simplest laws of health invited the pulmonary disease of which he died.

Such was this Polish Jew with brains, this beggar philosopher, this wandering Hebraist, this walking dictionary of the Talmud, this lingual prodigy, this shrivelled leaf of old vellum written all over with queer characters, this Solomon Maimon. Some readers may find his autobiography "fascinating," but we think its value overrated except as a curiosity.

— Of Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie's new book, *A Season in Egypt*, 1887, published by Field & Tuer, London, Miss Amelia B. Edwards says in the *Academy*: "Mr. Petrie has done well to break with that time-honored tradition which requires the scientific traveler to be strictly dull. To a book brimful of hieroglyphic inscriptions, pyramid measurements, tables of weights, and the like, he gives us the liveliest of gossiping introductions, detailing his adventures on land and water."

NOVELS OF BESANT AND RICE.*

THE novels of Walter Besant and James Rice — the Erckmann-Chatrian of English fiction — amply deserve this new and handsome library dress, to which we have already called the attention of our readers. As a general thing these readable stories have appeared hitherto on this side of the water only in the cheap and ephemeral form of the popular "libraries;" but there are no English novels of their time with a better title to a permanent place on the shelves of American homes. Besant and Rice were — alas! that Mr. Rice's untimely death compels us to say *were* — a gentle and loving pair of fellow workmen, and there is a character to their joint product unlike that of any of their fellow novelists. Nobody has quite got hold of their subjects, their personages, and their style, and nobody certainly of their quaint and fresh stock of titles. So far as we have read their works they are works full of life, of picturesque life, of pathetic life, of life that has its sorrows, but is heavily flecked with sunshine and yields profitable lessons in pleasant forms. There is almost a Thackerayan touch to them; now and then we meet a character whom Dickens might have drawn, and there is almost always originality and piquancy in the presentation of both character and incident. The handwriting of these books, so to speak, is uncommon, full of individuality; it has more than grace, more than beauty, more than singularity; it has distinction. It stands apart from other handwritings.

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With Harp and Crown, the other of the two we now specify, is a fine example of the authors' unique and varied skill. Here we have a pathetic and moving tale

---

* The Monks of Thelema. By Walter Besant and James Rice.
By Celia's Arbor. Do., do.
This Son of Vulcan. Do., do.
With Harp and Crown. Do., do.
Library Edition. Dodd, Mead & Co. Each, $1.50.

of domestic trial and heart discipline in great London. Two sisters and a brother are thrown into poverty by the death of their father. The brother, who ought to be their defender and supporter, is a weak, selfish, idle, wasteful good-for-nothing, a drag upon his sisters instead of a help and comfort to them. Marion, the elder of the two sisters, is a noble, womanly girl, on whom the burden of this sorrowful experience falls, and her labor of body and soul in connection with it is the theme of the story. She has an accepted lover whom misunderstanding has parted from her, and she has an unwelcome suitor, whom the necessities of her case and the importunities of her brother and sister would force upon her. But her path from first to last was the path of self-renunciation. If there be a motto for the book it must be contained in these words on p. 14:

"I do think [said Marion] that the way of duty is sometimes a very hard one. And when so many people are disappointed in the world, when we read of so many lives falling short of their ideal, oh, surely it is better to give up thinking of life as giving pleasure, and only make up our minds to bear and do what is right."

Of the harvest of this seed-thought the paragraph which follows may be deemed a single sheaf:

And all shall love her alike. As the children read of women to be worshiped, they shall think of Marion. When they grow up, and can understand something of the mystery and meaning of good works, they shall associate all good works with Marion. When they hear of those who give and spend for others, their thoughts will turn to Marion. She has — as Mr. Owen was fond of saying — she has the fruit of her own hands; her own works praise her in the gates. There is a CROWN for those who live for others, more glorious than any wreath of the Nemæan games. Hers is the golden HARP, with which to celebrate the victory over sorrow and disappointment — the solution of the problem, insoluble to the selfish world, the final triumph of Love over Pain.

Besant and Rice's novels have high and rare literary qualities, and an ethical and moral value entirely commensurate therewith. Never preaching, they are yet vibrant with the voice of universal truth and love; they speak to the best in us, both mind and heart; sometimes sad, always interesting, they stir the sensibilities with power, and lift us to higher and better moods. We hope this new and fine edition will introduce them to many new readers.

COÖPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.*

THIS sixth volume of the Johns Hopkins University *Studies in Historical and Political Science* contains a few pages of introduction by Professor R. T. Ely, in which he points out that we have in our country "as remarkable instances of success in coöperation as can be found in Europe," and inculcates the prime necessity of moral integrity as a condition of such success. The treatise is itself an example of coöperation, the broad field of the United States being apportioned among five graduates of the Baltimore University. Dr. E. W. Bemis occupies over a third of the work with his two sections on coöperation in New England and in the Middle States; Dr. Albert Shaw treats of coöperation in the Northwest; Dr. Amos G. Warner of three phases of the movement in the West, among farmers, wage-earners, and the Mormons; Mr. C. H. Shinn, editor of the *Overland Monthly*, surveys the few coöperative efforts made on the Pacific coast, and Dr. D. R. Randall the attempts, not much greater in number, in Maryland and the South.

The first endeavor of all these writers, who view coöperation with a friendly eye as a feature of the right industrial state of mankind, is to present, without bias, the actual history of the many American coöperative enterprises, distributive and coöperative, which have flourished, or failed to flourish, since Brook Farm. They have then presented the causes of failure and success, as these phenomena have ranged themselves, and their judgment is favorable for productive cooperation as one force at least marking the new industrial era into which we are advancing out of the contentions of our present disturbed condition. None of the five writers is an enthusiastic apostle of the coöperative scheme when it leaves out of account, as it too often does, the "master," and would constitute industry on a purely democratic basis. They all incline with more confidence to some form of profit-sharing in which the naturally aristocratic element of brains in business has proper recognition. They have included this plan under the general rubric of coöperation, and the volume is hence a most valuable storehouse of information, gathered by competent students, concerning various forms of associated industry in the United States.

Dr. Bemis has had the richest field to work in treating the longer settled portion of our country. After sketching the annals of the New England Protective Union, he gives the condensed history of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Sovereigns of Industry, the existing coöperative stores, of productive coöperation with and without a dividend to labor, and of coöperative banks. To these topics he adds, in his section on the Middle States, a full account of the admirable building associations of Philadelphia. Dr. Shaw has had the advantage of being able to present one of the most brilliant examples of success in coöperative production yet afforded in any country, in the coopers of Minneapolis, the greatest flour-manufacturing city of the world. It has been overlooked by writers on the subject of coöperation, he says, on account of its indigenous character; "its remarkable exemption from the aid, patronage, or praise of social reformers, political economists, hobby-riders, or persons of the literary habit; its entire freedom from the self-consciousness and premature thirst for fame that characterize almost every social experiment, however insignificant; and finally the commonplace nature of its external features." The same wonderful city affords numerous other examples of successful association in industry, including the remarkable scheme of profit-sharing in the Pittsburg mills. Dr. Shaw's outlook embraces Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa: in the last-named State he gives a specially interesting account of the Amana colony. The chapters by Drs. Warner and Randall and Mr. Shinn suffer in comparison with what goes before, chiefly from the paucity of material, but we have been attracted by the notices of the "Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Association" among the Latter-day Saints, of association among the Chinese of California, and of the relief associations of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. These last set an example which the other railroads of the United States cannot too soon copy.

We would direct the attention of all persons interested in the "labor question" to this extremely valuable book: it is a specimen of the best kind of work done in the investigation of social problems, for it is written by sober-minded students, humane lovers of their fellow-men, but not demagogues or ranters; it shows what has been done in the direction of coöperation; it enumerates failures and successes with an impartial hand; it indicates the chief causes of the usual breaking-down of experiments in associated labor, and it does this with a faith that these causes are avoidable in many instances, and that coöperation has a part, by no means small, to play in the centuries to come. The disbelievers will find here at least an abundance of reliable information; and all will learn to speak with respect of endeavors which augur a broader fraternity and a more sincere civilization than this earth yet knows, but into which it is slowly growing.

* History of Coöperation in the United States. Published under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore: N. Murray. 540 pp. $3.50.

THE STORY OF THE GOTHS.*

A PEOPLE whose early legends and religious beliefs have perished, who have left to modern times almost no literature, except part of a translation of the *Bible*, and who are known to us even in their period of greatness chiefly from ignorant or careless writers, might seem to offer to the historian a hard field of labor, "And yet," in the judgment of the compiler of this work, "the story of the Goths is not without powerful attractions of its own. In all history there is nothing more romantically marvelous than the swift rise of this people to the height of greatness, or than the suddenness and the tragic completeness of their ruin. Amongst the actors . . . are some

* The Story of the Goths from the Earliest Times to the End of the Gothic Dominion in Spain. By Henry Bradley. With Map and Illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

whose noble characters and deeds are worthy of eternal remembrance, and events which . . . have influenced the destinies of the whole civilized world."

For French, Italian, and Spanish readers the career of the Goths forms part of their national history; to English readers the story of the Goths is that of a people proved by the testimony of language to be our near kindred, a fact shown further by their tall stature and blond complexion.

The earliest known mention of the Goths is by Pytheas, a Greek colonist of Marseilles before 300 B.C., who terms them *Guttones* — a name which one writer skeptically suggests may be merely a misreading for *Teutones* — and describes them as trading in amber and dwelling in the region now eastern Prussia. Whether Goths occupied any part of Scandinavia has been disputed.

In the second century A.D. occurred the great migration of the Goths from their home on the shore of the Baltic Sea to the region of the lower Danube, now southern Russia. Here, about 200 A.D., the earlier names of the chief divisions of the people, Thervings and Greutungs, were changed to Ostrogoths and Visigoths respectively, from their geographical positions as east and as west of the river Dniester. It happened curiously that these same appellatives of East and West Goths remained suitable to their new positions after the tide of events had drifted them westward into Italy and Spain.

While still established along the Black Sea the barbaric tendency to fighting was exercised sometimes against the eastern Roman Empire and sometimes in its aid in alliances against more savage tribes sweeping down from the north. A more settled life in their new homes and the pressure of common danger drew the Goths and the citizens of the empire more closely together. Both races, in fact, suffered from the terrible inroad of the Huns, and the Ostrogoths were under their dominion for a century.

In the midst of these times of fighting appeared Ulphilas, or Wulfila, "the apostle of the Goths," 310 to 381, who preached with true missionary zeal and success to his compatriots in Dacia and Moesia, and is best known from his translation of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures into their language. For this undertaking Bishop Wulfilas formed an alphabet by taking Greek capital letters and adding for a few sounds modified forms of certain of the old Gothic runes. The citation of the Lord's Prayer in the language of this version shows its strong and interesting likeness to the Anglo-Saxon basis of the English tongue. It is said that the bishop feared to translate for his inflammable countrymen some of the warlike stories of the Old Testament. There can be scarcely a doubt, in our author's judgment, that the Arian tenets learned by Wulfila in Constantinople were the cause of the Arianism of his nation, long held tenaciously and giving occasion to much strife, till at last under King Reccared, centuries later, the Spanish part of the race at least were generally converted to the catholic or orthodox faith.

The first westward migration of the Visigoths was under pressure from the Huns. There followed a long series of alliances and hostilities with the empire. Under the bold young warrior Alaric the Visigoths even captured proud Rome. Their journeyings and wars led them at last into Spain, where the Gothic kingdom endured until King Roderick, "last of the Goths," was overthrown by the Moors under Tarik in 711.

Some of the most interesting chapters describe the conquest of Italy, begun in 488, under Theoderic, wisest and greatest leader of the Ostrogoths, and the rise and fall of his kingdom in the peninsula. The Ostrogothic dominion in Italy was finally overthrown by intervention of the eastern emperor from Constantinople.

Parts of the career of the Goths are of interest as filling in the time between the last sovereign of the Western Roman Empire and the shaping of the modern nations of Europe.

Perhaps the most familiar modern association of thought with the name Gothic is architectural. Respecting this a note says: "What we miscall 'Gothic architecture' has no historical connection with the Goths. The few buildings of theirs which are preserved are in a wholly different style. When the word 'Gothic' was first applied to the pointed style of architecture, it was meant to denote the opposite of 'Roman'" — thus a reminiscence of the time when the Romans and the Goths were of chief moment in the western world.

An appendix, on the meaning and formation of Gothic personal names, and an index, terminate a work which in style and ability will sustain the credit of its series.

FICTION.

A Man's Will. By Edgar Fawcett. [Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.] Mr. Fawcett's latest novel is a temperance story. It relates the downfall of Mr. Johnston Salstonstall, a banker of New York City, who is murdered in a low saloon. His daughter becomes a fanatic in the temperance cause and renders her husband's life miserable by her demands. His son takes the pledge as a boy, keeps it until he has spent some time in Columbia College, where drunkenness abounds, and then becomes a moderate drinker until he too is an immoderate drinker, like his father. Delirium tremens occurs at a time when he has lost his entire fortune. But his will to reform is strong; his wife, whom he had incensed, returns to him in his misfortune, and he recovers his standing and his lost happiness. Mr. Fawcett is, of course, much above the common run of temperance story tellers; but his style is ill suited to teach moderation. Kirk Trench, Mr. Saltonstall's partner, for example, is a "virile, granitic, yet charmingly humane creature." We have an odious suspicion that Mr. Fawcett has "got up" on temperance to make a good job out of it. The moral of the book is not plain, whether a man's will as a rule is or is not strong enough to resist the drinking habit.

Roger Berkeley's Probation. By Helen Campbell. [Roberts Brothers. Paper, 50c.] This story is on the scale of a cabinet picture. It presents interesting figures, natural situations, and warm colors. Written in a quiet key, it is yet moving, and the letter from Bolton describing the fortunate sale of Roger's painting of "The Factory Bell" sends a tear of sympathetic joy to the reader's eye. Roger Berkeley was a young American art student in Paris, called home by the mortal sickness of his mother, and detained at home by the spendthriftness of his father and the embarrassment that had overtaken the family affairs through the latter cause. A concealed mortgage on the old homestead, the mysterious disappearance of a package of bonds intended for Roger's student use, and the paralytic incapacity of the father to give the information which his conscience prompted him to give, have a share in the development of the story. Roger is obliged for the time to abandon his art work, and takes a situation in a mill, and this trying diversion from his purpose is his "probation." How he profits by this loss is shown in the result. The mill-life gives Mrs. Campbell opportunity to express herself characteristically in behalf of down-trodden "labor." The whole story is simple, natural, sweet, and tender, and the figures of Connie, poor little cripple, and Miss Medora Flint, angular and snappish domestic, lend picturesqueness to its group of characters.

Hillingdon Hall, or the Cockney Squire. By the author of *Handley Cross*, etc. With twelve illustrations by Wildrake, Heath, Jellicoe, colored by hand. [London: J. C. Nimmo.] We have diligently tried to get up an interest in this uncommonly handsome book, but have failed. It is a large and imposing octavo reproduction, with colored plates, of the three-volume original edition, which was published more than forty years ago. It is a ponderous story of the life of an English country squire; its wit and humor we find heavy, its tone not very elevated, and its flavor rather insipid. Its externals encourage the reader to hope a good deal from it, but we fear he is doomed to disappointment.

Aunt Nabby. By Mrs. Peleg Newsby. Illus. [Boston: Rand-Avery Co. Paper, 50c.] Aunt Nabby is probably aunt to the late Artemus Ward and first cousin to Mrs. Partington; but while misspelling the English language as ruthlessly as the former and falling into as many aberrations of usage as the latter, she has little of the originality and humor of either, and her letters describing her experiences during a visit to Boston are rather stale and insipid.

Cassell & Co., with courage if not with sagacity, have made one of the late and redoubtable Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.'s, novels, *Orion the Gold Beater*, a pioneer of their new "Sunshine Series of Choice Fiction." If one would wish to know how a real and thorough-going *New York Ledger* story reads, this example will show him. [50c.]

Roberts Brothers have brought out a new edition of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, with numerous wood-cuts, which are not as good as the story itself, but wait upon it with

the best of their ability. A great book this for boys' reading. [$1.25.]

We have a number of summer novels in paper covers, some old and some new, as follows: *Old Blazer's Hero*, by David Christie Murray, and *The Heir of Linne*, by Robert Buchanan, both from Rand, McNally & Co., and each 50c.; Mr. Crawford's *Mr. Isaacs* and Julian Corbett's *For God and Gold*, in Macmillan's "Summer Reading Library," each 50c.; Miss Tincker's *Signor Monaldini's Niece*, from Roberts Brothers' No Name Series, 50c.; and *Daphne*, by Rita, in Lippincott's series of "Select Novels," 50c.

MINOR NOTICES.

Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.]

This fourth volume in the series "Boys and Girls' Library of American Biography" is plainly "a labor of love;" showing its writer's strong and affectionate sympathy for both President Lincoln and the cause of freedom and national union, which he represented and in which he at last lost his life. In the work of the biographer high commendation is due to the justice of the estimate of Lincoln's character — in its well-known plainness and simplicity, as well as in his nobility of soul and faithful service of what he believed duty. Though indisputably a eulogy, the eulogy is fair. Mr. Brooks's style is vigorous and interesting, and can hardly fail to please his readers, younger and older. There is, however, occasionally bad grammar, and at least one strange error in a date, that of Lincoln's birth. The narrative sketches its hero's ancestry; the associations and struggles of his early years; his ambition to advance by honest effort in public life; his personal integrity; his deep conviction of the inherent wrong of slavery, coexisting with loyalty to the constitutional guarantees of its preservation where established; his memorable oratorical contest with Douglas over the question of freedom or slavery in Kansas, wherein Lincoln first gained national reputation and was naturally brought forward as the leader of the new party organized to resist the spread of slavery into national domain; and his career as President. In the account of the war Lincoln's part is properly made prominent. Discrimination is shown in omission of much detail difficult to be carried in memory, and an unusually clear outline is given of the general tide of progress towards the ultimate conquest of the rebellion. The documents are given in full for which the name of President Lincoln will remain most famous — the first and second inaugural addresses, the latter worthy to be called one of the masterpieces of literature, at least in its touching and sublime conclusion; and the equally touching and earnestly devout address at Gettysburg. Among the illustrations are a portrait on steel and an engraving of the statue by St. Gaudens at Chicago.

Trees and Tree-Planting.

Trees and Tree-Planting. By Gen. James S. Brisbin, U. S. A. [Harper & Bros. $1.50.]

General Brisbin is a devoted lover of trees, and doubtless, like Lowell, would not be displeased to reckon a tree "among his far progenitors." In this work he makes an earnest plea for the preservation of the few remaining forests in our country and for the propagation of trees in plantations. He instances the marvelous results attained in Nebraska, once "the treeless State," now nearly covered with young forests, and soon to be as well timbered as any State from Maine to California. General Brisbin, after preliminary chapters on the danger of a timber famine, the influence of trees on climate, shelter-belts, and kindred topics, gives most of his space — thirty-five short chapters — to condensed descriptions of the kinds of trees to plant, from the walnut to the mahogany tree. Directions on propagation and planting are followed by a chapter on the medicinal properties of trees, in an alphabetical order which stops at the letter C, without explanation. General Brisbin is so careless a writer as to discourse even of "umbrageous shade"; but this fact does not interfere with the practical value of a book which should be very valuable to all intending to set out forest trees on any considerable scale.

The Senses and the Will.

The Senses and the Will. By W. Preyer. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.]

Professor Preyer, who teaches physiology at Jena, has made a systematic study of the physical and mental life of the child in the ante-natal period and for the first few years after birth. Of this work the present volume is an installment, put into excellent English, in the International Education Series, by H. W. Brown. It treats with great fullness of detail the development of the senses and the will power in children, studied, as was Prof. Preyer's son for three years, with several observations daily. Prof. G. Stanley Hall declares this treatise the fullest, and, on the whole, the best among some fourscore studies of young children now accessible. One of its strong points is its regular comparison of the opening life of sense and will in the infant human being, with kindred manifestations in the lower animals. The comparison impresses Prof. Preyer forcibly with the importance of heredity. The mind of the new-born child is a tablet "already written upon before birth with many illegible, nay, unrecognizable and invisible marks, the traces of the imprint of countless sensuous impressions of long-gone generations. . . . Heredity is just as important as individual activity in the genesis of mind. No man is in this matter a mere upstart." The work is of extreme value to all who would understand the infant mind.

Missouri.

Missouri. A Bone of Contention. By Lucien Carr. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

Mr. Carr's history of Missouri in the *American Commonwealths* series is a volume showing much industry in its compilation and a strong desire to be just to both parties to the long struggle which ended in making the State free of slavery. The book lacks the literary brilliancy which has marked some of its predecessors, but the first third, relating largely to the subjects which Francis Parkman has made his own, is, to our mind, the more valuable and the better-written portion of the volume. The story of the Mississippi, of the French and Spanish dominations, of the Louisiana purchase, and the fortunes of Missouri up to the compromise, Mr. Carr relates much more satisfactorily than the subsequent political annals of this border commonwealth lying between the free North and the slave South. While he intends to be impartial, a certain bias against the anti-slavery party shows itself, as in his narrative of the murder of Lovejoy and his comments on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The entire treatment of the question of slavery is very inadequate, to say the least, in comparison with Carl Schurz's discussion of the compromise in his admirable life of Henry Clay, or even with Mr. Roosevelt's life of Benton, a Missouri man to whom Mr. Carr does scant justice.

The Eighth Volume of Franklin's Works.

The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. Compiled and Edited by John Bigelow. Vol. VIII. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.]

The eighth volume of this new edition of *Franklin's Works* contains about two hundred letters by him and to him, relating chiefly to the Peace of '83, though in date the letters extend from 1782 to 1794. Lafayette, Robert R. Livingstone, Robert Morris, John Jay, Mr. Oswald, the Count de Vergennes, and Benjamin Vaughan, his confidential friend, are conspicuous among the correspondents. More than one hundred pages at the commencement of the volume are occupied with Franklin's "Journal of the Negotiation for Peace," which he kept from March 21 to July 1, 1782, and which ends abruptly at the latter point. There are few private or personal letters on other than political subjects in this section of the work, but among the few is a delightful one from Franklin to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bache, written with regard to the much criticized medals of the newly formed Society of the Cincinnati. From this we make the following extract:

Others object to the *bald eagle* as looking too much like a *dindon*, or turkey. For my own part I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing hawk; and, when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in good care; but like those cunning men who live by sharping and robbing, he is generally poor, and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward; the little king-bird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district. He is therefore by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Cincinnati of America, who have driven all the *king-birds* from our country; though exactly fit for that order of knights which the French call *Chevaliers d'Industrie*.

I am, on this account, not displeased that the figure is not known as a bald eagle, but looks more like a turkey. For in truth, the turkey is in comparison a much more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America. Eagles have been found in all countries, but the turkey was peculiar to ours; the first of the species seen in Europe being brought to France by the Jesuits from Canada, and served up at the wedding table of Charles the Ninth. It is besides (though a little vain and silly, it is true, but not the worse emblem for that) a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards, who should presume to invade his farmyard with a *red* coat on.

— Pierre Loti is the nom de guerre of M. Louis Marie Julian Viand, a comparatively young man, employed in the French Ministry of the Marine.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, JUNE 23, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Studies for Two Portraits.

I. ROBERT BROWNING.

A man of strength, whose noble word of cheer
  Rings true as cymbal of the fire-tried gold;
  Who sings no song but makes the spirit bold;
Unflinching optimist, ignoring fear!
Seek not to know, he says, but struggle here
  In manful faith, and with the world grow old,
  And learn the truth that year to year has told,
And dying learn it all, gain vision clear.
Yet never comes misgiving faith to rout?
  Aye, who so rich but knows some treasure lost?
  So high but scaled the hight from deeps immense?
He gives no word to question or to doubt,
  Against a weakling world he holds his trust,
  And takes the kingdom as by violence.

II. MATTHEW ARNOLD.

A man of truth, whose careful soul hath wrought
To keep the path through tangled, joyless wild,
  Dim scene with cross lights vexed and snares beguiled;
Nor certitude nor peace, but honor fraught
With honor's satisfaction. Bold in naught,
  Yet brave with lofty braveness — as some child
  Obedient took his burden up, nor smiled,
Nor wept, but bore. No prayer he offered, sought
  No good for self lest self should baffle it.
No title his to faith's sublime repose,
But toil though purposeless is good, he said,
  And blindfold toiled. Then meek, in silence fit,
Stepped swiftly in where Truth fresh aspect shows.
Life's old, death's new. What knowledge waits him dead?

S. W. WEITZEL.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

AMERICAN literature has lost in the person of the widely-known pastor of the Boston Church of the Disciples one of its foremost figures. James Freeman Clarke was, indeed, characteristically and supremely a preacher; and if literature, to be pure literature, must be innocent of any moral purpose, then he should be ranked rather as a prophet than as an author. But if we properly repudiate any such super-subtle notions of "purity" in literature, and feel the moral and religious interpretation of life to be one of its noblest offices, Dr. Clarke's place in American letters will be high and honorable.

Although occupying a pulpit steadily up to his latest months of life, and standing among the great preachers of Boston, he was known especially by his books. As the lettered advocate of a broad and liberal type of Christianity, the Unitarian body found in him a protagonist worthy to be named the successor of William Ellery Channing. His method in expounding the views of the small denomination to which he belonged was as undenominational as possible. He sought first to discover the truth, apparent or unapparent, in the theology of the great body of Christian believers, most of whom would have denied to his fellow-religionists the hand of Christian fraternity. Upon this truth he laid the prime emphasis; and while *Orthodoxy: Its Truths and Errors*, his chief theological work, has gone far and wide in every denomination, its most valuable effect may well have been in correction of the narrowness of view to which his fellow-Unitarians were too often subject in judging the great body of Christian churches. Dr. Clarke was an eclectic, and his own particular system will perhaps share the fate of many eclecticisms which have had their day and ceased to be; but to the spirit and method of his work just named, none but the bigot could refuse his hearty praise, so thoroughly just and candid were they. The book has the highest originality in following a new line in controversial theology; it is a masterpiece of persuasion.

Dr. Clarke's next most important work in theology was his treatise on *Ten Great Religions*, in two parts, of which the first has sold over twenty editions. Applying the same method to the novel study of other religions than the Christianity in which he was reared, he sought, first of all, to understand these alien creeds by going down to the fundamental faith of humanity in things divine. He thus discovered a "symphony of religions" which rejoiced the deep catholicity of his heart, broadened his conception of God's dealings with the human race, and made him only the more attached to his home religion, which he proudly claimed to be capable of absorbing all that was good and true in every faith that man has held. Special students of the science of religion will occasionally demur to the conclusions which Dr. Clarke reaches in his examination of the ethnic creeds, but all will gladly acknowledge the immense service rendered by *Ten Great Religions* as a help toward a truer general appreciation of the religious beliefs and sentiments of uncounted millions of human beings outside of the Christian influence.

Dr. Clarke was the warm friend of Margaret Fuller. With her he studied German when it was an unfamiliar language even in Cambridge, translating De Wette's *Theodore* in 1840. Thirty-five years later he published a very successful volume of translations from French and German poetry ("Exotics") in connection with a daughter. He wrote Margaret Fuller's life, in company with Emerson and W. H. Channing. His *Memorial and Biographical Sketches* (1878) record his memories of a few of the many friendships with noble men and women which were a conspicuous feature of his life. His *Western Messenger* (1836), a periodical published in Louisville, Ky., for three years, contained the first printed poems by Emerson, and after Dr. Clarke returned to Boston in 1841 and established his admirable Church of the Disciples, he was the leader of a company of men and women remarkable in literature as well as in reform, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe being one of his constant hearers and John A. Andrew another. Dr. Holmes, the bard of that fortunate class of 1829, has more than once sung of his "dear Saint James." Dr. Clarke was himself a poet of a sincere vein, and his occasional verses are true Wordsworthian strains. His last poem, *The Shadow*, is a moving utterance of that strong optimism which made Dr. Clarke a great soul and a great helper of souls. His several volumes of sermons everywhere set before us the poet's ideal view of life and its divine possibilities; but this is done with a homely directness, a steady grasp on reality, and a Socratic shrewdness which joined to make him a preacher of the highest order of effectiveness. His *Common Sense in Religion* and *Self-Culture* apply to every-day life the counsels of perfection which the widest knowledge of literature and the most sympathetic contact with his own generation had taught him. *Events and Epochs in Religious History* and *Anti-Slavery Days* are biographical teachings of his one fundamental gospel of love to God shown in love to man. Among Dr. Clarke's religious writings his *Legend of Thomas Didymus* is to be pronounced the least successful, while his *Ideas of the Apostle Paul* is one of the most suggestive and stimulating. The list of these more or less theological works is long; and although Dr. Clarke often used his material in several forms before printing in book shape, the list of his miscellaneous articles never collected is much longer.

Dr. Clarke was a man with an always busy pen, but he found time to be a citizen of whom his city and State had just reason to be proud, ready to serve the cause of education, of the public library, of many worthy philanthropies, with his presence, his speech, and his deed. In a degenerate political era he boldly proclaimed "the divine right to bolt," and did more, probably, than any other single man to stay for a time the flood of mere political partisanship. Dr. Clarke's contributions to literature, religious or otherwise, were the pure utterance of an undivided mind, set on principle with strictest obstinacy, but speaking the full truth with unfailing love. He will be long remembered, in the communion to which he belonged, as the conspicuous upholder of its best traditions of humane learning and ripe culture; in the Christian world as a reconciler of all theological differences by means of spiritual grace and higher service; and in "the literature of power" as one of the most edifying and permanently sustaining preachers of righteousness this century has known. "This is the way of life; walk ye in it," was the burden of his persuasive speech; it persuaded deeply, for he himself led the march!

— Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press a biography of Delia Bacon, who in her *Philosophy of Shakespeare's Plays* announced and vigorously maintained the theory that Sir Walter Raleigh, Bacon, and others were the real authors, written by Mr. Theodore Bacon of Roch-

ester, and containing many letters of great interest by Carlyle, Emerson, and Hawthorne. Mrs. Deland's religious novel, *John Ward, Preacher*, has already reached the fourth edition. Over three hundred of the five hundred copies printed of the life and works of the eminent architect, H. H. Richardson, have been sold already. Professor A. S. Hardy, author of *But Yet a Woman*, has written for the *Atlantic Monthly* a serial story entitled "Passe Rose," which will begin in the September number.

THE SIBERIAN EXILE SYSTEM.

THE London *Spectator* of May 19th has an article on "The Abolition of Exile to Siberia," which is of extreme interest when taken in connection with the Kennan-Frost articles now appearing in the *Century*. That the amount of light to be let in by these articles upon the Siberian exile system should lead to some practical reforms has been the hope, certainly, of all who have looked at them and considered at all the subject to which they relate; but that reform should be already under way, in obedience to influences from another quarter, is more than the most hopeful of us could have supposed to be possible.

The *Spectator*, without the slightest allusion to the Kennan-Frost papers, says that the Administrative Council of the Penitentiary Department of the Russian Government has just reported in favor of the total abolition of exile to Siberia as a judicial punishment. The Minister of Finance, M. Vishnegradtsky, has raised some objections to the proposal on the score of expense, but it is not believed that they will be pressed against a plan which it is understood has received in advance the tacit sanction of the Czar.

The motives which have led to this proposed step are, first, a desire to relieve Russia from the opprobrium which in the mind of the rest of Europe attaches to her because of the exile system; second, the necessity of retaining a firmer hold on the political prisoners than is possible in case of banishment to such a distance; and third, the intention of completing a railway across Siberia to the Pacific, which modern public work would practically throw wide open the doors of Siberia, viewed as a prison.

It is in view of these facts, mainly, that the Penitentiary Department has moved the abolition of the exile system. Imprisonment in fortresses and prisons nearer home is to be substituted. The expense of founding such fortresses and prisons it is admitted will be very large, but can easily be met by the savings resulting from the abolition of the exile system. The island of Saghalien, in the sea of Okhotsk, north of Japan, is to be reserved as a penal settlement for non-political offenders, after the manner of Botany Bay, but otherwise the effect of this projected change will be to open the whole of Siberia, the largest, the richest, and hitherto the least cared for of the Russian provinces, to a healthy colonization.

Russia proper has now a population of upward of seventy millions, and has been deporting exiles into Siberia at the rate of 11,000 a year, until they have aggregated half a million during the present century. With this monstrous exile system abolished, Siberia's fertile immensity opened to wholesome colonization, and a benign and enlightened purpose behind the government of the empire, there is no measuring the strides it might take forward. The flood of light which the pages of the *Century* are now pouring upon the scene should conduce to this end.

HYMN-TINKERING.

AS flagrant an example of "hymn-tinkering" as has lately come to our notice was to be found upon the programme of the commencement exercises of a well-known seminary for young ladies, in New England, a few days since. The graduating class had adopted as their parting hymn that beautiful one by Mrs. Waring, beginning

> Father, I know that all my life
> Is portioned out for me.

In order that these words, so dear to every devout heart, might be brought into adjustment with a tune so that they could be sung, some person without a particle of literary conscience had mutilated them by exscinding the words inclosed in brackets as we give them below, by this trimming process fitting them to the measures of the music, and in this form printing them on the programme, without a word of apology to the author, not even the mention of her name, and no explanation whatever of the reason for this treatment of them:

> Father, I know that all my life
> Is portioned out for me;
> [And] the changes that are sure to come
> I do not fear to see;
> [But] I ask Thee for a present mind
> Intent on pleasing Thee.
>
> I ask Thee for a thankful love,
> Through constant watching wise,
> To meet the glad with joyful smiles,
> [And] to wipe the weeping eyes;
> [And] a heart at leisure from itself,
> To soothe and sympathize.
>
> Wherever in the world I am,
> In whatsoe'er estate,
> I have a fellowship with hearts
> To keep and cultivate;
> [And] a work of holy love to do
> For Him on whom I wait.
>
> [So] I ask Thee for the daily strength —
> To none that ask denied;
> [And] a mind to blend with outward life
> While keeping at Thy side;
> Content to fill a little space
> If Thou be glorified.
>
> In [a] service which Thy will appoints
> There are no bonds for me;
> [For my] inmost heart is taught the truth
> That makes Thy children free —
> [And] a life of self-renouncing love
> Is a life of liberty.

Furthermore in this version the word "thankful" in the first line of the second stanza is a substitution for Mrs. Waring's much more significant word "thoughtful," and at least three stanzas of the original are omitted altogether without notification. Any one who will read these lines first *without* the bracketed words according to this young ladies' seminary modification of them, and second *with* the bracketed words as Mrs. Waring wrote them, will see at once the immeasurable excellence of the author's over the tinker's language, and will realize the injustice done to the former by such a lopping off of their limbs. We hold to the sacredness of the text of a poem, whether a religious poem or otherwise; that nobody should meddle with it, without either leave of the author or notice to the public, and that to put forth under conditions of publicity an amended version — improved or not does not matter — is an uttering of counterfeit literary coin. It is at least carelessness under this head which has filled our anthologies with spurious texts, and scrupulous fidelity to authors cannot be too strenuously guarded.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

APROPOS of the recent accession of Lord John Manners to the dukedom of Rutland, a Boston newspaper took occasion to blandly remark that the Lord John Manners who died in 1770 was the author of the famous couplet:

> Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning, die,
> But leave us still our old nobility.

This queer anachronism (for it would seem that any one who knew the lines would also know that they were written by our contemporaneous Lord John Manners, who was guilty of them half a century ago, when he was one of the leaders of the "Young England" movement) suggests some other illustrations of the cheerfully reckless way in which the newspapers snatch literary laurels from their rightful proprietors and bestow them upon persons who have no legal or moral claim thereto.

Alfred Domett is probably the worst sufferer in this respect, among the moderns, at least. For years and years his famous Christmas hymn, of which the refrain is,

> In the solemn midnight,
> Centuries ago,

was invariably credited to that prolific and excellent writer, Mr. Anon., and at the Christmas tide just passed it turned up smiling in a thousand newspapers so credited; while a metropolitan newspaper, which thinks no small beer of itself, grandly displayed its superior knowledge of literature by calling it an extract from Milton's "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity." Domett fares equally ill with his second popular poem, that grisly song of the cholera:

> Here's a cup to the dead already;
> Hurrah for the next who dies.

This goes through the newspapers at fixed and regular intervals, and is invariably credited to one Bartholomew Dowling, to whom also all (or nearly all) the anthologies likewise ascribe it. How it came to pass that the authorship of the festive lyric was taken from Domett and passed along to Dowling is one of those mysteries that finite minds cannot fathom. This melancholy fate is peculiarly hard on Domett, for these two copies of verses are the only ones he ever wrote which cruel Time has spared; probably not one reader in ten thousand ever heard, even, of his longest and most ambitious poem, "Ranolf and Amobia," which is further described as a South Sea day dream. But, by way of recompense, Robert Browning has bestowed immortality upon him in one of his earliest and best dramatic poems, familiar to all readers.

Bulwer's literary reputation is so firmly established that it stands in no need of any factitious support; and yet the lines beginning

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore—

are constantly credited to him, whereas, as matter of fact, they were written by James L. McCrary, concerning whom the rest is violence—so far, at least, as the present writer is concerned. The why and wherefore of this outrage upon Mr. McCrary (or is it upon Bulwer?) cannot be given. Moreover, the largest and most elaborate of our current dictionaries of quotations causes Bulwer to shine refulgently at the expense of Lord George Lyttelton, the friend of Thomson. The dictionary ascribes to the latter-day novelist some fine lines taken from Lord George's well-known (or at least once well-known) prologue to Thomson's play of *Coriolanus*, and henceforth to the end of time Bulwer will have the popular credit for those verses.

But it is not the poets alone who suffer in this way. Some fifteen years ago the principal of some "business college" delivered a "graduating address" to the business collegians, the closing paragraph of which got into print. It was merely a string of commonplaces, such as one would naturally expect from the high priest of such a shrine of learning, in one sentence advising young men to love their wives, and in the next impressing upon their tender minds the desirability of advertising their business. In some darkly mysterious way the honored name of President Porter of Yale College became attached to this valuable production, and through all these years it has been going the rounds of the press, ascribed to him as its author, making a triumphal march from New England to California and then swinging back again. It is as indefatigable a traveler as the Wandering Jew, and as deathless.

Indeed, the immortality of these things is not the least surprising circumstance about them. No earthly cat could ever boast the number of lives that they enjoy. Take, for a particularly glaring instance, the poem bringing in

Though lost to sight, to memory dear,

alleged to have been written by "Ruthven Jenkins," and published in the *Greenwich Magazine for Marines*. Time and time again the fact that the verses are merely a literary "sell" has been thoroughly exposed; and yet year after year the newspapers reprint them, often with an editorial introduction calling attention to their beauty and explaining the (supposititious) circumstances under which they were written and published.

Truly, though we have it on excellent authority that "what song the sirens sang, or what name Achilles assumed when he hid himself among women, though puzzling questions, are not beyond all conjecture," this mystery cannot be solved. EDWARD JOHNSON.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

World Biographies.

Rev. Andrew Murray. Mr. Murray, several of whose books were briefly noticed in our last issue, is the pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa. He is the second son of a remarkable family of sons and daughters, born in the colony, of a Scotch father and a Huguenot mother. The father, Rev. Andrew Murray, Sr., was born and educated in Scotland and become pastor of the church (D. R.) in Graffreinet, Cape Colony, more than fifty years ago. Of his sixteen children five sons and four daughters grew to manhood and womanhood. Four of the sons became clergymen, and three of the daughters clergymen's wives. One daughter is a successful teacher and one son a large farmer. Mr. Andrew Murray was educated in Edinburgh and Holland, and is scholarly as well as devout. He is a leader, one might almost say, *the* leader, in the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa. He is best known in this country as the originator of that movement, so remarkable and so successful, known as "The American Schools in South Africa," first and foremost of which is "The Huguenot Seminary" at Wellington. This is also known as "The Mt. Holyoke of South Africa." Mr., now Dr., Murray visited this country a few years since in company with his younger brother, Rev. Charles Murray, and became much interested in Mr. Moody's evangelistic work. He has since given himself largely to this branch of Christian activity, though retaining the pastorate of his church. He is a man of wise judgment, a large heart, and rare executive ability. He is greatly interested in the educational work of the colony, especially in the education of women. Probably no one family has done so much for Christian education in the colony as this "Murray family."

W. E. Norris. This charming English novelist, whose worth as a man and a writer gives him a higher rank than he would ever think of claiming for himself, has but just turned his 40th year, and has therefore, it is to be presumed, the best part of his life and of his work before him; and if his past product be but a promise, then the fulfilment of the future will be rich indeed. Mr. Norris was educated at Eton, and went abroad to study the languages, in preparation for the diplomatic service, which it was his intention to enter. A change of plans brought him to the Bar about 1874, but he never practiced. His pen had early found its gift, and before he was of age he had contributed a few short stories to the *Cornhill Magazine*. His first novel, *Heaps of Money*, was published in 1877, when he was not yet twenty-one. *Mademoiselle de Mersac* appeared in the *Cornhill* in 1879–80, and he has produced a serial every year since, all of which, we believe, have been published in book form. Their titles and dates are as follows: *Matrimony*, 1880; *No New Thing*, 1882; *Thirlby Hall*, 1883; *Adrian Vidal*, 1884; *A Bachelor's Blunder*, 1885; *My Friend Jim*, 1886; *Major and Minor*, 1887; and *Chris*, just reviewed in our columns, in 1888. Mr. Norris's home is at Torquay, but he generally spends his winters in the South, either in the Riviera or in Algiers; and of course he is much in London. A photograph of him may be found on p. 16 of the June number of *Harper's Magazine*. Mr. Norris's personality, like his composition, is fine and delicate, and the refinement of true feeling runs through both himself and his work.

—Mr. George J. Henderson offers in *Lingua* the claims of another candidate for the honors of an international and universal language, especially for purposes of commerce and science. Mr. Henderson draws his materials largely from the Latin, and his vocabularies have an Italian look, much less outlandish than Volapük, and much less grotesque than phonetic English. [London: Trübner & Co. 1s.]

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

—The last English book about America is somewhat fantastically entitled *A Fight with Distances*. J. J. Aubertin is the author.

—The *Academy* begins its notice of Miss Yonge's life of Hannah More in the "Eminent Women" series with this allusion:

"Hush, hush!" said Dr. Johnson; "it is dangerous to say a word of poetry before her. It is talking of the art of war before Hannibal." It seems extraordinary that Dr. Johnson should have spoken thus of Hannah More even in jest; yet the fact remains that this author, whose plays are now without a reader, was for a season at least, and in the lifetime of Sheridan, considered the first dramatic writer of the day.

—We learn from the *Academy* that C. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. have made arrangements for the publication next season of a set of half-crown books to be entitled *English Actors:* Ten Biographies. The series will be under the general editorship of Mr. William Archer, and will include lives of Betterton, Cibber, Macklin, Garrick, the Dibdins, the Kembles, Elliston, the Keans, the Matthews, and Macready. The subjects have been selected so as to cover as completely as possible the whole field of English acting from the Restoration to our own time.

—Mr. George J. Holyoake has in preparation, says the *Academy*, a history of remarkable schemes for "improving the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor," put in practice at the end of the last century by certain social reformers, of whom the most distinguished were the Bishop of Durham, Sir Thomas Bernard, and Count Rumford, under the special patronage of George III.

—Mr. J. R. Green's *Short History of the English People* has been translated into French.

—"Stepniak's" new book on *The Russian Peasantry* is out in two volumes; a "remarkable book," says the *Athenæum*, "containing a vast amount of apparently trustworthy information." Russia has good land enough, according to "Stepniak," to be changed from "a country of beggars into a land of plenty," and he affirms that with proper cultivation Russian cornfields might be made to produce enough "to feed a population of 500,000,000 souls." But Russia oppresses all life out of its people. The peasantry pay taxes amounting to about 92 per cent of the average net produce of the land!

—Here follows a lively paragraph from Mr. W. Beatty-Kingston's new book, *A Wanderer's Notes:*

The average Dutchman's life is evidently passed between wind and water; when he is not in his windmill he is in his boat, and *vice versâ*. Were the Low Countries to adopt "canting arms," their crest assuredly would be a windmill rampant in a boat flottant, all proper except the boat, which should be dirty; and their motto, "Men may come and men may go, but we grind on forever." And, dear me, what a lot of water there is in Holland! the whole realm is a huge *aquarelle!* Water enough, one would think, to wash the face of the country, or even to float the whole Netherlands off, body and boots, into the ocean. The Pays-Bas must be the region of rheumatism; and their capital, with the aid of a little cockneyism, might appropriately be called the Ache. I hear there is an excellent modern school of Dutch painters—of course artists in water colours! In most Dutch private residences you can jump out of your front parlour window into a canal, and your back garden is a wet dock. You can swim about your pastures, and plough your fields with a small steamer. I suppose a Dutch gentleman,

when he gives a dinner party, is obliged to take a header into his wine cellar to get at his peculiar bin; at the very least he must keep a diving dress for his butler. The Hague, for instance, is a charming little place, with a thousand genial homely attractions of its own; but it ought to be called a city-and-water. As you walk along any of the alleys of noble trees in the fashionable quarter of the Hague, you are startled by something gliding along close by you in a ghostly, noiseless manner. Have I, you ask yourself tremulously, at last entered the land of spirits? (I don't mean Schiedam, which is material and vigorous enough to knock you down.) Not at all; that dark and silent apparition is a boat with a man in it, floating about a canal which you had no idea was hard by your elbow. If every Dutchman does not know how to paddle his own canoe, it is not for want of the medium wherein to perform that healthful exercise.

— Hachette of Paris is publishing a series of "Les Grands Ecrivains Français." A recent addition to it is a eulogistic sketch of George Sand by M. Caro. A valuable feature of this book is its skillful running exposition of that distinguished woman's novels.

— Mr. R. L. Stevenson, in his late *Scribner's* article, having called Napoleon, Byron, and Lockhart "cads," a writer in the *Athenæum*, who signs himself "F. G.," writes thus in defense of Lockhart:

To us children he was always good-natured, and we still have the copy of his "Spanish Ballads," which he gave us for the sake of the illustrations. In society his conversation and manner were a little cynical; but to old friends, like my father and a few others, he was always most cordial and, I might almost say, affectionate. As for the manners (which maketh man) Mr. Lockhart was of the old Scotch school, somewhat French in its ceremonious and formal politeness, but with a certain old-world charm which was very attractive. In a long and varied experience I cannot remember a more perfect gentleman than John Gibson Lockhart.

— Miss Braddon's new novel is characteristically entitled *The Fatal Three*. She has been reading the proofs of it in Venice, but has now returned to England.

— Mr. James Payn is the author of "The Eavesdropper," now running in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

— Mr. W. H. James Weale writes thus to the *Athenæum* in behalf of a careful study of the materials used in the binding of old books:

I would venture to suggest the urgent importance of a thorough examination of the book-covers in all our cathedral and collegiate church libraries, as also of all registers in the Probate Courts prior to 1600, and of the drawing up of a calendar of the fragments. These might be classed as MS. historical, liturgical, musical, and varia; and printed. In all cases any trade-marks or stamps on the bindings in which these fragments occur should be carefully noted, as these may often lead up to the discovery of other fragments of a valuable document or work. Years ago I found in an old binding, stamped with the trade-mark of Paul van Verdebeke, a Bruges binder of the commencement of the sixteenth century, a fragment of a book printed by John Bortoen, and the subsequent examination of other bindings bearing the same mark led to the recovery of a notable portion of a volume of which no other copy is known. . . I would further urge that single loose leaves are of little value by themselves, but that if all those now lying useless inside old book-covers could be brought together, say in the British Museum, not only is there a strong probability of uniting leaves of altogether unknown books, but also a positive certainty that many of the incomplete breviaries, missals, and early printed books of Caxton, Winkin de Worde, Pynson, and others in our national collection might have their missing leaves supplied. . . Many such fragments are also to be found in private libraries, and I would take this opportunity of urging collectors to submit to the previous examination of some competent person any old books they may decide on having rebound. Not long ago 102*l.* 10*s.* was paid for a portion of the contents of one cover of a volume bound early in the sixteenth century. . .

— Mr. Walter Pater has begun in *Macmillan's Magazine* a new romance entitled "The Life and Death of Gaston Latour," the scene of which is laid in France at the end of the sixteenth century.

— These are the comments of the *Athenæum* upon the action of certain parties in England, interested therein, as regards the Chace International Copyright Bill:

The moment there seems a chance of British authors obtaining the long-looked-for protection, our printers and paper makers, who live on the brains of the author, and without the author would starve, have gone off to Sir M. Hicks Beach to complain that their pockets may possibly suffer. Seldom has there been a more barefaced display of selfishness, but why did publishers, who profess to regard their interests as identical with those of the author, countenance this attempt to injure him? To be sure, except Mr. Routledge, they were silent; still, the fact remains that they accompanied a deputation which boldly asked for the sacrifice of the author to the fears of the printer and paper maker.

— A first volume has appeared — a large quarto of upwards of 700 pages — of *Historical Documents Concerning the Principality of Monaco from the 15th Century*. The collection is to extend to ten or fifteen volumes.

— A Gipsy Lore Society has been founded in England, one of whose works will be the publication of a quarterly journal. Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland is its President.

— The Rivingtons have just published the memoir of the late Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln.

— "Mr. James the critic," says the *Athenæum*, "is in all respects the twin of Mr. James the novelist. His phrasing is as neat, his point of view as personal, his argument as ingenious, his intelligence as lively and as watchful, and his conclusions as shadowy and fleeting. He is, indeed, the novelist with an outlook on letters instead of on life. The tone he adopts is pleasing as usual, and, as usual, uncertain."

— A first volume of the *Correspondence of Peter the Great*, edited by Count Tolstoï, is about to appear, "and promises," says the *Athenæum*, "to be the beginning of an extremely interesting work of at present undefined proportions. This volume will contain 402 letters and documents of different characters referring to the period between 1688 and 1701, and will consist of more than a thousand pages. In addition there are two portraits, fac-similes of letters, and plans and drawings made by Peter himself. M. Zamyslovsky has contributed a glossary of technical and disused words. The whole work has been brought out under the personal supervision of a committee of distinguished *savants*, of whom Prof. Bytchkoff, Director of the Imperial Public Library, is the chief. The number of documents already collected is enormous, having reached as far back as 1877 the total of 10,000. Full recognition is made by the Russian authorities of the cordial coöperation of the governments of Austria, England, Holland, Prussia, and Saxony, and it is confidently expected by Prof. Bytchkoff and his colleagues that the work will rank in historical interest with the correspondence of Napoleon and of Frederick the Great. The credit of initiating the work belongs entirely to Count Tolstoï, who in 1872 suggested its being undertaken to the late Emperor Alexander II. The work is to be published in two forms, one quarto and the other octavo."

— Mr. W. J. Linton, according to the *Academy*, is at present visiting England "to see through the press the important work on which he has been engaged for several years past. This, which will be entitled *The Masters of Wood-Engraving*, consists of a history of the art from the earliest times, illustrated by photographic fac-similes of the choicest examples, and combined with careful criticism. Both the library and the print room of the British Museum have been thoroughly searched to obtain the purest impressions of the engravings reproduced, while others come from unique proofs in the author's own collection. All the reproductions will be of the same size as the originals. The book will be in one volume, of the form known as short royal folio, containing 229 pages of text, with nearly 200 cuts interspersed, and 48 page-subjects. It will be issued, to subscribers only, in an edition of 500 copies, at the price of ten guineas; while an extra edition, limited to 100 copies, will also be issued on paper large enough to give the whole of such masterpieces on wood by Dürer as "The Triumphal Car of Maximilian," which measures more than seven feet in length.

— Strauss of Bonn has just about published a history of English rhythms (*Englische Metrick*) by Prof. Schipper. It treats, says the *Academy*, (1) the origin of modern English rhythms, their structure, and the relations between word accent and rhythmical accent; (2) the early English meters continued in modern verse, including the offspring of alliterative meter — doggerel; (3) the fresh meters introduced in the modern English period, blank verse from Surrey to the latest writers, imitations from classical writers, etc. Volume II is in the press, and will probably appear next year, giving a history of the stanza and the sonnet.

— The *Athenæum* thus epitomizes Professor Kürschner's report on the German literature of 1887 in his *Litteratur-Kalender für 1888*:

The literary productiveness of Germany in 1887 was somewhat slighter than in 1886. The total number of literary works issued in 1887 was 15,972, against 16,253 in 1886. By far the greater share in the total production was taken by school books, inclusive of works on "Gymnastik," and in this branch only, with the exception of law, medicine, and modern languages, was there any important increase over the former year: 2,063 in 1887, 1,916 in 1886. Theology comes next with 1,456 in 1887, 1,517 in 1886. "Schöne Litteratur" was represented by 1,402 works in 1887, 1,461 in 1886; jurisprudence, politics, statistics, 1,369 in 1887, against 1,362 in 1886; medicine and surgery, 1,082 in 1887, 1,016 in 1886; "Volkschriften" and calendars, 729 in 1887, 757 in 1886; natural sciences, chemistry, and pharmacy, 867 in 1887, 1,044 in 1886; history, biography, memoirs, etc., 722 in 1887, 800 in 1886; modern languages and old German literature, 585 in 1887, 570 in 1886; ancient classics and oriental literature, mythology, etc., 585 in 1887, an increase of fifteen over 1886. The number of "Jugendschriften" also was larger.

MINOR NOTICES.

Hints from a Lawyer.

Hints from a Lawyer; or, Legal Advice to Men and Women. By Edgar A. Spencer. [G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

Books which propose to make every man his own lawyer, like books which undertake to make every man his own doctor, undertake a good deal, and must give bonds for faithful performance of promise. Mr. Spencer has done that in part by signing his name in full, and for the rest his work is of sufficient merit to carry its own credentials. Mr. Spencer does not propose to do away with the legal profession, but rather to instruct us in resorting to it, and his manual might reasonably be entitled "Until the Lawyer Comes." He writes particularly for retired merchants, farmers, ministers, physicians, women, and all persons who have property to manage for themselves and others, and who need not simply a knowledge of general principles of legal

science, but some explanation of forms and rules of practice. Not many blank forms are given, however, and authorities are not cited. Upon this broad and comprehensive basis Mr. Spencer in six parts reviews the distinctive spirit of the law as respects real estate, personal goods and chattels, miscellaneous contracts, marriage, married women, and the settlement of testamentary estates. The last of these is rather the amplest division of the subject. Mr. Spencer's standpoint is New York, and there must be difficulties in constructing a book of advice like this on account of the differences of laws in different States; but the author has managed these difficulties well, and in no part of the country would the book fail of practical utility on this account. In all respects he has performed his task with success, and the work, which is simple, direct, and free from technicalities, can be commended with safety.

English History from Contemporary Writers.

Simon de Montfort and His Cause. 1251–1266. Selected and Arranged by the Rev. W. H. Hutton. [G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland. With Illustrations and Map. By Francis Pierrepont Barnard. [G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

These two books are the third and fourth volumes in the new English series of "English History from Contemporary Writers," of which Mr. F. York Powell, Christ Church, Oxford, is the general editor. There is no original writing in this series, the reader will remember, or rather it is all original writing. The books are so many scrap-books, made up entirely of selections from ancient anthors, cleverly worked together into an historical mosaic. Accordingly they have much the same effect in a literary way that a mediæval design in stained glass has on the eye. Mr. Hutton's extracts are taken from the pages of Robert of Gloucester, Matthew Paris, William Rishanger, Thomas of Wykes, and others; his subject being not the French Simon de Montfort, the cruel crusader and persecutor of the Albigenses, but his English son, Earl of Leicester, leader of the barons in their struggle with Henry III, and slain at Eversham. An appendix gives account of the authors whose chronicles are quoted from, and some of the wood-cuts reproduce quaint pictures of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Barnard's book about Strongbow, as Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, second Earl of Pembroke, was called, furnishes a curious chapter of early Irish history, crossing and recrossing the fountain springs of some of those turbulent political currents which now vex life in the Emerald Isle. Apart from the historical narrative proper there is a considerable amount of entertaining description of the people, customs, and superstitions of Ireland in the twelfth century, with fabulous accounts such as of an island in which no one dies, of a fish with golden teeth, of a talking crucifix at Dublin which told the truth, and of other miracles and wonders. Eight wood-cuts accompany this text.

Walter Pater's Studies in the Renaissance.

The Renaissance. Studies in Art and Poetry. By Walter Pater. Third edition, revised and enlarged. [Macmillan & Co. $2.00.]

The first edition of Mr. Pater's rare volume of essays on the Renaissance was issued in 1873. He now sends forth a third edition, the enlargement of which, if we are not mistaken, is not in the number of the papers, but in their length: the longest of the ten, however, that on Winckelmann, fills but sixty pages of a volume uniform in style with the neat editions of Arnold and Morley issued by the Macmillans. These essays gave Mr. Pater his first reputation as one of the subtlest students of that strange medley of the Christian and the pagan which is known as the Renaissance, and as one of the most charming and finished users of our English language. His *Imaginary Portraits* offer more of charm, but there is scarcely in *Marius the Epicurean* more token of the laborious file, though in this later work Mr. Pater sounds a deeper note, we think, than in these striking essays, whose prevailing thought is of the contrast between the spirit of the classic world and the more interior life which Raffaelle painted and Michelangelo carved and sang. The Greeks sought for universality, and their works came to be like "some subtle extract or essence, or almost like pure thoughts or ideas, and hence the breadth of humanity in them." But "when Michelangelo came with a genius spiritualized by the reverie of the middle age, penetrated by its spirit of inwardness and introspection, living not a mere outward life like the Greek, but a life full of inward experience, sorrows, consolations, a system which sacrificed so much of what was inward and unseen could not satisfy him." So he put into his work "individuality and intensity of expression," features unknown to the calm *Allgemeinheit* of Greek sculpture. Winckelmann, who, according to Madame de Staël, was the first man to make "himself a pagan for the purpose of penetrating antiquity," set forth this *breadth* and its accompanying blitheness (*Heiterkeit*) as the supreme characteristics of the Hellenic ideal. That ideal awoke intellectual passion in Pico della Mirandola and his Italian compeers, the humanists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; and because it was a realizable ideal for man, it incites our admiration still for itself and for all who have cherished it. "For the essence of humanism is that belief . . . that nothing which has ever interested living men and women can wholly lose its vitality, no language they have spoken, nor oracle beside which they have hushed their voices, no dream which has once been entertained by actual human minds, nothing about which they have ever been passionate, or expended time and zeal."

The Heart of the Creeds. By Arthur Wentworth Eaton. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.] Rev. Mr. Eaton's brief volume on "historical religion in the light of modern thought" is a popular reading, in nine chapters, of the broad and spiritual interpretations of Christianity associated with the names of Principal Caird, Dean Stanley, Dr. Mulford, Prof. A. V. G. Allen, and Rev. Dr. Munger. "Revelation in its largest sense is to be sought in the long process of history and the life of man. The Atonement, typically wrought out in the historic Christ, is the reconciliation of the spirit of man with the highest truth, with God. Heaven and hell are ever advancing conditions of the soul in this world and all worlds where men may be." (p. 14.) Such views as these are to be characterized as "Broad church membership" of the more generous pattern. Mr. Eaton has developed in spirit the precise opposite of the *odium theologicum;* his pages steadily repeat Mr. Arnold's "sweet reasonableness;" and the literary finish of his chapters must be ranked as a virtue.

Flax Culture. By E. A. Whitman and J. R. Leeson. [Rand-Avery Co.] This handsome *brochure* is an "outline of the history and present condition of the flax industry in the United States, and a consideration of the influence exerted on it by legislation," by a Boston lawyer and a Boston merchant. They exhibit the existing tariff duty on flax as one of the most remarkable curiosities of the protective system. Flax is cultivated extensively abroad, in Holland for instance, for its fiber; its culture demands so much pains that very little is raised in this country for this purpose, the great bulk of the crop in the United States being destined to furnish seed for making linseed oil. There is consequently no native industry to protect, and the manufacturer has to pay dear for his raw material, and charge the consumers accordingly. These statements are borne out by reports from farmers, United States consuls and linen manufacturers, and an abundance of statistical tables. The volume furnishes much pertinent information for the pending discussion of tariff reform, and will be interesting to many, outside of its economic tendency, because of the light it gives upon flax in agriculture and in commerce.

The Ethics of Marriage. By H. S. Pomeroy, M.D. [Funk & Wagnalls. $1.00.] This little book treats in an earnest but delicate way what foreigners call "the American sin," which is not the bearing of illegitimate children, but the prevention of childbirth. The appalling extent to which the practice is carried in our country, under false ideas of marriage and inordinate desire to avoid the proper duties of the marriage state, may be easily learned by any one who wishes to know. Dr. Pomeroy of Boston, for whom Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea vouches in an introduction to this volume, sets forth with power the evil consequences of this sin against nature. The laws against abortion in the various States are summarized in tables in the appendix. Laws, unfortunately, do not execute themselves; and a lax public opinion condones too many acts which are criminal offenses under the statutes. Dr. Pomeroy's work is well calculated to bring the right remedy for this bad moral condition, by enlightening and reproving the individual conscience.

Reincarnation. By E. D. Walker. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.] To the theory of reincarnation, a name of evident Latin formation for the more usual Greek metempsychosis or the oriental doctrine of repeated births of one and the same human spirit, the author brings the support of argument and of extensive quotation from many great thinkers, ancient and modern. Some passages thus cited — certainly not all — were written perhaps rather as curious speculation than as expressions of settled opinion. The book is in fact that of an advocate having a cause to prove. As such it is generally forcible and surprisingly clear in treatment of so recondite a subject. As such, also, it puts its own construction on some citations, notably passages in the Bible. Poets, both oriental and occidental, are freely cited as the seers of the human race, often ahead of the duller intellects of the less gifted of mankind. Especially important may be found the arguments of Plato, of Pythagoras, and of early Christian fathers. Americans may take especial interest in the reprint of able arguments by Professors Bowen and Hedge of Harvard College.

The names of the late Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge

of Princeton and of his cousin, Rev. Dr. J. Aspinwall Hodge, are together on the title-page of *The System of Theology Contained in the Westminster Shorter Catechism Opened and Explained;* a thorough and scientific exposition of that celebrated theological symbol, as understood by old school Presbyterians, and as believed to be defended by Scriptures. [A. C. Armstrong & Son.]

The Rev. Edward J. Hardy, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, is somewhat known in this country as the author of that pleasantly profitable book, *How to be Happy Though Married.* On the strength of the reputation made by that book has now been published a volume of his sermons under the title of *Faint, Yet Pursuing.* One trait of the sermons is brevity. Another is illustrations drawn from military life. Another is cheerfulness and hopefulness. Another is absence of theological formulæ. Another is tender earnestness. [T. Whittaker. $1.15.]

The Anointed Seraph is a book of what sounds like nonsense relating to modern spiritism. [Washington: John F. Sheiry.]

The Rev. Andrew Jukes is known as a careful, competent, thoughtful student of the Christian Scriptures, worth following, not always carrying all readers with him, but a teacher profitable to sit under. In *The Names of God in Holy Scriptures* he publishes the notes of a course of lectures delivered at Torquay in England in 1882, and afterwards repeated in London, the object of which is to discover and disclose the truth respecting the Divine Person and Character which lies hidden under the different Divine Names, as, for example, Elohim, Jehovah, El Shaddai, and Adonai. [T. Whittaker. $1.50.]

The book entitled *Show Us the Father*, needs a preface, but has nothing beyond a title-page, to explain its being. It contains six sermons by Revs. M. J. Savage, S. R. Calthrop, H. M. Simmons, J. W. Chadwick, W. C. Gannett, and J. L. Jones, all Unitarians, and all the sermons were delivered at meetings of Unitarian conferences in Brooklyn, Saratoga, Chicago, London, Geneva, Ill., and Boston. Together they give a consensus of present average Unitarian teaching respecting God. [C. H. Kerr & Co. $1.00.]

Mr. — perhaps Rev. — John M. Williams's *Rational Theology* is a volume of eight essays on Old and New Calvinism, Conscience, Virtue, Regeneration, Divine Sovereignty, the Atonement, the Future of Incorrigible Men, and the Christ of Nazareth, well studied and well written, and aimed at a reconciliation between the "old" and the "new." The word "rational" is not to be taken in a sectarian sense but in a scientific, and Mr. Williams has made a fair statement of a moderate position, which is to be commended alike to those who have made "theology" an idol and to those who have thrown it overboard altogether. [C. H. Kerr & Co.]

The difficult task of weaving together a love story and a chronicle of European travel has been attempted by Mrs. H. B. Goodwin in *Our Party of Four*, and we think that as usual in such combinations, each element somewhat suffers. [Cupples & Hurd. $1.00.]

Mr. Charles F. Cutting's *Glimpses of Scandinavia and Russia* have been privately printed only for the pleasure of his friends and of himself, but the pretty quarto book is well worthy the attention of all readers of travels. Mr. Cutting's journey was a rapid one in the summer of 1887, but it led through scenes with which Americans as a rule are not familiar, and the narrative of it is well written, entertaining, and instructive. This modest book should help to turn the steps of tourists toward Norway and Sweden. [Boston: Thomas Groom & Co.]

Mr. B. F. Leggett's *A Tramp Through Switzerland* is a thin book of less than a hundred pages, describing a three months' pedestrian trip over a part of the "Swiss round," with a Vesuvius excursion and a detour into Germany. It is a suggestive story of what can be done with two stout legs, good shoes, a little time, and a little money, but is badly misprinted, as, *e. g.*, "Lenk" for Leuk, "Montauvert" for Montenvers, and "Glacee" for Glace. [J. B. Alden.]

C. H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago have published a fifth thousand of *The Faith that Makes Faithful*, a little square book collection of ethical essays on common life by Wm. C. Gannett and Jenkin Lloyd Jones, first published two years ago. [50c.]

A sixth volume of *Alden's Manifold Cyclopædia* continues that useful compendium of information from "Bravo" to "Calville." We have examined in it with special satisfaction the articles on Breech-loading Guns, Brick-making, Bridges, British Museum, Brooklyn, Buddhism, Cæsar, and California. [John B. Alden. Half morocco. 55c.]

Clark & Maynard of New York publish an "English Classic Series," in which appears, for example, Chaucer's *The Knight's Tale*, text and explanatory notes, for the use of schools. The price of these books, 12c., and their excellence for their purpose, commend them strongly for school use.

A *History of the Temperance Reform in Massachusetts, 1813–1883*, is related by George Faber Clark in a moderate sized book of 268 pages and 38 chapters, chiefly occupied with the progress of reform by organizations — Temples of Honor, Bands of Hope, Rechabites, Cadets, and the like, — particulars of all of which are given in detail. [Clarke & Carruth.]

William the Third, by H. D. Traill, forms the latest addition to the new series of "Twelve English Statesmen." The life of this William was the life of England during the second half of the seventeenth century; paralleled the misfortunes of the house of Stuart in the persons of Charles II and James II; had to do with fightings in Ireland and foes in Holland, and led the way to the reign of good Queen Anne — altogether an eventful period in English history which Mr. Traill is thoroughly competent to review. [Macmillan & Co. 60c.]

The Art of Investing. By a New York Broker. [D. Appleton & Co.] It is to be regretted that the "New York Broker" who wrote this little book did not put his name to it. It would have been easier then to feel entire confidence in its statements, though we have no reason to question them as it is. The contents of the book appeared first in the magazines. The author goes over pretty much the whole field covered by the stock market, explains the differences between stocks and bonds, and the grounds for trust or distrust in all kinds of securities, and lays down principles to guide the investor in making selections. Nothing is said of securities by name; only those general considerations are adduced which are applicable favorably or otherwise to all. Thus the reader is put on his guard as to the danger in waterworks loans; he is informed as to the prospects of ranches and ranching; he is inducted into the secrets that lie behind farm mortgages and bridge bonds. The long list of investment securities now in the market, given at the end, is useful for reference. The book is apparently written in the interest of the public, and we should take its advice in the main without hesitation.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1887.

[*Mr. J. H. Slater in the Athenæum.*]

. . . During the year 1887, or, to be more accurate, from December, 1886, to November in the following year, more than seventy important sales of books are chronicled, and a general glance at the catalogues shows that considerably over 8,000 good representative lots were disposed of in England at sums ranging from 20*s.* to hundreds and even thousands of pounds each. . . .

At the present time works with colored plates by such artists as Rowlandson, Bewick, the Cruikshanks, Alken, Leech, and Hablot Browne are at a premium, and realize prices which a few years ago would never have been thought of. Books of a certain age relating to America are also eagerly sought after, and it seems to be a settled rule among bibliophiles that all specimens issuing from the Scotch press during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are worthy of the most earnest competition. This fashion also favors the works of popular critics, such as Ruskin and Hamerton, treatises on natural history with colored plates, and many of those library curiosities which may not inaptly be described as the aristocracy of the book-shelf, and for which no price seems too high to give.

Old Bibles, for example, are mere curiosities, but the competition for some of them is immense, as witness the sale of the Mazarin Bible at the Crawford dispersion in June last. The price realized, 2,650*l.*, though not so great as was expected, is still sufficient evidence of the power of fashion to control the mart. At the same sale a copy of the first dated edition of the Scriptures was disposed of for 1,025*l.* It was Fust and Schœffer's edition of 1462, the same book which had in its time graced a score of libraries, including those of La Vallière, Dent, and Perkins.

While on the subject of Bibles reference may conveniently be made to Coverdale's version of 1535, which brought 226*l.* Matthew's Bible of 1537, printed at Antwerp by Jacob van Meteren, realized 161*l.*; and the first issue of the Great or Cromwell's Bible of 1539, 111*l.* Tindale's version of 1534 (Antwerp, by Martin Emperowr) brought 230*l.*; the first edition of the New Testament in French, printed at Lyons in 14 4, 200*l.*; and the first edition of the Bible in German, Strasburg, 1466, 144*l.* A collector of old Bibles has need, therefore, not only of patience, but of a very full purse and unlimited discretion.

As might be expected, original issues of the works of Dickens are in great request, especially the "Pickwick Papers," "Sketches by Boz," "Oliver Twist," and the five small octavo volumes forming the "Christmas Books." A set of the last-named works realized no less than 10*l.* at the Hardy sale in December, 1886; and at the Howlett sale in June last, 7*l.* One thing to be borne in mind by all Dickens collectors is that the original paper covers should always be bound in with the rest of the text. What real difference this makes it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to say. It is, however, the fashion. The high prices realized for good copies of these and other works by the same author are, of course, almost entirely attributable to the plates. Neither Byron nor Scott can compete for a moment in this respect with Dickens, and hardly even with Lever.

A copy of the Kilmarnock or first edition of Burns's poems, which, however, wanted the last leaf of the glossary, was sold at the Mayrick sale in July for 18*l.*, while a perfect specimen brought 66*l.* on the 24th of November following. High as these prices may seem, it is questionable whether this scarce, if not particularly choice

specimen of paper and print has yet reached its full pecuniary dignity. The contrast between Burns begging the loan of 5*l.* to keep out the bailiffs, and his admirers outbidding one another at Sotheby's, is instructive. Another poet, too, whose end was almost as unfortunate, the courtly Lovelace — what would he have thought had he seen his "Lucasta," in two volumes, 1649 and 1659, knocked down for 26*l.* 5*s.*?

Of modern bards, Lord Tennyson is to be credited with some high prices. Moxon's edition of his works published in 1833 brought on May 24th no less than 26*l.* 10*s.*, a sum which was, however, completely eclipsed at the same sale by a bid of 64*l.* for a copy of the edition of 1842. Mr. Browning's works, especially the single pieces, have always commanded and kept a high position, and there is here every tendency towards a rapid increase in value. The same may be said of Rogers's poems, including "Italy," with its plates after Turner and Stothard, and the works of Mr. Swinburne, as also of Mr. Whitman, whose "Leaves of Grass," first printed at New York in 1855, realized 8*l.* 10*s.* at the Smalley sale in July last.

Books on magic, witchcraft, and kindred occult sciences are getting scarcer every day, and the catalogues contain hardly any references to these subjects. Paracelsus, Flood the English Rosicrucian, and Van Helmont are unrepresented; even Delrio is absent, leaving the field to be disputed between Agrippa, who recanted, and Barrett, who had nothing to repent of. This class of work is said to be bought largely for the American market, and there are probably more specimens to be found in New York than in London.

It is not often that a pamphlet of four pages sells for the comparatively enormous sum of 236*l.*, yet this was the figure paid for the "Epistola" of Columbus, printed at Rome in 1493, of which only four copies are known to exist. This is an example of the interest excited by nearly all works which contain early reference to America, as witness also the "Bucaniers" of John Esquemeling, London, 1684, which brought 14*l.*, and Martin Frobisher's "True Discourse of the late Voyages of Discouerie," London, 4to, 1578, which realized 100*l.*

Hubbard's "Present State of New England," published in 1677 at London, always creates a keen competition whenever offered for sale, because it contains a map which is said to be the first executed in America. In June last a good copy sold for 16*l.* 5*s.* At the same sale Heinrich Hudson's "Descriptio ac Delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti," with three folding maps and two wood-cuts (Amstelodami, H. Gerard, 1612), brought 20*l.*

Waldsee Müller's "Cosmographiæ Introductio," with the imprint "Deodati, vii Ki Maii, 1507," sold for 50*l.* This is a volume of excessive rarity and highly interesting to every collector of Americana, as in it the author was the first to propose the New World being called America. It is considered also to be the first book printed at St. Die.

The first collection of voyages ever issued bears the title "Paesi Novamente Retrovati et Novo Mondo da Alberico Vesputio Florentino Intitulato." It is in small quarto, and bears the imprint Vicentia, 1507. So extremely rare is this volume that the Beckford copy sold for 270*l.* At the Crawford sale, however, it only realized 147*l.*

Shakespeare is not, curiously enough, a popular author from the collector's point of view. The early quartos, of course, sell well on the rare occasions on which they appear, and the first four folios excite a certain amount of interest, though not so much now as formerly. During the whole of 1887 only one quarto was offered for competition, viz., the "Romeo and Juliet" of 1637, and this was so imperfect that it only realized a little over 2*l.* On the other hand, a copy of Shakespeare's First Folio, measuring 13 3-8 in. by 8 3-4 in., was knocked down at the Hartley sale for 255*l.*, and another copy at the Brice sale for 105*l.* Both these specimens were imperfect, the first wanting the title, on which is the portrait by Martin Droeshout, and the latter being patched, and containing, moreover, quite a number of leaves in fac-simile by Harris. As the Hartley sale took place under an order of the Chancery Division, and as I remember the same book being again offered for competition, it is probable that it was bought in at the price quoted.

A fair copy of Shakespeare's Second Folio sold for 30*l.* at the Meysey-Thompson sale in April, and an imperfect example of the third for 10*s.* less at the Brice sale. The Fourth Folio brought a little more, viz., 31*l.* 10*s.*, at the dispersal of an old Essex library in December, 1886.

Seventeen from among the numerous modern versions of the great dramatist's works were offered for sale, and many of them on different occasions; the bidding, however, was feeble, and at times appeared likely to die altogether of inanition. It is quite evident that the popular taste does not for the moment center on Shakespeare.

Walton and Cotton's "Compleat Angler," in two parts, dated 1653 and 1676 respectively, realized 195*l.* at the Gibson-Craig sale in June, while an imperfect copy of the second edition of 1655 only brought 3*l.* 3*s.* later on in the year. This I cannot help thinking was cheap at the price paid for it, for the book was tall and the imperfections were not very numerous. It was at one time the fashion to "Grangerize" this book, and the edition usually chosen was that of Pickering, published in quarto, 1836. Copies thus additionally illustrated are marked in the catalogues as having been sold for 31*l.*, 19*l.*, 35*l.*, and 33*l.* 10*s.*, the rule seemingly being the more extra plates the greater the value. *Dilettanti* who illustrated books usually performed their work with judgment and taste, confining their attention to engravings of the best quality and impression only, hence the value of this kind of work is centered more often than not in a mere question of quantity.

Another good example of a made-up book occurred at the Mayrick sale in July. Lot 117 was W. H. Ireland's own copy of his "Confessions," and was illustrated with a large collection of prints, drawings, fac-similes and autograph letters relating to the famous frauds with which his name will be forever associated. This desirable volume was knocked down for 71*l.*

A review of the book sales of 1887 points to the conclusion that money consists merely of counters which are lightly flung away whenever an eligible opportunity offers. In many cases it returns with increase, but this very rarely happens to the amateur. As a general rule a library is broken up at a loss, and this has been especially noticeable of late years. In the catalogues before me there are nearly a dozen instances which I know of and which prove this proposition. There may be many more.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

A "Dictionary of Misprints." Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has recently had printed "for private circulation only" *A Dictionary of Misprints*, "found in printed books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, compiled for the use of verbal critics, and especially for those who are engaged in editing the works of Shakespeare and our other early dramatists." From the preface we should infer that only "misprints that are found in early lists of English errata" were included; but some of the unquestionable slips of the type in the early editions of Shakespeare appear to have been added. It is highly improbable, for instance, that the preposterous misprint of "Politician" for *pelican* in *Hamlet*, iv. 5. 146 ("the kind life-rendering pelican") is to be found anywhere else. As Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps remarks, the existence of such an error in one book "is a distinct evidence of its possibility in another;" but the chances of the repetition of so curious a typographical perversion are millions to one. It is likely to be a unique specimen, like the transformation of *oysters* into "eye-sores," or *ever* into "herrite," or *juggler* into "tailor," or a score of others recorded in this interesting compilation.

There are "laws of disorder," however, and the great majority of misprints may be classified and accounted for. As the editor of this dictionary says, "misprints are abundant in final and initial letters, in omissions, in numerals, and in verbal transpositions; but unquestionably the most frequent in pronouns, articles, conjunctions, and prepositions." It is these little words that the compositor, reading a line of "copy" and then putting it in type without glancing at it a second time, is apt to forget and alter, while he gets the nouns and verbs and other leading words all right.

A common slip, and one in which every writer has doubtless caught himself more than once, is changing a word to another of the same or similar pronunciation but different spelling. Thus we find *allowed* misprinted "aloud," *ay* "eye," *body* "bawdy," *descent* "dissent," *hare* "hair," etc.

Indistinct chirography is of course a fertile source of these corruptions. We can readily see how *author* is printed "another" and "anchor," *other* "at her," *beget* "be yet," *dogs* "days," *inwards* "in words," and the like; but, as our editor suggests, some errors of this kind "could only have been perpetrated in the midst of the old orthographies." The change of *ice* to "ye," for instance, would not at first sight appear to be of this class; but when the words were written *yce* and *yee* it was easy to mistake one for the other. So with the confusion of *home* and *honey* (*honie*), *sun* (*sunne*) and *sinner*, *stone* and *story* (*storie*), *deem* (*deeme*) and *deny* (*denie*), *dire* and *dry* (*drie*), etc. "The form of the long *s* should also be sometimes [we should say "often"] taken into consideration." Thus *four* (*foure*) becomes *some*, *niece* (*neese*) is substituted for *wife*, *soul* (often written *sowl*) for *fowl*, *foul*, and *fool*, *soil* for *foil*, *slow* for *flow*, *fitting* for *sitting*, *fell* for *sell*, etc.

If Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps were not so careful a scholar, we should suspect that in occasional instances he had mistaken an old spelling for a misprint. He gives, for example, "coronell" as a slip for *colonel*. If he finds this in a list of errata, it is the accidental substitution of one form of the same word for another; *coronel* (which is the Spanish form of *colonel* and which has fixed the pronunciation of that word) being often used by our old writers interchangeably with *colonel*. Nares in his *Glossary* (as edited by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps and Mr. Thomas Wright) quotes Spenser's *State of Ireland:* "Afterwards their coronel, named Don Sebastian, came forth," etc. Again, "eugh" is given as a misprint of *yew;* but in the early editions of Spenser's *Faërie Queene* (i. 1. 9) we find in the list of trees, "The Eugh, obedient to the bender's will." In the same poem (i. 11. 19) we have "So far as Ewghen bow a shaft may send;" and in *Mother Hubberds Tale* (747) "Or his stiffe armes to stretch with Eughen bow." A compositor familiar with the form in *eugh* may have used it where the author or editor preferred *yew* and therefore inserted an erratum.

We are gratified to learn that this dictionary is "a mere instalment" of what the editor hopes will some day be "expanded into a larger work."

All critical students of English will hope that the plan may be carried out.

It is said, by the by, that the seventh edition of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, published only a year ago, is already exhausted; and we trust that a new edition of that invaluable work is also in preparation.

The May Volume of the "Mermaid Series." This latest instalment of Messrs. Vizetelly & Co.'s excellent series of "the best plays of the old dramatists" is devoted to *William Wycherley*, and edited by Mr. W. C. Ward. The plays included are *Love in a Wood*, *The Gentleman Dancing Master*, *The Country Wife*, and *The Plain Dealer*. It is enough to say that it fully maintains the high standard of the series in every respect. The frontispiece is an admirable etching from Sir Peter Lely's portrait of Wycherley. The volume for June will be *The Best Plays of John Ford*, edited by Havelock Ellis, whose work on Marlowe was all that could be desired. A view of Old London, showing the Bankside and its theatres, is promised as a frontispiece. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are the Boston agents for this series, which is having a good sale in this country.

A Query. "A student of Shakespeare would like to know what edition of his plays follows most exactly the original text; and if there is any such comprising his complete works."

Of the standard modern editions we should say that Knight's was the most "conservative" in this respect, and it comprises the poems as well as the plays; but if a student wants to know the original texts, he should get one of the fac-simile reprints of the folio of 1623 and the "Griggs" reproductions of the leading quartos. Furness's "New Variorum" is of course the best edition by far for the textual study of the plays it already includes, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *Lear*, *Othello*, and *The Merchant of Venice* — the best for all other purposes also. The "Bankside" edition, of which only one volume has appeared, will give the text of the earliest quarto of each play side by side with the folio text.

The Insomnia of Two Kings. The genial and witty "Listener" of the Boston *Transcript*, commenting upon the reports of Jay Gould's insomnia, compares the great railroad king's unfortunate case with that of Henry IV., and adds the following clever parody of Shakespeare's *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 4 fol.:

Ah! how many thousands of my poorest passengers are at this hour asleep! Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoking-cars, upon uneasy second-class cushions stretching thee, and hushed with squeaking of hot boxes and shrieking of locomotive whistles to thy slumber, than in the perfumed second-floor front chamber of the great, under the canopies furnished regardless of cost, and lulled with sounds of sweetest melody? O thou dull god! why liest thou with the vile emigrant, on cross-ribbed benches of third-class waiting-rooms, and leav'st the railway-kingly couch a boiler factory or a common fire-alarm bell? Wilt thou, upon the high and giddy freight-car, seal up the brakeman's eyes, and rock his brains in cradle of the rude imperious twenty-miles-an-hour over the top of the 1,000-foot viaduct? Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy surreptitious repose to the vigilant brakeman in an hour so rude, and in the calmest and most stillest night, with first-class accommodations and unlimited means to boot, deny it to a two-hundred-millionnaire? Then, happy low, lie down! Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown!

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

857. A Public Library List. Can you inform me of any really trustworthy list of 500 or 1,000 best books for a town library, or can you publish one? What is desired is a list — excluding fiction and juveniles — of the best works in the different departments of literature, the number in each department being proportioned to the whole number. In the sciences it is desired to have in each two or three works best adapted to the probable requirements of a town of 5,000. I have a faint recollection of some such list having been published in the *Literary World* several years ago. If you could refer me to the issue in which it appeared I can look it up in my files; but a supplementary list covering more recent publications would doubtless be appreciated by many. R. H. PIATT,

Secretary Free Public Library, Napa City, Cal.

It would be difficult to publish in the *Literary World* a complete list of 500 or 1,000 titles such as our correspondent asks for. We have occasionally published department lists, such as "Political Economy," "Juveniles," "Sea Tales." For such a need as is described in this communication we commend Putnam's *Best Reading*, an annual publication, intelligent, impartial, and authoritative, containing selected titles of leading new books. No librarian can fail of safe guidance by its pages.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Ginn & Co.'s *Announcements* for 1888, "Common School Edition," is made striking to the eye by a half-moon design upon the cover, which on being opened out expands into a globe and suggests that they are publishers of school-books for the world.

— In Mr. W. E. Benjamin's catalogue of *Rare Books and Fine Prints*, Part II, 1–2, we find extensive lots of Shelley, Tennyson, Thackeray, and Swinburne First Editions, and many other scattered treasures tempting enough to the pocket of the bibliophile.

— Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, of telephone fame, believes in a system of phonetically written English as being better adapted for a world language than any artificial Volapük, and has published a pamphlet, entitled *World-English*, to explain and illustrate his idea. [New York: N. D. C. Hodges, 47 Lafayette Place. 25c.]

— Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati send us a neat pamphlet, *List of Books on Angling, Hunting, Shooting, and Kindred Subjects*, embracing over 400 titles.

— Mr. Wm. Andrews, Hull, England, has begun to publish, and sends us a copy of, serial pamphlet sketches of *North Country Poets*, of which the first number, dated June, contains notices of Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks, Collinson, Newbigging, Newsam, and Brockie, with specimens of their poetry. [London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.]

— Sonnenschein & Co., a prominent London publishing house, are about to open a branch in New York.

— Clarke & Carruth will shortly publish *Among the Theologies*, by Hiram Orcutt, LL.D.

— The William E. Smythe Co., Boston, announce for July *Uncle Tom's Tenement*, a novel by Alice Wellington Rollins, the scene of which is laid in New York, with characters taken from the extremities of the social scale.

— Cassell & Co. are to republish in book form twelve of the *New York Ledger* novels of the late Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.

— Cupples & Hurd have in press *All Matter Tends to Rotation*, the first volume of the statement of a new hypothesis, by Leonidas Le Cenci Hamilton. This first volume is devoted to the Origin of Energy.

— C. N. Caspar of Milwaukee has just ready an *English-Volapük Dictionary* by Linderfelt, which will cost $2 in paper.

— Waterman & Ames have issued the prospectus of *Selections Illustrating Economic History Since the Seven Years' War*, compiled by Benjamin Rand, Ph.D., intended as a text-book of required reading in connection with lectures on economics at Harvard College.

— Miss Hapgood, the industrious translator from the Russian, is reported at St. Petersburg.

— Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has passed her 76th birthday.

— Mr. G. R. Parkin of Fredericton, N. B., has gone to England to undertake the biography of the late Mr. Thwing, the famous master of Uppingham School, on whom the mantle of Dr. Arnold fell.

— The *Epoch* says that *A Strange Manuscript* was written by Professor de Mille in 1878, long before *She* was dreamt of or even before Mr. Rider Haggard was in vogue.

— Three hundred prominent teachers unite in compiling *The New Arithmetic*, just published by D. C. Heath & Co.

— D. C. Heath & Co. will publish at once Volume II of Dr. Bernhardt's *Novelletten Bibliothek*, containing six short stories from the pen of well-known contemporary novelists. The stories are selected with reference to simplicity of style and wealth of phraseology, and are in a lighter and more cheerful vein than those in the first volume of the same series.

— W. S. Gottsberger was to publish Saturday, June 23d, *Pictures of Hellas*, five tales of ancient Greece, by Peder Mariager, translated from the Danish by Mary J. Safford.

— Prof. Richard T. Ely's careful treatise on *Taxation in American States and Cities*, published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., is already attracting much attention. It is announced to be used as a text-book at Vanderbilt University and in the Buffalo Law School.

— *A College Algebra*, prepared by Professor Wentworth, will be published in July by Ginn & Co.

— Mr. T. W. Higginson's *Short Studies of American Authors* has just been issued in a new edition by Lee & Shepard, with two additional papers on Miss Alcott and E. P. Whipple.

— *Mexico, Picturesque, Political, Progressive*, by Mary E. Blake and Margaret F. Sullivan, is to be published shortly by Lee & Shepard.

— Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue this week the forty-sixth thousand of Blanche Willis Howard's *One Summer*, in new binding, with Hoppin's illustrations.

— Prof. Arthur S. Hardy, and not Thomas Hardy, as we were misled into saying a fort-

night ago, is the author of the serial "Passe Rose," to begin in the September *Atlantic*.

— The next two issues in Ticknor's paper series will be *Two College Girls*, by Helen Dawes Brown, and *The Rise of Silas Lapham*, by W. D. Howells.

— The forthcoming volume of the Chandos Classics will be *Selected Essays from the Tatler*, with an introductory essay and notes by Alex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A., author of the *State Papers*, etc.

— The *Journal of Archæology and History of the Fine Arts*, Volume 4, No. 2, to be published July 1st by Ginn & Co., will contain:

I. Notes on Christian Mosaics: the Lost Mosiacs of the East (Secular and Eccles astical) by Prof. A. L. Frothingham, Jr., of Princeton College.

II. Three Manumission Decrees recently found upon the Athenian Acropolis, by Karl D. Buck, member of the American School at Athens.

III. A Laughing Girl and a Study of Coiffure. A terra cotta head in the Royal Antiquarium at Munich (one plate), by Prof. Alfred Emerson of Miami University.

IV. An Archaic Kypriote Silver Patera from Kourion in the Metropolitan Museum of New York (one plate), by Professor Allan Marquand of Princeton College.

V. Hittite Reliefs at Carchemish-Jerablus (two plates), by Rev. Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward.

VI. Excavations at Vetulonia and Early Italic Archæology (two plates), by A. L. Frothingham, Jr.

VII. Reviews of Perrot and Chipiez and Gustav Hirschfeld.

VIII. Archæological News from all parts of the world.

IX. Summaries of Archæological Periodicals.

— *A Fortnight of Folly* is the title of a new book from the pen of Maurice Thompson, about to issue from the press of John B. Alden. The story is in the main a satire upon authors and publishers, and on this account particularly will attract large attention and comment.

— Worthington of New York has in press *William Shakespeare Portrayed by Himself*: a revelation of the poet in the career and character of one of his dramatic heroes, by Robert Waters, author of "Life of Cobbett," etc. The author of this volume argues that Shakespeare's early roystering career, his subsequent studious life, his gentle disposition, his idiosyncrasies, his fondness for wit and humor, his deep contemplations "behind the veil of wildness," are all reflected and vividly presented in this dramatic character.

— D. C. Heath & Co. have just published *Aids to Number, Pupils' Edition*, by Anna B. Badlam of the Rice Training School, Boston, Second Series. The First Series presents the numbers from one to ten in a great variety of exercises for slate-work. The Second Series gives *oral work* with numbers from ten to one hundred, and consists of fifty cards with concise directions for the teacher. This series presents a great many exercises and serves to give pupils a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the first principles of numbers. The same house have also just published *The Child's Tablet of Number Groups*, containing groups of objects for the teaching of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and intended to awaken the pupils' conception of the early steps in concrete numbers.

We hope the Literary World can sometime afford to be a weekly instead of a fortnightly. — *Dorchester (Mass.) Beacon, May 5, 1888.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

PARTIAL PORTRAITS. By Henry James. Macmillan & Co. 1.75

Essays and Sketches.

POWER AND LIBERTY. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Tr. from the French by Huntington Smith. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75c.

ESSAYS ON GOETHE. By Thomas Carlyle. Cassell & Co. 10c.

RICHARD WAGNER'S POEM, THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG. Explained and in part Translated by George Theodore Dippold, Ph.D. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50

AREOPAGITICA. By John Milton. [Cassell's National Library.] Cassell & Co. 10c.

Fiction.

ROGER BERKELEY'S PROBATION. By Helen Campbell. Roberts Bros. Paper, 50c.

MR. TANGIER'S VACATIONS. By Edward E. Hale. Roberts Bros. Paper, 50c.

SIGNOR MONALDINI'S NIECE. [No Name Series.] Roberts Bros. Paper, 50c.

BY A WAY SHE KNEW NOT. The Story of Allison Bain. By Margaret M. Robertson. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50

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THE RESIDUARY LEGATEE; or, The Posthumous Jest of the Late John Austin. By F. J. Stimson. [J. S. of Dale.] Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00

HILLINGDON HALL; or, The Cockney Squire. A Tale of Country Life. By Author of "Handley Cross," etc. With 12 illustrations, colored by hand. London: John C. Nimmo.

MR. ISAACS. A Tale of Modern India. By F. Marion Crawford. [Summer Reading Library.] Macmillan & Co. 50c.

THE STEEL HAMMER. A Novel. By Louis Ulbach. [Appleton's Town and Country Library.] D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

TWO MEN. By Elizabeth Stoddard. [Sunshine Series.] Cassell & Co. 50c.

OLD BLAZER'S HERO. By David Christie Murray. [Globe Library.] Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.

THE HEIR OF LINNE. By Robert Buchanan. [Globe Library.] Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.

FOR GOD AND GOLD. By Julien Corbett. [Summer Reading Library.] Macmillan & Co. 50c.

History.

THE ARYAN RACE. Its Origin and its Achievements. By Charles Morris. S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50

Poetry.

ALONG THE SHORE. By Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Ticknor & Co. $1.00

THE TRIUMPH OF MUSIC AND OTHER LYRICS. By Madison J. Cawein. John P. Morton & Co. $1.00

POEMS OF HOUSE AND HOME. By John James Platt. Revised Edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

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THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Paracelsus — Strafford. Macmillan & Co. $1.50

SONG-TIDE: Poems and Lyrics of Love's Joy and Sorrow. By Philip Bourke Marston. Edited, with Memoir, by William Sharp. Thomas Whittaker. 40c.

OVER THE DIVIDE: and Other Verses. By Marion Manville. Second edition. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25

Science and Philosophy.

OLD AND NEW ASTRONOMY. Part II. By Richard A. Proctor. Longmans, Green & Co.

TAXATION IN AMERICAN STATES AND CITIES. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., assisted by John H. Finley, A.B. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, Adapted to the Study of American Classics. By Sarah E. Husted Lockwood. Ginn & Co. $1.25.

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LINGUA: An International Language. By George J. Henderson. London: Trübner & Co. 1s.

WORLD-ENGLISH: The Universal Language. By Alexander Melville Bell. New York: N. D. C. Hodges. 25c.

HOT WEATHER DISHES. By Mrs S. T. Rorer. Philadelphia: Arnold & Co. 25c.

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TWO CAMPAIGN BOOKS.*

MESSRS. ELY AND TAYLOR, who are both college professors, may be surprised at seeing their books, which are entirely innocent of Democratic proclivities, joined under the above rubric. It is the happy peculiarity of the present campaign for the Presidency of these United States that it turns with great clearness upon the merits of the protective policy. The Republican National Convention adopted protectionism in its most decided form; and while the Democratic position is that of tariff reform, it naturally numbers among its supporters all those who are convinced that free trade is better than protection, however carefully they may wish to deal with vested interests that have grown up under a protective system. It is a fact, recognized by both parties, that the great majority of the political economists are free traders, with more or less qualification, and that the instruction in our colleges is predominantly on the same side. The deductions to be drawn from this patent fact are a matter of controversy between the two parties into which we need not enter; but it makes such works as the two we have before us excellent campaign books for Democratic and Independent Republican speakers, to furnish them ammunition of facts and arguments, while Republicans will find here a strong statement of the weak points of the economic policy they have adopted as a party.

Professor Taylor, while recognizing that the issue today is tariff reform *vs.* protection, writes as a convinced free trader with no partisan bias. He makes an honest endeavor to state the protectionist position fairly, but of course its full strength is hardly to be expected from an opponent. Without going into the details of his argument, it will be enough here to say that it covers the whole field of the tariff history of our country in a clear and vigorous way, and is one of the best statements of the free trade principle and the need of tariff reform which has come to our notice.

Professor Ely agrees with Professor Taylor in his views on the balance of trade, the relation of tariffs to wages, and the problem of "infant industries." Only about a third of his volume, however (which is a reprint of a series of articles in the *Baltimore Sun*), is concerned with protection, the other two thirds being occupied with a discussion of taxation and monopolies, the treatment of which is less elaborate than in his work on taxation elsewhere noticed.

It is a cheerful prospect as compared with that too often presented by a presidential campaign, which is opened up by two such excellent books on the one side as Messrs. Ely and Taylor have thus early brought forth. The discussion of the economic problems at issue between the two parties is an infinitely better business than the too common controversies over persons and "spoils." We advise all voters to read both sides, and recommend our Republican friends to bring men into the field of argument fit to cope with the college professors, who in argument are generally hard fellows to tackle, little as they care for the "machinery" of politics.

* Problems of Today. A Discussion of Protective Tariffs, Taxation, and Monopolies. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Is Protection a Benefit? A Plea for the Negative. By Edward Taylor. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00.

TWO GREAT FRENCH WRITERS.

THE idea of a series of monographs on eminent national writers, prepared by competent hands and affording in the space of two hundred small pages a personal portrait, an analysis of literary method, and a criticism of work accomplished, first made its way into being in England, thence got across the ocean to this country, and now is reflected back to France to find there its most felicitous expression. The French, indeed, excel in literary portraiture. There is about their productions of this sort a fineness of perception and a lightness of touch that the Anglo-Saxon or Germanic craftsmen cannot match, and so it comes about that the series of "Great French Writers" as thus far constituted is a most admirable contribution to critical literature, having by choice of subjects an international interest, and therefore justifying Prof. Anderson in his undertaking of rendering it accessible to those who do not read French, but who nevertheless desire a trustworthy knowledge of what the French have done in *belles lettres*.

The series opens in a delightful way with Gaston Boissier's study of *Madame de Sévigné*.[1] M. Boissier depicts first the woman, her personal attractions, her relations with her numerous (we had almost said innumerable) suitors, and her attitude towards her cold-blooded son Charles, a roué of malice prepense, towards her daughter, the proud and timid Madame de Grignan, towards her other relatives, and towards Madame de Lafayette and La Rochefoucauld. This is all briefly and vividly sketched with many skillfully drawn portraits of celebrities, the figure of Madame de Sévigné herself — fascinating in person, vivacious, witty, an inimitable conversationalist, always sympathetic, "an ideal friend, warm-hearted, kind, loyal" — being made by artistic emphasis the central figure of a distinguished group. After this M. Boissier discusses the writer and her work. He searches for the secret of her proficiency. "From the very first she is perfect." How did this come about? It is easy to say that she was a born writer, but a natural aptitude is one thing, the faculty of giving it expression is another, and the latter comes only by careful training. We find that Madame de Sévigné had an excellent education in the scholastic sense, that she was a voracious reader of the best books to the very end of her days, and that she associated with the members of a society in which the use of language was in ordinary converse reduced to a fine art. Given the woman that she was, with the advantages she had received, and then touch her affections, and, according to M. Boissier, the result was inevitable — there came from her pen the most charming and eloquent letters of which literature has any record.

If M. Caro's review of *George Sand*[2] has not the continuous and simple grace of M. Boissier's narrative, it has a romantic intensity with which the other cannot vie. M. Caro, like his predecessor, gives little space to biographical details except as they elucidate some point in intellectual development or form of expression. Forty pages suffice for an account of the formative period of George Sand's mind and thereafter her life is traced in her works. M. Caro finds in Madame Sand three sources of inspiration — "love, the passion for humanity, the sentiment of nature;" and when he speaks, as he does with candor and eloquence, of her "sensual ideality," he puts his finger upon the serious and lasting blemish of her

[1] Madame de Sévigné. By Gaston Boissier. Translated by Melville B. Anderson. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00.

[2] George Sand. By E. Caro. Translated by Melville B. Anderson. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00.

art. She was the incarnation of revolt. To her the conception of resignation was wholly wanting. "The pride of superb and rebellious passion throbs in all her works." But the passion is illumined by a radiant grace of sentiment and at the last subdued to her noble ideal of goodness, "the duty of going outside one's self." If, because of this ideal and her exquisite susceptibility to passing impressions, she was often led astray by wild and incoherent theorists, she never lost sight of that central motive which remains steadfast through all her wanderings and acts as a perpetual call to spiritual expansion and unselfish effort for the good of others.

MR. JAMES'S PARTIAL PORTRAITS.*

WHEN Mr. James turns his pen to criticism we know that we shall be entertained as well as instructed; that we shall get, if not a complete impression, a multitude of new and suggestive ideas. For Mr. James takes a point of view and works around his subject in panoramic fashion. When he is done with it he has exhibited all the details, and put his own construction upon them, and leaves us to do our own generalizing. The point of view, however often it is changed, is infallibly Mr. James's point of view, and the details are put forward in accordance with a personal selection with regard to priority. But the result, if not adequate or wholly convincing, is, nevertheless, captivating. For the time being, at any rate, it is easy to go with Mr. James, and if we disagree with him it is in a fashion that ends in agreement. We may perhaps see things differently, but we are ready to admit that another view is as good as our own, and that Mr. James's view is something to dwell upon and be thankful for. Nine distinct personalities (besides the author's own very distinct personality) appear in the series of *Partial Portraits*. The memorable paper on Emerson stands first, and this is perhaps the hardest of all to accept without important reservations. One cannot help thinking that in Emerson Mr. James does not, somehow, see the whole man even in a fragmentary fashion. Surely it does not atone for applying the epithets "elusive," "irreducible," "gustatory," to Emerson, to say that "he had a particular faculty, which has not been surpassed, for speaking to the soul in a voice of direction and authority." The paper on George Eliot is more harmonious and does not hesitate to present her "as one of the noblest, most beautiful minds of our time," and the discussion on *Daniel Deronda* opens up several new vistas of artistic perception. Admirable is the saying of Anthony Trollope that he "struck the right note, because he had, as it were, a good ear. If he was a knowing psychologist he was so by grace; he was just and true without apparatus and without effort." The recent magazine paper on Robert Louis Stevenson is here, and the also recent estimate of Miss Woolson's work in fiction. Alphonse Daudet comes in for an eloquent glorification and is ranked to start with "at the head of his profession" among living novelists — a claim which few who have come under the charm of M. Daudet's writings will care to dispute. The article on Guy de Maupassant is unspeakably clever in the way in which the unsavory and too prominent side of his genius is handled. It is, in fact, a triumph of suggestion. The conclusion is that "M. de Maupassant has simply skipped the whole reflective part of his men and women;" he gives us simply impressions of instincts, and yet in his method he is an artist of (in his way) incomparable power. Admirers of George du Maurier — and who is not an admirer of that amiable caricaturist? — will be glad to see here Mr. James's appreciation of the most noteworthy of contemporary contributors to *Punch*. Finally come Mr. James's comments on "The Art of Fiction" — an appeal for width of range and largeness of view, a skillfully modulated statement of the plea that in art there is only one question — Is the thing well done? Perhaps the best chapter in the whole volume is that devoted to Turgénieff. The exquisite, many-sided, romantic personality of the man is brought before us to the life in a series of inimitable touches, each one of which is on Mr. James's part a tribute and a confession.

* Partial Portraits. By Henry James. Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE SOUTH AND HOW TO GET RICH THERE.*

SINCE the Chicago Convention, with whose cheers the air is still vibrant as we set about writing this article, anything with the name of Harrison attached to it will doubtless command the immediate and eager attention of a considerable part of the public. And when it is remarked that in this instance the name of Harrison is further commended by bearing the historic initials W. H., we should not wonder if the present turn of political events gave this book something like a "boom." At any rate the propitious time for which we have been waiting for noticing the book has certainly come, or if not now, then it never will. For a book about the South, about getting rich at the South, with a man whose name may be William Henry Harrison for its author, and published at Chicago, this certainly is the hour of luck.

The articles of faith with this Mr. Harrison, whoever he may be, are two: first, that the chief end of the American is to get rich; and second, that the surest place on the face of the earth to get rich in is that section of the United States known as "the South." With regard to the first of these articles some of us would take issue with the author. There are things which some people prize more than being rich; climate, for example, society, delicacy of surroundings. "I had rather be a lamp-post in Boston," we heard a man say once, "than the Palace Hotel in San Francisco" — or words to that effect. We are sure that here and there among our readers are those who would rather be poor and live in Connecticut than rich and live in Texas. But this preference is perhaps the result of ignorance, and of a mistake in the perspective of things; defects which it is the aim of Mr. Harrison's book to supply. "To the man who will use his brains and his energy" he is sure "the South presents greater opportunities for gaining wealth and enjoying it than any other portion of the country." And this is his summary of its attractions:

> The summer days are shorter and not so hot, and the winter days are longer and not so cold, as in the North. Fruits and vegetables can be had fresh from the garden during the greater part of the year; wild fruits are plenty from May to November; the streams are so full of fish that catching them cannot be called sport; and the woods a few miles away from the towns abound with game that will charm the heart of the hunter and supply his table with numerous birds and animals. Fuel costs nothing but the trouble of preparing it, and the greater portion of the South abounds in springs of the best of water. Water powers are so numerous that almost any farmer can have at little cost power enough to saw his wood, churn his butter, and grind the feed for himself and his stock. The people are kind, sociable, and hospitable, the politician to the contrary notwithstanding. Land is cheap, and the lazy man can live easier and the energetic man can get rich faster than in any other country. There is no country that offers such tempting inducements to the capitalist for profitable investments; and the invalid may with the others find a home where he can gain health and strength amid the fruits and flowers of the sunny South.

This is indeed the picture of a paradise, and to the amplification of its manifold details Mr. Harrison's two hundred pages are devoted. Beginning with the topography and climate of the Southern States, he passes to its agricultural resources, and then in turn to its capacity for stock-raising, fruit culture, and market-gardening. Cotton-plahting receives scant attention, and the mineral and timber resources of the South are but briefly referred to. Mr. Harrison should have given more space to these most important divisions of his subject. But the information he does give is interesting, much of it will be fresh to Northern readers, and he writes with an assurance and an enthusiasm which are really infectious.

Two thirds of the area which Mr. Harrison somewhat vaguely denominates "the South" lie, he estimates, at a higher elevation than Illinois and Iowa. The range of the thermometer in summer all through this region, he claims, is more moderate than at the North and in the far West. Sunstrokes are unknown. The term of warm weather is longer, but less extreme in degree. Plow-

* How to Get Rich in the South. By W. H. Harrison, Jr. Chicago: W. H. Harrison, Jr.

ing can be done in every month in the year, and there are but few days in winter when a man cannot work comfortably in his shirt-sleeves out of doors. Pasturage is uninterrupted ten months of the year. The early springs give the Southern gardener the whole North for a market. While the average death rate for the whole of the United States is 14.78 per 1,000, and for the North 15.10 per 1,000, for the South it is but 14.32 per 1,000.

But why does not Mr. Harrison tell us just what States he includes under this collective title of "the South"?

Exclusive planting and exhaustive crops have injured the agricultural development of the Southern States, but in an improved system Mr. Harrison sees vast possibilities. Grasses grow in the greatest variety and abundance, both summer and winter. The profitable alfalfa flourishes, yielding from five to ten tons to the acre at $30 a ton. Horse-breeding is more lucrative than cattle-breeding; can be carried on at the South for one third its cost at the North. Mr. Harrison's tables of figures respecting the profits of stock-raising make money faster on paper than we have ever seen it made anywhere else except on the bulletins of land speculators in Southern California, but his calculations certainly have a large amount of solid fact and inherent probability behind them. He has much to say in favor of sheep-raising, a kind of stock which improve the land on which they feed instead of exhausting it, and to which Southern conditions are especially kindly. Goats too, particularly the Angora breed, are immensely profitable. Poultry can be raised with peculiar ease. Eggs can be shipped to the North by express at from two to four cents a dozen; and the egg and poultry market of the United States is declared by Mr. Harrison to exceed either the cotton, corn, wheat, cattle, sheep, swine, or any market in yearly value.

Among the fruits and berries which can be advantageously raised at the South are apples, pears, peaches of course, plums, quinces, many varieties of grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries. With a capital of from $3,000 to $3,500 Mr. Harrison says a successful producer can turn out 10,000 gallons of blackberry wine annually at a profit of $10,000.

There are a great many crops to which the Southern farmer, in Mr. Harrison's opinion, can turn his hand more profitably than cotton; potatoes, for example, which in the early spring can be made to net $5 a barrel. Sweet potatoes have been known to grow a thousand bushels to the acre. Peanuts are about the same trouble and expense to raise as potatoes. Rice culture is not recommended to Northern experimenters, on account of the malarial conditions under which it is most successfully carried on. Sorghum can be profitably raised as a second crop, and will do better than corn. The castor bean is very profitable, though its cultivation requires caution on account of the poisonous character of the leaves. One man can easily take care of 40 acres of castor beans, producing 75 bushels to the acre and worth $1.50 a bushel. Black walnut lumber, which is now about the scarcest and costliest domestic wood in the market, can be grown rapidly, and will yield an income from the nuts meanwhile.

Mr. Harrison has a suggestive chapter on market-gardening or truck-farming, made so extremely profitable by the ready access possible to Northern markets.

For the mineral and timber resources of the Southern States our author desires a separate volume. These features are just beginning to be appreciated. Mr. Harrison's statement that "the South possesses greater natural wealth than all the balance of the Union," is pretty strong, but we are not prepared to deny its truth. And the peculiarity of the Southern mineral lands is that they exist in connection with the richest of soil for agricultural purposes and extensive forests of the most valuable timber.

To mention the minerals of the South is to give a catalogue of all the minerals found on the American continent. We will name a few of the most important: gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, iron ores, manganese, plumbago, ocher, arsenic, antimony, gypsum, salt, mica, fire-clay, slate, asbestos, talc, soapstone, millstone, limestone, granite, syenite, marbles of all colors, with coal in unlimited quantities, and many other minerals that are useful and valuable. Every mineral known on the face of the globe is to be found in the South.

The same almost is true of timber. There is the beautiful yellow pine, the sweet gum, the hardy cypress, all kinds of oak, the black walnut, the hard maple, tulip, holly, ash, basswood, cherry, locust, poplar, hickory, chestnut, beech, spruce, hemlock, and cedar.

It is a grand sight to walk through the virgin forests of the South and see the trees, rearing their proud heads aloft as if conscious of the great wealth they represent. Think of the oaks, cherries, cedars, hickories, 200 to 400 trees on an acre, with trunks from two to six feet in diameter, standing from 50 to 100 feet without limbs; and then remember that the timber from these trees is worth from $45 to $80 per 1,000 feet in the North, and that it can be shipped at an expense of $10 to $15; and then think of buying such lands in any quantity for $2 an acre, with a probability of having it underlaid with either coal, iron, marble, or other valuable minerals!

The only trouble with such a book as this of Mr. Harrison's is that it will make the superficial and impulsive reader think that all he has to do to get rich is simply to go South — simply to plunge into all this natural wealth and it will stick to him; whereas the conditions of getting rich at the South are precisely the same, we fancy, as anywhere else; namely, good judgment, industry, economy, forehandedness, sobriety, and something to begin with. Still, the climate of the South, as Mr. Harrison represents it, is in the immigrant's favor, and the land certainly has a kindly look. If somebody would only hold the *Literary World* for us, we should almost be tempted to go and try it ourselves.

But we repeat the wish that Mr. Harrison had been more explicit in his geography, defined exactly what he means by "the South," and gone into comparative particulars respecting the several States included in his survey.

PROFESSOR ELY ON TAXATION.*

PROFESSOR ELY of the Johns Hopkins University has presented in this volume, the first work on its subject, the condensed results of his zealous labors as a member of the Tax Commissions of Baltimore and Maryland. It is a work which reflects the highest credit on his industry and judgment, as well as those of his associate, Mr. Finley. That the literature of a subject so universally interesting as taxation should wait until now for the first comprehensive work on the system practiced in our country is not a little surprising. The deficiency has been filled at last, however, with a thoroughness which will discourage any but the most exhaustive studies hereafter.

Prof. Ely's volume of five hundred and fifty pages considers in its first part the nature and origin of taxes, a comparatively new thing in the history of the world as we know them. His definition of taxes is this: "Taxes are simply one-sided transfers of economic goods or services demanded of the citizens, and occasionally of those not citizens, but who, nevertheless, are within the reach of the taxing power, by the constituted authorities of the land, for meeting the expenses of government, or for some other purpose, with the intention that a common burden shall be maintained by common contributions or sacrifices." Comparing direct and indirect taxation, Prof. Ely shows how the latter often favors the richer classes and advocates a combination of the two systems.

Passing to taxation as it is in part second, through colonial taxation and the transition period, we meet the prevailing American practice of laying one uniform direct tax on all kinds of property for the support of State and city. Expounding this principle as seen at work in Northern and Southern States alike, and giving here and in the appendix a great body of information as to the present system, Prof. Ely condemns it emphatically as impracticable and demoralizing. Personal property is not anywhere bearing the burden which the system intends for it, and the fact works to the injury of those least able to contribute to the expenses of city and State. In part third, on taxation as it should be, the author recommends instead of the one inequitable, uniform tax, a variety of taxes which shall have the effect of reducing the general direct tax to a small

*Taxation in American States and Cities. By Richard T. Ely, assisted by John H. Finley, A.B. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

amount. Rejecting taxes on occupation and poll taxes, Prof. Ely favors the land tax as the basis of the city system, but would not admit it as a part of the State system. In laying out new streets he would have the municipality reserve for itself certain lots to be leased, the income thus derived being only a fair diversion to the public use of a portion of the "unearned increment" of real estate in growing towns. He would have gas and water works and the electric lighting "plant" owned by the city and made a source of income; if not so owned, then the franchises should be sold for limited terms. Railroads should be taxed, as in Wisconsin, where this tax has superseded State taxes for general purposes since 1883. Street railroads should be a source of income, also, to the municipality. The sale of liquor should be restricted by high licenses. An income tax of a progressive kind, on all incomes above $600 a year, Prof. Ely defends as one of the fairest methods of apportioning taxation. Its workings in England, Switzerland, and Prussia are highly favorable to its introduction here, while the brief experience we had of it in war time was not of a kind to condemn it. Taxation of inheritances and bequests is another method recommended of lightening the general tax.

We have found Prof. Ely's volume one of surprising interest. It has been written for the taxpayer, not for special students, and if it goes extensively into the hands of taxpayers it cannot fail to diffuse juster ideas of equity in this matter, which so comes home to every man's pocket if he owns property visible to an assessor. Of the evils and injustices of the present system there can hardly be two opinions. Relief is to be sought not in a closer inquisition into personal property, always a failure, but in diversifying the subjects of taxation, varying in its pressure according to individual faculty.

VERESTCHAGIN AT HOME AND IN WAR.*

IN two respects this book appeals directly to the mood of the hour; it is Russian and it is about war. There is no disputing of the fact that Russia is just at this moment the most interesting of the European nations, and there is no concealment of the fact that war is just now the foremost of European topics. A book of war pictures, Russian in subject and color, therefore assails the American reader's curiosity on two sides at once.

There are two Verestchagins, Alexander Vasilyévitch and Vasily Vasilyévitch. Vasily Vasilyévitch is a celebrated artist; Alexander Vasilyévitch, his brother, this book will help to make celebrated as an author. But it, too, is essentially an artist's work. Alexander Verestchagin, like Vasily Verestchagin, is a man who works with the eye. He sees in pictures; these pictures he reproduces with the fidelity of truth, with the glow of imagination, with the evidence of reality. What matters it then whether the pictures be done with the brush upon canvas or with the pen upon paper? They are pictures in both cases; the reader becomes a spectator; the picture becomes a tableau, and the tableau a living enactment before his eyes. He is looking in at the window of the Russian dwelling, an immediate witness of the domestic life going on within, or attending the examinations in the military academy, where spectacled instructors are badgering the young cadet with hard questions, or at hazardous proximity is gazing through a field-glass at the assault on the redoubt at Plevna or the rude fortress of Geok-Tepe.

Col. Verestchagin gives us in this book essentially his autobiography as a staff officer in the Russian army. His age he does not state, but judging from the fine portrait of him which faces the title-page, he has scarcely entered the forties. His father was a well-to-do landed proprietor. He pursued his studies in the gymnasium at St. Petersburg and the military school at N——, and joined the army in 1877 at the beginning of the Russo-Turkish War, as a member of the staff of General Skobeleff, the Sheridan, or rather the Custer, of that and later campaigns. Such are the brief outlines of the career whose dramatic and picturesque details in full it is the business of this book to supply.

The volume falls naturally into three divisions. In the first, of 166 pages, the author relates the reminiscences of his childhood and school-boy days. He begins with his earliest memories of the home life — his fitful father, indulgent, irascible, and harsh by turns; his affectionate old nurse; his governess; Mikhailo, the cook; Polikarp and Mosei, the drinking and often drunken coachmen; Semyon the peddler, Uncle Alexei and the visit to him, and his first visit to St. Petersburg, when he was only seven years old. He was not remarkable as a scholar, and his attempt to enter the university was a failure. This determined his steps toward a military life. He passes all his examinations and enters at first the Dneiper uhlans, with whom he serves for several months, mostly at the station of Staroselsk. One amusing incident from this section is the following in connection with one of the examinations:

In the large recitation room stand three blackboards, on which the cadets under examination are carefully drawing the sketches assigned to them. The examiners are two instructors and an inspector; the rest of the authorities have taken themselves off, some to smoke and others elsewhere. On the blackboard to the left, near the window, Tanyeff is drawing a large cannon with its limbers; he draws every screw with the most minute detail, and every nut; behind, he places a soldier with a swab, who must have just discharged the cannon, since the artist covers the board behind him with extremely thick smoke. A terrible uproar is going on. He has finished. The instructors come up — and look; the cannon is capitally drawn. "What was assigned you to draw?" they ask him. "A barbette with a projecting corner." "And where is it?" "There was no room, Colonel," replies Tanyeff, with perfect seriousness. "However, if you wish, I will draw it." And he did not draw it. The cannon produced its due effect, nevertheless. It was so cleverly sketched that they asked Tanyeff a few nonsensical trifles, and then dismissed him in peace, giving him six marks.

The second part of Col. Verestchagin's reminiscences fill 239 pages, and relate wholly to his connection with the Russo-Turkish War, from the time he joined Skobeleff at Zimnitza at the crossing of the Danube to the triumphal entry into Constantinople. Here we have a series of war pictures worthy to be compared with Tolstoï's sketches of Sebastopol, and more could hardly be said in praise of the artistic merit, the simple power, the truthful severity of their realism. But they are terrible. The horrors of battle, the sickening scenes of the hospital, the splendor of deeds of courage, the pitifulness of human suffering, the grim humors of the march, the bivouac, and the picket line, are all depicted with a wonderful, an almost startling, vividness. The crossing of the Danube, the occupation of Tirnova and Selvi, the memorable battles of Plevna and Lovtcha, the passage of the Balkans midst cold and snow, all these scenes are here in the sharp outlines, the minute details, of a personal observation which nothing escapes. There is so much too of the human element, the personal equation, in the descriptions, that they become almost anecdote. They are the representation of the tragic and the pathetic to the very eye. We quote again several detached passages selected at random:

It was delightful here in Doïran, especially towards evening when the heat had decreased. I remember one of these evenings. The sun is on the point of setting; officers and Cossacks have crept out of their tents to breathe the fresh air; the sounds of laughter and conversation are heard everywhere. I betake myself to my quarters, near where the horses are picketed; there the horses are being put in order. Some have already been watered and are having their fodder-bags, full of barley, bound on; others are just setting out. Not far off, a swarthy young Cossack, mounted on a plump, brown horse, and arrayed only in his shirt and trousers, is leading two other horses by their bridles. The horses have just had their bath; their hair clings flat and shines, their tails are wet and pointed, and the water is trickling from them. The Cossack rides up to the picket station, drops the bridles, leaps briskly to the ground, places on his horse's neck a feed-bag, which is in readiness, and, while the animal twitches its ears and munches its oats, he grooms it; he wipes off its neck, its back, under its belly, and its legs, with hay, rubs it with his hands and fondles it, as far as he understands how.

Crossing the Osma, we passed through a narrow, mountainous gorge. How hot that day was! The division halted midway on its journey; all, both men and horses, were exhausted. The road was stony, uneven, and very laborious. The baggage wagons came to a standstill, the horses had expended their last strength; the men dispersed, and, getting under the shade of the trees wherever they could, they lay like dead men. I, also, was worn out, and lay down under

*At Home and in War, 1853–1881. By Alexander Verestchagin. Authorized translation by Isabel F. Hapgood. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

the shadow of a bush. A good-looking young captain of the Kuban regiment, Voeikoff, attached from the uhlans of the guard, stretched himself out beside me; his little black moustaches and his side-whiskers, which had just sprouted, were drenched with perspiration; he breathed heavily. I looked at him and was afraid that he had had a sunstroke. Across the road on the slope of a hillock, in the shade, sit the commanding officers, eating. Among them is Skobeleff, in a white linen coat with aiglets, and the George on his neck. By his side, in a worn-out canvas pea-jacket, sits the correspondent Maximoff. He is telling the General something, and it must be something very amusing, for Skobeleff throws his head back and bursts into contagious laughter.

I remember following the General through the vineyards after dinner on that same day [before Lovtcha]. There were only we two; our escort had taken itself off somewhere; the heat was intense. "Verestchagin, my dear fellow, pluck me that bunch of grapes yonder," the General requests me. "Which one, your Excellency?" I inquire, leaping from my horse. "This one?" "Why, no; yonder, that one behind you," and he points impatiently to a juicy, white bunch with a rosy tint. As I bend down to pluck it, several bullets strike the earth with a crash, at our very feet, and even shower us with sand. The General wheels his horse round abruptly and retreats at a gallop. Of course I follow him as speedily as possible, having pulled the bunch of grapes, however. It was no wonder that they had fired at us almost point-blank; it appeared that we had got far beyond our lines. This is the solitary occasion, within my memory, during all the time that I remained with Skobeleff, when the General turned his back so quickly on bullets.

The third part of Col. Verestchagin's book, amounting to only 113 pages, deals with the Tekke expedition of 1879–80, in which Trans-Caspian campaign he again accompanied the gallant Skobeleff, participating as his aid in the successful storming of Geok-Tepe. Here we have the same masterly delineation of actual scene and experience, the materials being still more striking, even as the arid wastes of the steppe must exert a more powerful impression on the mind than the fertile valleys of Bulgaria, and the hideous Tekinetz awaken a more uncomfortable sensation than the most unspeakable Turk. But if the reader wishes to *see* a desert, to *watch* the progress of a military caravan across its waterless versts, to *hear* the cries of the encircling Tekintzi as on their magnificent horses and with their magnificent horsemanship they circle around and around the advancing column, to *witness* the attack of the Russians upon the rude clay walls of the dreaded fortress they have come so far to destroy, and to *inspect* the scene of carnage and death presented within when all is over and the flag of the victor has been raised over the bodies of the slain — if he wishes to *experience* all these sensations, we repeat, in the degree nearest approaching reality, he has only to read these pages.

The book is full of the personality of the author, but wholly without egotism. His frankness and candor are unrestricted, and occasionally militate against his own reputation for courage and resolution. But we suspect that he was a braver soldier than he sometimes would have us think him to have been. A noticeable and effective feature of the book is its analysis of the human emotions in times of great physical danger. Its portraiture of the lamented Skobeleff is powerful and fascinating. The series of family and military likenesses which accompany the text, twenty-three in number, engraved on wood from photographs, add greatly to the interest of the volume.

THE OLD NORTHWEST.*

DR. HINSDALE, the well-known educator and editor of President Garfield's works, has made in this handsome volume, of some four hundred and fifty pages, fully equipped with eleven maps, a valuable addition to a field of American history little cultivated save by specialists in monographs issued by historical societies. The *Old Northwest* includes the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota east of the Mississippi. "Save New England alone, there is no section of the United States embracing several States," Dr. Hinsdale justly remarks, "that is so distinct an historical unit, and that so readily yields to historical treatment," as this territory, the first organized by Congress and the only one set under "a secondary constitution," the famous ordinance of 1787. This section is now an empire in itself and well deserves the fullest treatment of its "origins."

Dr. Hinsdale first sketches North America in outline, to exhibit the geographical importance of the upper valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and then relates in four chapters, the first division of the vast territory, the story of the French discoveries and colonies ending in the surrender of the Northwest to the superior colonizing genius of the English. There follow two highly valuable chapters on the boundaries of the thirteen English colonies under the Royal Charters, which acknowledged American geography as little as they did legal principle. "The most imaginative man alive could not bound his estates in Spain with greater disregard of Spanish geography and Spanish law." Dr. Hinsdale, supporting himself always upon the original documents, where it is possible, has disentangled the many knots offered by the Western boundaries set forth in these charters, or clearly narrated the difficulties which they offered to the States of the young Republic. He rates very highly the service rendered in the Revolution by George Rogers Clark, the young Virginian, who, with a force never numbering over two hundred men, virtually conquered the vast territory for the American side; and he gives to John Jay the chief credit for saving the domain in the treaty with England in 1783. The Northwestern land claims of several colonies arising from their charters, and the cessions made by them as States to the general government after the war was over, lead up to the ordinance of 1785 and the more remarkable ordinance of 1787, so largely due in its most excellent features to Manasseh Cutler. The territorial organization of this section of the Union, larger than Austria, Hungary, or Germany, is next narrated, and the manner in which each of the new States was formed and admitted. Prominent in this period was Edward Coles, "the incomparable leader" of the Free-State party in Illinois, who did yeoman's service in keeping slavery out. The great ordinance had helped to make the Free-State majority. "Never, perhaps, in the history of political controversy was the advantage of winning the victory before the battle was fought more happily illustrated."

The Western Reserve, that remarkable reproduction of New England in Northern Ohio, is the subject of a special chapter. The State of Connecticut sold many thousands of acres and set apart the proceeds as a perpetual school fund, which, if the present Secretary of the State Board of Education can be trusted, brought about the darkest period in the educational experience of that State, so thoroughly did it pauperize the people for a time.

Dr. Hinsdale closes his solid and instructive work with a brief review of "A Century of Progress," the authentic figures of which put to shame the most confident prophecies of the eighteenth century. He does not indulge in sheer panegyric of the material progress of the Northwest. He sees that "the West perfected, if she did not invent, 'wild-cat' banking; she crowned the 'spoils system' king of politics; she brought forth 'manifest destiny;' she furnished the forces and the conditions that have produced Mormonism." But "the West has also contributed incomparably valuable elements to American civilization" in the all-abounding vitality, inexhaustible spirits, unconquerable courage, largeness of view, freedom from tradition, power of initiative, unfailing faith in the Republic, and confidence in her own destiny, which he notes.

*The Old Northwest, with a View of the Thirteen Colonies as Constituted by the Royal Charters. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph.D. New York: Townsend MacCoun. $2.50.

Had Not Helped Him.

Two men sat beside each other on a railway train. One of them, putting down a magazine, remarked:

"That series of articles, 'Books that Have Helped Me,' has engaged the attention of some of the leading literary men of the country."

"So I've heard," the other man replied.

"Have you read any of the articles?"

"No."

"But you have often thought of books that have helped you, I dare say?"

"No, I don't read books, and am therefore not helped by them. I read the titles of books, but never turn the leaves."

"You must be a busy man."

"I am," said the man who only glanced at the titles. "I am the book reviewer for the Boston *Literary World*." — *Arkansaw Traveler*

The Literary World.

BOSTON, JULY 7, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

THE LATE ALFRED KELLEY OF OHIO.

THE HON. JAMES L. BATES of Columbus, Ohio, has recently completed in manuscript a memoir of the life of his father-in-law, the late Hon. Alfred Kelley, an eminent citizen of that State, who died some thirty years since. We do not often anticipate the publication of books so far as to speak of their subject-matter while yet in manuscript only; but the interest and value of this work are such, owing to the importance of Mr. Kelley's public services to his State and the little notice that has hitherto been taken of them, that we feel moved to call attention thus early to Judge Bates's contribution to the political history of Ohio, now in the midst of her centennial celebrations.

Mr. Kelley was born in Middlefield, Conn., in 1789, spent his youth in Lowville, N. Y., and in 1810, having come of age, was on his way on horseback to the "Great West" of Ohio, there to make his home and his fortune. His destination was Cleveland. Cleveland, now the stirring, proud, and beautiful city of the Great Lakes, then consisted of three frame houses, none of them finished, and six log houses. Mr. Kelley and his companions, as they neared their future home, spent their time in discussing the ways, means, and possibilities of the Erie Canal, then a proposition and a prospect only. In 1814 Mr. Kelley had so far established himself in his new position as to be sent to the Legislature, and he was then its youngest member, as, when retiring therefrom in 1857, he was its oldest member. These more than forty years, many of them years of active legislative service both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, were the arena for those public works which deservedly made Mr. Kelley the most conspicuous, as he was justly the most memorable, Ohio man of his time. The part of Manasseh Cutler was not more vital in the settlement of Ohio than was that of Alfred Kelley in its development.

Mr. Kelley's first great public service was in the originating and constructing of the system of canals which, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River on its southern border, opened up inter-communication throughout the vast interior of the young commonwealth, and by facilitating commerce and exports, laid the foundation of her subsequent prosperity. In 1822, in the interior of the State, this was the feeble condition of the market:

> Wheat was worth but 25 cents, corn 12 1-2c., oats 14c., potatoes 18 3-4c., pork 2c., beef 3c., butter 6c., wool 50c., flax 10c., eggs 4c., chickens 5c. each, and nearly all the trading was carried on by barter. There was no manufacturing except in households and for family supplies. . . . Land was cheap, money was scarce, and the inhabitants were poor.

A canal system was expected to set this stagnant economic blood in circulation, and it had precisely that effect, though the putting of the system in operation was a laborious undertaking. Mr. Kelley was its main spring. He procured the necessary legislation. He was the active and working commissioner. For the paltry stipend of $3 a day he gave up his pleasant Cleveland home and his lucrative practice at the bar, and entered on the immediate personal direction of the work of construction. The President of the United States and the Governor of New York were present at the initiatory step of breaking ground. For nearly ten years Mr. Kelley devoted himself heroically to this task, and neither storms, nor cold, nor malaria, nor broken health daunted his energy, until he saw his work completed at a cost of less than $4,000,000. No canal in the United States or Europe had been built at so small a cost per mile. Within five years of completion the tolls on this great artery of trade had reached $350,000 a year, and in less than ten years it was netting 6 per cent upon its cost. It might be almost said that Alfred Kelley was its projector, engineer, and constructor all in one, so closely was he identified with every step of the great enterprise.

The second great chapter of Mr. Kelley's public life, as brought out by his biographer, was his varied part in the financial history of Ohio during the troubles that culminated in the panic of 1837. Mr. Kelley had now become a resident of Columbus, the capital, and a foremost man in political and legislative councils. As chairman of the Whig State Central Committee he took an active part in that famous Harrison campaign of 1840, whose echoes are just now being revived. Mr. Kelley wrote the call for a convention to assemble at Columbus on the 22d of February of that year.

> In the winter [says his biographer], when the roads were almost impassable, the people of the State in masses thronged towards the capital. From the remote parts of the State the delegates were five or six days on the way. In the Northwest Fort Meigs was rebuilt in miniature, and brought down on a wagon. From Cleveland a full-rigged brig, and from the West a small cabin, were conveyed in the same mode. The devices illustrative of the life of General Harrison were innumerable. The editor of a Washington paper referred to the General as better fitted for a cabin with a barrel of hard cider than for President and the White House; which made the cabin and the cider barrel very prominent at the meeting and during the subsequent canvass. . . . About sixty of the Cleveland delegates were entertained at Mr. Kelley's house. There was no difficulty in furnishing meals, but to lodge them required some contrivance. One of his daughters suggested, as a solution of the difficulty, that a feather bed should be placed in the middle of a carpeted library, and used as a pillow by the occupants, whose feet would point outwards from it as a center. A large number were thus accommodated, and when lying down they resembled a star.

This was but an entertaining episode, however, in a most grave and critical passage of affairs. The whole country was in serious financial disturbance. Ohio was on the verge of bankruptcy. The State debt exceeded $15,000,000; there was no money to meet impending obligations; State bonds would not fetch seventy cents on the dollar. Everybody distrusted everybody else. Repudiation was more than an outcry of the populace; it was fast settling into the organized purpose of the Legislature. Other States were setting the disgraceful example. In this exigency Mr. Kelley, with whom the public faith was as sacred as private honor, stood unflinchingly in the breach, and resisted to the end the dishonorable intentions of the repudiators. Going to Europe, he succeeded in disposing of some State securities at 68, and by this means, together with obligations incurred in his own name, he saved the day, silenced the cry for repudiation, provided the State with the means necessary to maintain its credit, and planted that credit on a sure basis for all time to come.

In later years Mr. Kelley devised for Ohio a banking system which was obviously the model after which the present United States banking system was patterned, and carried into operation, in the face of tremendous and sometimes scurrilous opposition, a plan of revenue reform which equalized the burdens of taxation and supplied the State with a sure and sufficient income.

The crowning work of Mr. Kelley's life was his part in the construction of the railroads that first brought Ohio into living connection with the East. Forty years ago the traffic of the State was effected almost exclusively by horse power alone, on wheels, or by the canals. Two strap-iron railroads were in feeble operation between Cincinnati and Xenia, and Springfield and Sandusky. Mr. Kelley was one of the first to note the coming of the iron horse, and to realize the necessity of preparing his way. Probably the first Western railroad bonds ever placed on the New York market were sold by him in 1845 to aid in building the new road from Columbus to Xenia, of which he was the first President; and he was the President and virtually the builder of the road from Columbus to Cleveland, then the first railroad to enter Cleveland, and now an important factor of the "Bee Line"—going himself to Wales to buy the iron for its road-bed in person. When then it next became necessary to connect this spreading Ohio system with the roads centering at or near Buffalo from the East, Mr. Kelley was the man selected in spite of himself to build the Cleveland, Painesville, & Ashtabula line to the Pennsylvania, and afterwards to the New York, boundary. The story of this undertaking, the difficulties attending which raised it to the dignity of a feat, is one of the most intricate and remarkable chapters in the history of American railroad construction, and called for an exhibition on Mr. Kelley's part of truly Napoleonic traits of invention, energy, and will. Diversities of gauge between the Western roads and the Eastern entered into the contest which attended this work, as well as the question whether or not the Pennsylvania town of Erie should be the depot, or simply a station on the line. Finally, when the opposition had exhausted every other resource, a gap of five miles was obstructed by legal withdrawal of the right of way, but Mr. Kelley, with indomitable will, bought up the country for the entire distance out of his own pocket and pushed his road through. He called it his "five-mile farm."

We cannot, for lack of space, remark upon other interesting points in this memoir, but its pertinency to the times, its vital relation to Ohio history, its touches of reminiscence, and its exemplification of a stalwart, sturdy, steadfast American character of the highest and noblest type, will commend it to general attention.

—D. C. Heath & Co. have ready a collection of twenty-five models and twenty-five photographs by N. S. Shaler, Wm. M. Davis, and T. W. Harris, instructors in geology in Harvard College, designed to show the principal features in the structure of the superficial aspects of the earth's crust, with extensive text descriptive of each figure, prepared for the use of be-

ginners in geology. The same house will publish an *Illustrated Primer* for the deaf, by Sarah Fuller, principal of the Horace Mann School.

WORLD-ENGLISH, THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

O RARE find! to find an error in the *Literary World!* Alexander Melville Bell, who writes of World-English, is the inventor of the marvelous alphabet called Visible Speech; he has no telephonic fame — that belongs to his son, Alexander Graham Bell.

Professor Bell proposes a phonetic dress for English from a new motive; from a desire to facilitate its introduction into nations which do not at present use it. No artificial language, like Volapük, can ever have any literary value. To become the medium through which literature, in the proper sense of the word, can be diffused, a language must be a natural growth, in which every word is rich with subtle connotations. No modern language is equal to English in the richness of its vocabulary, the simplicity of its grammar, and the general ease with which its pronunciation may be learned. But the capricious irregularity of its orthography constitutes a very serious difficulty in the way of learning to read it. Even our own children find immense difficulties in orthography.

Now it has been demonstrated, by experiments upon thousands of school children, that a child can learn to read first in a phonotype and afterwards in common orthography, with half the labor required to learn the common orthography alone. Moreover the knowledge of orthography possessed by the child who thus approaches it, through a phonotype, is usually much greater. What is thus true of a child would doubtless be found true of a foreigner. Professor Bell therefore proposes that good simple books, of literary excellence, should be published in a phonetic dress, expressly for use in foreign lands. The foreigner who learned English in that way would at once understand spoken English, and would very easily learn afterward to read ordinary English books. Immediately after the close of the war I privately urged upon the Bible Society to issue the Gospels and the Psalms in a phonotype, for use in the Southern States and among the Germans and other foreign-speaking people of the Northern States. I have, therefore, the strongest sympathy with Professor Bell in his belief that we could extend the knowledge of our tongue and of our literature much more rapidly if a goodly number of our simpler works by masters of English style were readily accessible in a phonetic dress.

But the next question is, In what phonetic dress? There have been a great many attempts to invent an alphabet, based on our Roman alphabet, and yet permitting precision in representing about forty of the most important elementary sounds. The particular alphabet with which I have had the greatest success was that known as the Cincinnati phonotype. Professor Bell, in this pamphlet on World-English, has introduced a type of his own invention, admitting the designation of forty-one sounds. It is very neat in appearance, and would unquestionably be as valuable in actual use as the Cincinnati alphabet was.

There is, however, one very great difficulty in introducing such a phonotype. There must be forty-one types instead of twenty-six; and therefore no printing office can use it without new "cases," and without some new drill of the compositor, as well as of the proof reader. These difficulties, in addition to the cost of the new type, would be practical hindrances of almost insuperable magnitude. In this respect Alexander John Ellis's Glossic would have great advantages. Any compositor in any printing office can, without any previous instruction, set up from copy in Glossic. While, therefore, I should prefer to teach from Professor Bell's World-English type, I would have more hope of making English a universal language by means of Mr. Ellis's Glossic. In that scheme he uses only the Roman letters, and inverts a full point to mark the accent. He says: **Az soon az ei kum out ov dhi frendli obskeu·rriti ov dhi studi intoo dhi braud daileit ov praktikel aplikai·shen ei feel hou litl ei hav yet lernt.** That question of practical application is what makes me hope and wish that some effort might be made to print editions of easy literature in Glossic, for the use of those adults who would like to learn to read English.

THOMAS HILL.

Portland, Me.

AN HOUR WITH THE HUGO DRAWINGS AND MSS.

THERE is a quiet little *salon* in one of the cheerful streets leading from the *Champs Elysées*, well known to Parisian literary men and to the artist fraternity also. It makes no stir, like various other *salons* which are often described, for it has no ambition to see itself advertised, and indeed owns to a very decided prejudice against this modern passion for being in the newspapers. Perhaps for this very reason one hears the freest of speech on many topics, and feels the pulse of such real life as remains to people of the pen and brush, more distinctly and clearly than has proved possible at other points where the flood of words has drowned all perception as to what might really lie below. It is here that the hottest of arguments has taken place as to the real position that should be legitimately allowed by the world of art to the drawings and manuscripts of Victor Hugo, for some little time on exhibition in the *Rue Godot-de-Maurvi*, and it is this argument in brief with some of its bearings that the *Literary World* shall share today.

It is first a scientific man, a contributor to the *Revue Philosophique* and a student of morbid psychology, who demonstrated with fury that the designs were the work of a lunatic, and that Paris was no less mad in accepting them seriously. "There is needed from M. Binet," he went on, "an appendix to his last study, *Fétichisme Amoreux*. Let him now write *Fétichisme Intellectuel*, and demonstrate that if the first is the worship of knick-knacks, and the sole religion of people smitten by love, the second is no less a worship of nonsensical trifles and the religion of lunatics. If these designs are art, then France moves swiftly to destruction and our art is as certainly dead as our enemies assert."

There were cries of protest and hot words which can have no place here, the reply at last as to the real nature of the erratic work summing itself up in the words written by Emile Blémont in his chapter on "Victor Hugo as Artist."

"Victor Hugo possesses [he wrote], in the highest degree, the power of imprisoning in a contour, of evoking with one ray of light, or of drawing in shadows crossed by reflections, the images which in his verse are made alive. Masses of mountain peaks, moon-rises which give to trees the shadows of phantoms, tempests which shatter ships, fairy palaces, cathedrals, heavy gables overhanging a narrow street — these are the subjects. All methods are good to him; the grounds in a coffee-cup emptied on a piece of old wrapping paper, the bottom of an inkstand poured on a sheet of writing paper, and the design made with finger euds and pen fine or coarse, the whole sponged and dried, and washed in with such water-colors as seemed needed, with even a touch of gilt here and there."

"An impressionist pure and simple, differing only in being a little madder than the rest of the crowd," was the final verdict of the first critic, who found himself a minority of one, quite powerless to affect the general opinion, and who shrugged his shoulders in silent disgust as he turned away.

For the majority as for all Paris there has been but one opinion as to the extraordinary exhibition still open to the public, and so much a part of the poet's creative life that they must be considered a portion of his literary work. For it was between paragraphs that these strange productions had birth, and the panels, which, as one lifts the curtain and enters the gallery, seem specimens of Japanese art, are really the lining of the look-out, or belvedere, of the Hauteville House, and represent an art which is Japanese, Hindoo, Arab, Christian, in one; in short, Hugo. Charcoal, hot poker, pen or brush or knife, any and all means are employed at once. Here are apocalyptic beasts, unknown flowers of sea and land, childlike yet wonderful, dreamed and designed in the moments when the pen refused to give the wanting word, and he turned from the inkstand to divert himself with another form of conception. Whether the image was written or painted made small difference if only the vision took actual form, and often the drawing is but the summary of pages of description, or the key-note of a poem. They are as much the story of his life as his books, and two at least of the sketches were made deliberately to this end, *Une Vague*, and *Ma Destinée*, both accompanied by the legend:

"On the back of this design I have scrawled my own destiny; a ship beaten by the tempest in the midst of a monstrous ocean, nearly shattered, assailed by every wind and every foaming wave, leaving behind it a trail of smoke called glory, which the wind bears away, and which is still the chief motive power."

On the margin of manuscripts, even on the back of the written page, one finds these suggestions made with any medium at hand, and whoever turns over the sketch books, or the numbers of the collection, does it almost with a sense of sacrilege. It is the inner life of the man that stands revealed here; a self-confidence and vanity engrossing and enormous, but a power of conception and expression that condones and even blots out the weaker side. One questions the right to have opened these pages to the public, but the public flocks in, the monument fund swells daily, and the man Victor Hugo is simply a little better known than be-

fore the dismantlement of the Hauteville belvedere.

HELEN CAMPBELL.

Paris, June 18, 1888.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

— Dr. Holmes's last book, *Before the Curfew and Other Poems*, is reviewed in the *Academy* by Mr. Walter Lewin, who says of its author:

As a composer of occasional verses Dr. Holmes stands unrivalled. He can throw off a jovial song for a public dinner and a hymn for a church festival with equal ease. He is a master of fine phrases, can say airy nothings delightfully, and is judicious and never gives offense. He knows just what is wanted and can supply it. All this has made him a very useful man in certain ways, and has helped to give him popularity; but it would be manifestly unjust to regard him as a mere tea-party poet, or to assume that time and fame will judge him solely or chiefly by his rhymes.

— Kegan, Paul, Trench & Co. are to publish immediately the *Letters and Memorials* of Archbishop Trench, edited by the author of the life of Charles Lowder.

— The library of the late Mr. Beresford Hope, which was sold in London early in June, was remarkably rich in liturgical works both printed and in MSS.

— Madame Dunglas Home has published a memoir of her late husband, D. D. Home, of spiritualistic notoriety. She writes, of course, as a devout believer in his pretensions.

— The *Athenæum* of June 2 has a short article on Oriental MSS. in the Royal Library at Berlin. Their strength is in poetry, as catalogued by Dr. Pertsch, in a quarto of 1,279 pages, a bibliographical work of great value.

— Thirty years ago the late George Ticknor of Boston, on his last visit to England, went, says the *Athenæum*, "to see a 'Mr. Turner,' who had a collection of 'fine Spanish books.'" This was the late Mr. Robert Samuel Turner, the sale of the first portion of whose really magnificent library began in London on the 18th ult. Among its treasures was a fine line of Aldines and Elzevirs, a German version of the *Decameron* printed about 1471, and many rare examples of the work of the most famous of binders.

— Mr. Henry N. Stevens, a son of the late Henry Stevens, is greatly put out with Mr. Elliot Stock and Mr. T. Fairman Ordish for the ravages made by their *Bookworm* on the copyrighted writings of his father.

— The 200th anniversary of Pope's birth is to be duly celebrated at Twickenham.

— Mr. Andrew Lang has written a new fairy tale, which Arrowsmith will shortly publish with fourteen illustrations in color.

— Dr. Edwin A. Abbott is soon to retire from the headship of the City of London School.

— The *Athenæum* says that a copy of *Pickwick* in its original parts, a copy of the author's, and presented "to Mary Hogarth," has lately been sold for 50*l*.

— Mr. Bullen of the British Museum is to edit the works of the Elizabethan poet Campian.

— Whittaker & Co. announce a selection of Dr. Charles Mackay's more popular poems and songs.

— The following paragraph from the *Academy* of June 2 may interest and serve some afflicted reader:

On Monday evening last Herr Julius Wolff, whose successful treatment of that obstinate malady, "writer's cramp," has compelled the admiration of some of the most eminent medical authorities of Europe, delivered a lecture at Steinway Hall on "Writer's, Pianist's, and other Muscular Cramps." He classed these affections in the "professional neurosis" group, because their characteristic symptom is the refusal of certain muscles to perform acts more or less intimately connected with the patient's profession or occupation. In the lecturer's opinion, the exciting cause of these affections was not so much overtiring of the affected muscles from prolonged work as individual susceptibility; in other words, the muscles seized by these cramps are usually by nature weak or contracted, and in most cases the nerve plexus connected with them is apt to be over-sensitive. Weighty reasons were, however, given for believing that in their origin these affections are muscular rather than nervous. Apparently, literary men are especially liable to writer's cramp — a judgment which printers would doubtless indorse. Herr Wolff's treatment, which has achieved such brilliant results, is essentially local, and consists in a combination of massage — a French term covering a complicated series of manual manipulations, akin to but more refined than Oriental shampooing — with a series of simple bodily exercises designed to strengthen, and in some cases stretch, the affected muscles. That the cures thus affected are of a permanent nature is borne out by the experience of thirteen years.

THE HODGES, FATHER AND SON.*

IN England the name Hodge stands as the typical appellation for the bullet-headed, brainless, hard-fisted, plodding farmer, the country lout and lumpkin, the frowsy, weather-beaten, wooden peasant of the thatched cottage. But in America it is the veritable name of a very distinguished family of theologians, a father and sons of very large brains, who have lived highly intellectual lives themselves and profoundly affected certain departments of the intellectual life around them. To two of these Hodges, Dr. Charles and Dr. Archibald Alexander, his elder son, both professors at times in the Princeton Theological Seminary, this volume is devoted. Neither is now living.

The author, Mr. Salmond, is a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, now settled at Rothesay in the Isle of Bute, who in 1877 came from Göttingen to Princeton to enjoy a post-graduate course in philosophy in the college under President McCosh, now just retired, and at the same time the theological lectures of the Hodges, father and son, in the seminary. Some one having asked the late Dr. Cunningham, principal of the New College, Edinburgh, "whether a year under Hodge in Princeton would count for a session in the home curriculum," Dr. Cunningham replied: "Count! undoubtedly; the only question is, ought it not to count *for two?*" Such was the reputation of Princeton Seminary and its instructors in the Presbyterian circles of Edinburgh a few years ago.

Dr. Charles Hodge died in 1878; Dr. A. A. Hodge lived until 1886. Mr. Salmond therefore sat under both father and son, and his book, while giving independent impressions of the two, may be called a composite photograph of the intellectual and religious character, life, and influence of both. Half of the book is biography, divided between the two men — slight, desultory, discursive, reminiscential biography; the other half is extracts from note-books filled with sayings of the younger Hodge, chiefly theological, and classified according to a system of doctrines.

Dr. Charles Hodge was of Irish ancestry and was born in 1797. He studied at Princeton Academy and College and graduated from the latter in 1815, with second highest honors and as valedictorian of his class. The subsequent Bishops Johns and McIlvaine of the Episcopal Church were among his chums. In 1816 he enrolled himself as one of the twenty-six students in the theological seminary at Princeton, then only four years old. Thence he graduated in 1819. The Presbytery of Philadelphia immediately licensed him to preach, and the year following he was nominated to a professorship in the seminary, with which in one chair or another he remained connected as its bright particular luminary till the end of his days. He married Sarah Bache, a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Within five years he had founded the *Biblical Repertory*, afterwards the well-known *Princeton Review*, to which in the course of his life he contributed no fewer than 142 articles. From 1826 to 1828 he was in Europe, first in Paris, afterwards in Halle and Berlin, studying French, Arabic, and Syriac with DeLacy, German with George Müller, Hebrew with Gesenius, theology with Neander, practical evangelism with Monod, and Christian friendship with Tholuck, who was then like himself a young man under thirty. Ritter, Schleusner, Heubner, Lücke, Nitzsch, and Krummacher, Hengstenberg, Schliermacher, and Humboldt, were among the other masters under whose influence he came. When he returned to his Princeton chair it was with three convictions: first, of the value of civil and religious liberty; second, of the importance of religious instruction in the public schools; and third, of "the intimate connection between speculative opinion and moral character," moral character, in his opinion, depending upon an acceptance of the five points of Calvinism.

But Dr. Charles Hodge's Calvinism was of a bright and cheerful type. He was not "hard and dry." He was a man of a very tender and sympathetic heart, who not only by his nature but by his opinions made friends of all who came in contact with him.

Dr. Archibald Alexander Hodge, his son, was born in 1823, graduated at Princeton, like his father, in 1846, gave himself promptly to be a foreign missionary, and was sent to India, but returned in less than three years on account of the ill health of himself and

*Charles and A. A. Hodge, with Class and Table Talk of Hodge the Younger. By a Scottish Princetonian. (Rev. C. A. Salmond, M.A.) Scribner & Welford. $1.25.

his wife. After filling several rural pastorates in the Middle States, he was called in 1864 to a professorship in the theological seminary at Alleghany, Pa., and in 1877 to be his father's associate at Princeton. A year later the father died. There was much alike in the two men and much that was unlike. Each had his own character and made his own impression on the seminary. The peculiar qualities of Dr. A. A. Hodge's mind are well exhibited in the "Brevia Theologica," from his lectures and table talk, which make up the second half of Mr. Salmond's volume, a few of the more characteristic of which we quote as follows:

I like you to get a good Latin phrase now and then. Wherever you meet a Latin term, do not fail to acquire it, for you may be sure it is worth several Yankee words.

These old patristic fellows were, in one aspect of the case, the babies of the Church.

The Greek Church crystallized much sooner than the Latin; and, though in some respects more dead, it is not so corrupt.

Dogmatism, deism, pantheism, matrialism — this has been the order in Germany.

In considering and defining a doctrine, you should know what lies beyond.

The doctrines of the Bible are not isolated but interlaced.

I am afraid of Calvinism when it is alone.

All knowledge is ultimately based on faith in the unintelligible.

If Jonathan Edwards were to come, proclaiming a revelation contrary to the Bible, follow Scripture and let Jonathan Edwards slide.

If we give over consciousness, we are in the hands of the materialists in a minute.

"I have never seen any providence," sneers Stuart Mill. But this is nothing wonderful. I have never seen the world revolve, though I have lived upon it more than fifty years.

A man who was driving along a road near Dr. Witherspoon's house was pitched out of his vehicle, but escaped unscthed. Hurrying into the doctor's study, he told his story in an excited kind of way, and ended with the ejaculation, "Wasn't it a wonderful providence!" "Hoot, man, that's naehing of a providence compared to what I can tell of," quietly remarked the sagacious old Scotchman; "I've driven doon that same road for years and years, and my horse hasna been allowed even to run off wi' me!"

If dice, being thrown 1,000 times, always turn up sixes, you say the dice are loaded. So with babies. They come into the world as thick as those flakes of snow today; and they always ocme "sin up." How do you explain it? The dice are loaded.

What is there about a book made in England or Scotland that sets it apart with an indefinable elegance and beauty of its own, and stamps it at once to the eye as not of American manufacture? Is it the paper or the type or the ink, or what is it? This book is seen unmistakably to be of that quality at the first glance, and looking for the printer's signature we find that it was made in Edinburgh.

LAJLA.*

THE midnight sun watches over the lovers in this story. Away up into Finmark it takes us, north of Sweden and Norway, back from the North Cape among the mountains and lakes and forests that stretch away toward Lapland, and among the snows, the wolves, and the reindeer that make that distant region at once perhaps the most inhospitable and the most picturesque corner of the earth. It is something to be taken pleasantly in imagination to that outlandish spot, and the book is not all imagination either. It is full of the facts of history and the realities of life, and it is the work of a writer who knows his theme immediately and not at second-hand. The story itself is simple. There is little art in its construction, as there is little artificiality in the characters and habits it depicts. It is episodical and discursive, and the current is broken by obstructions which the skill of the author in fiction has not been sufficient to subordinate to his purpose. But it has its charm nevertheless, and this charm consists in the novelty and freshness of the subjects to which it introduces the reader, the strange figures and customs described in it, and the entire contrast it presents in form and color to the conventional story-telling of the hour. It is something in novel-reading to have a new sensation, and this pretty little tale gives it, pleasing the eye with a new vision, the palate with a new flavor, and the sensibilities with a new set of emotions.

Lajla, the heroine, is a Lapp, cradled in the snows, guarded from the wolves, and brought up among the reindeer. She is a babe when we first meet her, fastened to the sledge, and on her way with her father and mother and nurse from the little village of Karosjok to the town of Koutokeino, a hundred miles away, to be presented for her baptism. On the way the party are attacked by wolves. In the panic and runaway which ensue the cradle and its baby occupant become detached, glide down a slope, and strike an ice floe which has lodged on the river banks. By the time the parents can stop the frightened deer, and retrace their steps to the scene of the accident, the child has disappeared. The empty cradle and blood spots upon the snow are the only traces to be found, and the probable fate of the child overwhelms the parents with a sorrow that can only be imagined.

But Lajla has not perished by the jaws of hungry wolves. A wealthy Lapp, Aslak Laagje, who happens to be passing that way in the nick of time, discovers the child floating on its icy raft down stream, rescues it, carries it to his home, and adopts it as his own. The little thing becomes the darling of himself and his childless wife, and the pet of his servant men Jouno and Jaampa. She grows up into sweet and beautiful maidenhood, at home with the reindeer and among the snows, and her story becomes a series of pictures of real life in these remote latitudes, a hundred years ago. For the time all the rest of the world is shut out from our sight, and we are alone with father and mother Laagje, and little Lajla, and faithful Jouno and Jaampa, and their herd of three or four thousand deer. We traverse great wastes of snow on snow shoes, followed by intrepid dogs, on the hunt after the wolves that threaten the herd. We watch Jouno making a sledge. We live in the family tent and help to boil the pot of venison for the stranger guest of the night. We study the horns on the reindeer and listen to the pretty notion — if nothing more than that — of the deer shaping his own horns into beautiful branching forms. In the spring time we migrate toward the coast to the fishing grounds and the trading stations, returning as winter sets in to the mountain fastnesses and the spreading silent snows of the long winter night. We look up at the lively and glittering northern lights, and listen to their crackling as their long tongues leap up into the starlit sky. We join in the excitements of reindeer calving time, and assist in the novel duties of helping young deer into the world, and reconciling to them their sometimes unnatural mothers. We espy the coquettish ptarmigans at pairing time, and are in at the shooting of a bear. We make friendships with noble dogs, and drop a tear over the tragedies that enter even into their lives. We participate in the homely festivities of Christmas, and take our share of profit from the homilies of old parson Hard-Hart, as he was called. We shudder over the ravages of the plague, which steals in over the mountains from Russia, and desolates many a home in Finmark before its march is stayed. We snare grouse, and net trout, and attend a fair, and overhear courtships, and are witnesses at betrothals, and hear the banns proclaimed.

Meantime, however, Lajla has been temporarily restored to her parents, but their joy is short-lived, for they die of the plague, and the rude but faithful Jaampa restores her once more to her former adopted home. She becomes doubly dear to old Laagje and his wife, and when they find that she will not marry their adopted son Mellet, their hearts are heavy with disappointment. Lajla, however, is no longer her own. She has given herself to young Anders Lind, of the farm at Garness, and their marriage, their temporary reverses, and their final return under prosperous conditions to Garness, bring the story to a close.

A simple, sweet, and tender little tale it is; interesting because of its novelty. Its landscape is one we seldom look upon. Its people are of a kind we seldom meet. Its dogs and reindeer are strange but excellent company. Old Laagje with his immense herd and his love for Lajla; Jaampa, who when he was drunk could recall nothing he had done while sober, and when he was sober could recall nothing he had done while drunk; Ranne and Runne, the hero dogs; "Storm-wind" and "Jivja," Lajla's pet deer, and Inga Lind, Lajla's friend, make up an entertaining assemblage. We do not

*Lajla: A Tale of Finmark. By Prof. J. A. Friis. Translated from the Norwegian by Ingerid Markhus. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.

think anybody will regret the reading of this book, if with no further gain than the information it conveys. But it would have been a real help to the enjoyment of it and the realization of it, if it had been provided with a map.

FICTION.

Too Curious. By Edward J. Goodman. [J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 25c.] A very original invention forms the basis of this story, taking it, to be sure, entirely out of the limits of probability, or even of possibility, but under such skillful management that the reader will submit his reason to his author's imagination without serious protest. The hero of the story, Mr. Angus Paul, is mysteriously endowed with "a Gift," the gift of ascertaining the course of future events by means of questions addressed to himself, which are invariably answered promptly and precisely, and the answers always come true. But his use of the gift is restricted by three conditions: he must put his questions actually into words, he cannot communicate the foreknowledge he obtains to anybody else, and he cannot control any of the events to which his foreknowledge applies. Armed with the gift he becomes in succession a turf better, a stock operator, and a lover, and the exercise of his superior powers of foresight places him of course at a great advantage in each capacity. His transactions with Mr. Bloom, the book-maker, in connection with the Newmarket and Cambridgeshire races, are really amusing, though Mr. Bloom is a slangy person. His stock speculations are of a graver character though not less fortunate; and his relations as a lover introduce the scoundrelism of a Mr. Craven Lumley and the disgrace and suicide of Mr. Craven's gay young partner, Frank Raynor, the brother of the young lady whom Mr. Paul hopes to win. Singularly enough Mr. Paul does not seem to apply to his gift to know whether or not he shall win her. But he does win her; sunshine succeeds to the shadows which poor Frank's fate flings across the story; and Mr. Craven Lumley gets his deserts — five years in prison. The novel is English and London is its scene. The moral of it — if it has any — is that we are on the whole just as well off not to be able to see into the future.

A Woman's Face; or, A Lakeland Mystery. By Florence Warden. [D. Appleton & Co. 25c.] An hereditary tendency to gambling in one young and beautiful woman and an extreme susceptibility to hypnotism in another supply Florence Warden with the interwoven motives of *A Woman's Face.* It is, of course, an unreal and fanciful romance, feverish and morbid in tone, full of exaggerations and glaring impossibilities, like all of this author's stories; but harmless, comparatively speaking, and devoid at any rate of the nauseous sensuousness of one of her recent essays in fiction. It is difficult to discover the pleasure or the profit to be derived from such literature, but those who like will find *A Woman's Face* an admirable specimen of its kind.

The Deserter and From the Ranks. By Captain Charles King, U. S. A. [J. B. Lippincott Co. 50c.] Captain King is one of the best of modern writers of military fiction, worthy to rank on this side the water with John Strange Winter on the other. His pictures of army life impress one by their manifest sincerity, their varied play of character, their dramatic interest, and their wholesome and manly motives. Captain King knows how to depict a gentleman, a gift which, as Mr. Stevenson has lately been telling us, is a rare accomplishment; and he also can portray the reverse of a gentleman without making him inhumanly odious. In fact, Captain King, if not a profound analyst of character, sees things pretty much as they are and can set them forth with all their lights and shadows. "The Deserter," the first of the two stories in the present volume, has some strong and finely written pages, and "From the Ranks," if not in some respects so good a story, is well worth reading. Both have a tone and an atmosphere wholly different from the commonplace novel of the day, and for that reason alone they are highly enjoyable.

Isidra. By Willis Steell. [Ticknor & Co. $1.25.] The trouble with *Isidra* is that the beginning is involved, vague, and indeterminate. One has difficulty in finding out what the various characters really mean and what the line of the story really is. There is too much description, Señor Querraro is too far removed from human interest, and Isidra's part is kept too studiously in the background. After one is fairly into the book and has got the swing of the narrative he is sure of an interesting experience. The last five chapters are indeed remarkable for their artistic concentration of power. The account of the fiesta, the execution of Querraro and his son, the battle with Ramirez, the scene at the hacienda, and the final tragedy, are all finely done with a clear perception of the essential and with no blurring or sensational exaggeration. Mr. Steell has shown a remarkable capacity for good work in this story. We hope it will not be the last to come from his hand.

Mr. Tangier's Vacations. By Edward E. Hale. [Roberts Brothers. Paper, 50c.] This is an adaptation to New England conditions of Mr. Walter Besant's fancy of a "Palace of Delight." The story was first published as a serial in Mr. Hale's magazine, *Lend a Hand*, and now appears in book form. The action takes place in the somewhat shadowy village of Tenterdon, in the midst chiefly of a company of summer boarders, and the foremost personage in it is a Mr. Tangier, a lawyer from the city, sent away for his health, who embodies pretty much all the author's well-known theories as to Christianity socially applied. An old stage house is transformed by common effort into a general hall of pleasure for all the people, and a bright and shining example is made of the dying Mr. Grace, one of Mr. Tangier's clients, who ordered a $300,000 codicil to his will in behalf of his old home of Steuben's Ford to the following end:

A board of seven trustees was appointed, one of whom was to be chosen, once in five years, by the people of the town; one was the minister of the old church; one was the judge of probate of the county; and the others were named by the testator. This board was to appoint the successors to these four on their death or resignation. The objects of the trust were briefly but sufficiently stated. They were to maintain a building near the middle of the town, sufficient for a library, for concerts and other entertainments, with rooms for pictures, reading, conversation, and improving social gatherings; they were to maintain a public garden and greenhouse, and, in general, to provide measures for making life attractive and happy to the people and to strangers among them. In the execution of their trust they were to make no distinction of race, class, calling, or birth. Mr. Tangier borrowed, as he had before done, the language of Mr. Besant, and directed that the Library Hall, as it was called, should be arranged for the benefit of "all sorts and conditions of men."

We might remind Mr. Hale that the "language" he here quotes as "borrowed" by Mr. Tangier is that not of Mr. Besant, but of the Book of Common Prayer, which has been the fountain head of a good many good things besides the title of Mr. Besant's novel. Of course with all this contribution to the cause of social science Mr. Hale contrives to include a love story — two love stories, in fact; and the cross purposes between Mr. Tangier and Miss Bessy Gurtry and Mr. Drummond and Miss May Remmington will distract the sympathetic reader's attention not a little from the graver theme of the book. Mr. Hale writes always with great fullness of citation, reference, and allusion; all history, all biography, all current topics, and pretty much all science, seem to be at his fingers' ends; he is an intensely alive writer; his mind is at the front; his alertness and animation and ingenuity and quickness and brightness on such a subject as this are remarkable; and it is difficult to throw off the infection of his zestful interest in all good things or to resist the buoyant influence of his good spirits.

The Residuary Legatee; or, The Posthumous Jest of the Late John Austin. By F. J. Stimson. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.] Mr. Stimson's *Residuary Legatee* we spoke of as it appeared in serial form in *Scribner's Magazine.* Published in a volume it makes a more decided impression of brilliancy, and it was brilliant enough before! Mr. Stimson has a better command of a plot and of striking situations than have any of his contemporaries among American novelists who have anything like the same literary capacity. This story as it stands is of significant originality; it has in it the elements of mystery, of wit, and of humor pretty equally intermingled, and the style in which it is written has genuine luster, for it is cut and polished till it gleams with the radiance of the finest crystal. Mr. Stimson always may be counted on to give us something new in the way of a literary experience, and *The Residuary Legatee* is one of his most admirable productions.

The Steel Hammer. By Louis Ulbach. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] *The Steel Hammer* is a sort of Gaboriau-and-water production with the technical detective business left out, and written in a style of much greater literary pretension than is usual with such productions. The interest centers about the fate of a peasant-farmer who comes up to Paris to get an inheritance, and who is found dead with a fractured skull in the Bois de Boulogne. The question for the reader to find out is whether the crime was committed by the peasant's cousin, an impecunious upholsterer, or by a certain man about town who is in need of money. The situation is not very well managed, for it soon becomes evident who is guilty. The story breaks off like a chapter from the *Family Story Paper:* "For a sequel to this thrilling tale see," etc., etc.

A False Start. By Hawley Smart. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] It is Maurice Enderby who makes the false start. He makes the o church his profession and begins life as a curate rs in a moribund English watering-place, when h and

had much better have gone in for some more worldly calling. His inherent taste for the turf is fostered by untoward circumstances, and finally his haunting of sporting clubs becomes so scandalous that he resigns his curacy and looks about for some more suitable occupation. An interval of betting on various races is followed by a period of army service and death on the field of honor in South Africa. It is worth noting that Maurice Enderby's young widow is well provided for by a rich uncle, so there is not much to regret at the conclusion of the tale. Mr. Smart knows the ways of the betting ring, the manners of military cliques, and the methods of Zulu warfare, and so works in a good deal of realistic material. He also has at command an indefinite store of polite slang.

Mrs. Lord's Moonstone and Other Stories. By Charles Stokes Wayne. [Philadelphia: Wynne & Wayne. 25c.] Mr. Wayne is too extravagant and far-fetched in his fancies; he cannot be said to possess genuine imagination. Mrs. Lord's moonstone was set in a ring, and whoever wore it immediately came under the spell of a certain Arab who wore the other half of the stone in a ring of his own. Of course, as Mrs. Lord is married, this leads to various complications. In "A Modern Miracle" is depicted the depressing fate of a blasphemer who is stricken with death while he is yet among the living. "The Wizard's Jar" is clumsiest of all. The owner of it is a speculator in stocks, and it tells him which side of the market to take by displaying a bull or a bear. Mr. Wayne has talent, but he doesn't know how to use it yet. "How Belford Won" is a clever little sketch much more nearly in his proper line.

Society Rapids: High Life in Washington, Saratoga, and Bar Harbor. By "One in the Swim." [T. B. Peterson & Bro. 75c.] If "society" in Washington, Saratoga, and Bar Harbor is as vulgar, coarse, ill-mannered, and vicious as this book depicts it to be, it is well that people who are not "in the swim" should know it. But more evidence will be required before thoughtful readers will believe that *Society Rapids* is anything more than an unpleasant travesty. As far as we have examined the book we have discovered but two respectable characters in it. The heroine is not one of them. She is evidently meant to be something fine from the moral point of view, and the story is about her despair because the men will not run after her, and her conclusion that she must "make advances" like the rest of her sex who figure in this picture of society. So she allows a man about town to hold her hand and kiss her, and when, by and by, he proposes marriage, she is much shocked and refuses him. Later on she marries a congressman of immaculate manners and morals. As she is regarded by the other female personages in the story as "stuck up" and "cold," we leave to the imagination of the reader what the rest of them are.

'89. Edited from the Original Manuscript. By Edgar Henry. [Cassell & Co. $1.25.] The elaborate chronicle of the dissolution of the Union and the formation of two distinct governments, one under Southern rule, the other under the rule of Northern capitalists — which some ambitious writer calling himself or herself "Edgar Henry" has been at the trouble to write — is manifestly little more than a political document intended for use during the coming electoral campaign. It is, in fact, a covert attack on President Cleveland and his administration, and is written with sufficient artfulness to justify a better purpose. It is immensely clever, and that is all we can say about it from the literary point of view. Its political bearing we cannot discuss here. We will simply remind "Edgar Henry" that open warfare is more honorable than a stab in the dark.

MINOR NOTICES.

Power and Liberty. By Count Leo Tolstoï. Translated from the French by Huntington Smith. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75c.] Count Tolstoï continues in this essay, felicitously rendered into English by Mr. Huntington Smith, his argument against the necessity or the actuality of great men in history, which his recent work applied specifically to Napoleon the Great and his campaign in Russia. He seems to have as little respect for "writers and reformers," in whose biographies he finds the life of the people missing, as for fighters, even when the reformer is such a one as Martin Luther. His insistance is ever upon the life and movement of peoples as the supreme factor in history; and if this insistance were qualified, as it should be, to admit to due honor the political and intellectual leaders of men, the real geniuses and men of talent, few could quarrel with Count Tolstoï. But in fact his philosophy of history is a very one-sided affair, and it receives too high a compliment in calling it a "philosophy" at all; for in nothing is its author more deficient than in the higher qualities of the philosophic mind. He is in fascinating, deadly earnest, but his view of life is as partial a one as any "drum-and-trumpet history" could give.

Richard Wagner's Poem, the Ring of the Nibelung, Explained and in part Translated. By G. T. Dippold, Ph.D. [Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.] Dr. Dippold, who is instructor in German in the Boston Institute of Technology and has previously issued a volume on the *Great Epics of Mediæval Germany*, does not write his adopted language with the admirable felicity of a Max Müller; but his English style is always good and free from the Germanicisms which infest many translations from the Teutonic tongue. Dr. Dippold claims for Wagner a prominent place among German poets on account of his re-creation of the Nibelungen epic for the operatic stage. He has nothing to say of the music except in quotation from Dr. Hueffer, but devotes himself to a close and careful rendering, about equally divided between prose and verse, of the story as given by Wagner in his tetralogy, the Rheingold, the Walküre, Siegfried, and the Götterdämmerung. Three introductory chapters complete a manual which should be very welcome to all who have heard or are to hear the masterpiece of Wagner sung; and it also deserves the favorable attention of every student of the famous *Lied.*

The Social Influence of Christianity. By David J. Hill, LL.D. [Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.25.] The President of Bucknell University delivered in 1887 eight solid lectures on the influence of Christianity upon human society, with special reference to contemporary problems, which are here collected in an attractive volume. After defining society and its general debt to the Christian religion, conceived as the influence of Christ, Dr. Hill considers the problems of labor, wealth, marriage, education, legislation, and the repression of crime, in a manner at once comprehensive of all the leading principles, and as fresh as the triteness of the subject will allow. In general his position is a conservative one as compared with that of clergymen like Drs. Gladden and Newton, and he finds little beyond very general remedies for labor troubles, for example. He advocates education in the essentials of undogmatic Christianity, greater strictness in divorce legislation, and the supremacy of the family as the foundation of all civil order. The lectures will increase the reputation their author has won in the educational field.

France and the Confederate Navy, 1862–1868. An International Episode. By John Bigelow. [Harper & Brothers. $1.50.] Mr. Bigelow was Consul-General of the United States in Paris during our Civil War, and in September, 1863, he was informed by a Frenchman, who called upon him, that there were then building at Bordeaux and Nantes several formidable iron-clads for the use of the Confederate States. Investigating the matter, he discovered the full complicity of the Emperor, whose sympathy with the South was well known. Louis Napoleon was willing to detain the vessels only when their real destination was patent to the world. Mr. Bigelow's vigorous remonstrances did not suffice to prevent the escape of one, the "Stonewall," which would have destroyed a great amount of Northern commerce had not the war terminated just then. In his first part Mr. Bigelow relates chronologically the whole story of the Confederate scheme as it became known to him and of his counter-exertions, and in the second part he refutes a number of misstatements in Captain Bullock's *Secret Service of the Confederate States.* The volume is a chapter in the history of our war which needed to be written, and it shows how great were the dangers to our cause from European sympathy with the South.

In Castle and Cabin; or, Talks in Ireland in 1887. By George Pellew, A.M. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.] Mr. Pellew of the Boston bar spent somewhat more than four months in Ireland last year. Being amply furnished with letters of introduction to prominent persons, Unionists and Nationalists alike, he made it his business to converse with as many men of all conditions as his opportunities would allow. After a brief introduction on the agrarian agitation and the Land Acts, Mr. Pellew relates these conversations in detail, giving only explanatory matter enough to let the reader know the character and circumstances of the various speakers. He traveled through the four divisions of Ireland, and his interviews present very clearly the distracted condition of the country. Not so picturesque as M. Daryl's recent book, Mr. Pellew's is a solid contribution to a fair judgment of the case. His own judgment is that home rule is undesirable, and that the extension of the provisions of the Local Government Act to Ireland and the promotion of internal improvements would do more than any political measures to tranquilize and permanently help the country.

Indian Sketches. By John Treat Irving. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.] These sketches of Indian life were written fifty years ago, just after a journey to the Delaware reservation between the Platte and Kansas rivers. The Pawnees claimed

this territory and the United States government sent out an expedition to conclude treaties to settle the difficulty. Mr. Irving accompanied the officials who accomplished this work, and he has portrayed in an agreeable way the manners and customs of tribes yet untouched by civilization. His volume thus relates entirely to the Indian's past, out of which it is the problem of today to raise him. As the easy narrative of what he saw, by an open-eyed observer, the work has a subject and method which no later books on the Indian can copy, and its reproduction at this time is justified by the prevailing interest in these wards of the nation.

PERIODICALS.

Harper's for July has an account of the United States Naval Academy, by Lieutenant Kelley, who has a zealous regard for his theme. Lafcadio Hearn begins a description, full of marvelous color effects, of a mid-summer trip to the West Indies. A significant article is devoted to the fabulous "great American desert," now the home of rich farms and populous cities. These articles are all illustrated, as is also Colonel Petrie's paper on the Egyptian monuments. Mr. Warner continues his studies of the great West with notes on three capitals — Springfield, Indianapolis, and Columbus — and a concluding apostrophe to natural gas. There is the beginning of a nightmare fiction by Rider Haggard, and a short story of some merit in negro dialect by H. S. Edwards. Mr. Howells exploits Annie Kilburn's environment, and, in the editor's study, suggests that distinction is not a Christian virtue and that it is the triumph of American democracy to have done away with it.

The *Atlantic* for July is what may reasonably be called an average number. Its five special articles take a wide range and the fiction is noteworthy. Mrs. Wyman makes an interesting study of factory life as exemplified by the New England village system of fifty or sixty years ago, and traces the degenerative changes that have since taken place. Bradford Torrey displays his acute observation of nature in a Green Mountain corn-field. Miss Preston continues her graceful narrative of Cicero's career. There is a review of Boston painters and paintings; and H. C. Merwin discusses the telephone cases. The fiction includes a bright and captivating tale — "A Browning Courtship" — by Eliza Orne White; the humor of it is delicious. J. P. Quincy concludes "Miser Farrel's Bequest" with another chapter of dexterous psychology. Mr. House is drifting into didacticism in his "Yane Santo." Miss Murfree maintains to a remarkable degree the interest in "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove."

Scribner's for July opens with a second paper in the railway series, dealing this time with feats of railway engineering and having almost the interest of a romance. The illustrations are again remarkable for number and quality. Prof. T. D. Seymour has a sketch of life and travel in Greece, rather fragmentary in form, but covering on the whole a good deal of unfamiliar ground. Prof. C. A. Young describes his journey to Russia last summer. Prof. Young did not see the eclipse, but he saw all the principal European observatories, and of these and their work he discourses in a most attractive manner. Twelve illustrations from photographs accompany the narrative. Mr. James gives us a second installment of his very strong story, "A London Life." There is a fanciful story by J. R. Sullivan, "Maestro Ambrogio;" a portion of Mr. Lathrop's Gettysburg ode is printed; and Mr. Stevenson writes — in a vague and perfunctory way — of popular authors and the possible secret of their popularity.

The *Forum* for July has a review of the political situation — from the ultra Republican point of view — by Senator Edmunds. Edward Atkinson, in answer to the query, How can wages be increased? replies, By doing better work and more of it. Mr. Higginson has something to say of English and American manners, greatly to the disadvantage of the former. Mr. Higginson is doubtless right in attributing the average good manners of Americans to the public schools and the prevalence of societies governed by parliamentary rules. Dr. M. Clymer analyzes the mechanism of dreams. Léon Bouland asserts boldly that Romanism threatens the republic. George Pellew writes pertinently of romanticism and realism, and argues reasonably enough that genius must take its own way in spite of dogmatic rules. Prof. L. H. Ward makes a plea for manual training in the public schools.

Lippincott's for July has as a complete novel "The Yellow Snake," by W. H. Bishop — a romantic tale of mystery and adventure in Mexico. A story by Judge Tourgee, a sketch of literary bohemia, a paper on edible fungi, and a little chapter of childhood reminiscences by Miss Quincy, complete the number.

In *Macmillan's* for June Mr. James's humorous "Reverberator" is continued in two very amusing chapters. Augustine Birrell has a note on Charles Lamb's letters. There is a capital story of South American ranch life by W. F. Hubbard. The monastic career of Thomas á Kempis is forcibly related. The first installment is given of a historical romance by Walter Pater, dealing with Gaston de Latour.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Forthcoming issues in the series of "Great French Writers," now publishing in translation by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, include *Montesquieu*, by Albert Sorel; *Voltaire*, by F. Brunetière; *Racine*, by Anatole France; and *Rousseau*, by Victor Cherbuliez. Paul Bourget is to write of *Balzac*, and M. Taine of *Sainte-Beuve*.

— Henry Holt & Co. will issue shortly a novel entitled *In Hot Haste*, dealing with German life.

— *The Septameron*, a collection of short stories by seven Philadelphians, is to be issued shortly by Daniel McKay.

— G. S. Fellows & Co., New York, are to publish *Loisette Exposed*, giving the Loisette-Pick system of memory training and a bibliography of mnemonics for twenty-five cents. The publishers say in their circular: "The success of the work is already phenomenal, and it is certain to prove the sensation of the day; for, besides the exposure, it reprints *verbatim* the memory system which, in less than two years, has netted the 'sole originator, proprietor, and teacher thereof' a round half million."

— Prof. C. A. Young has prepared a *Manual of Astronomy* which Ginn & Co. are to publish this month. It will give special attention to physics — the "new astronomy," as it is called.

— A first edition of 15,000 copies was required by the Scribners to supply the demand for Robert Louis Stevenson's latest romance, *The Black Arrow*, during the first week after publication of the story.

— Amy Leoy writes about women's clubs in the *Woman's World* for July. It appears that there are no less than six women's clubs in London, from the exclusive Alexandra in Grosvenor Street to the University Club for ladies in New Bond Street. New York has but one woman's club, "and that has no local habitation."

— *Methods and Aids in Teaching Geography*, by Charles F. King, is announced by Lee & Shepard.

— Roberts Brothers are to publish *Harvard Vespers*, a volume made up of talks to the University students by Drs. A. P. and F. G. Peabody, Phillips Brooks, E. E. Hale, Gordon, McKenzie, and other divines.

— It is rumored that the Alcott house at Concord is to be sold.

— *Tid-Bits*, the New York comic weekly, has changed its name to *Time* and enlarged its pages.

— Alphonse Daudet's new novel, *L'Immortel*, is to be issued in this country by W. R. Jenkins, simultaneously with its publication in Paris.

— Roberts Brothers have received a portrait of Edward Lear, whose *Nonsense Rhymes* they are to publish soon in a complete edition. Mr. Lear is a stout, full-faced, heavily-bearded Englishman, and the last person who would be supposed to have "any nonsense about him."

— Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. have had their New England office in Bromfield Street for many years. They began with Austin Nichols & Co. at No. 32, and remained with Nichols & Hall, afterwards Hall & Whiting and then C. H. Whiting & Co. When Mr. Whiting moved out of the street they took offices at No. 22, where they have remained ever since. Changes in that street, so far as the book trade is concerned, have been great and other locations have been thought to be more desirable, so that this house have taken rooms at No. 5 Somerset Street, where at all times a full line of their stock may be found under the care of Mr. F. H. Day, depositary. Mr. A. P. Soule has been appointed the New England agent for this house. Mr. Soule is a Maine man, a graduate from Colby University in the class of 1879. He was principal of the Oakland, Maine, High School for about four years, when he was called to the principalship of the High School at Dexter, Maine. He was afterwards Superintendent of Schools at Hingham, Mass., and more recently has been connected with the school-book business of the New England agency of one of the New York publishers. He comes fully prepared and equipped for the duties of his position in the house of A. S. Barnes & Co., and has earned the esteem of a large number of leading New England educators.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

THE HISTORY OF NICOLAS MUSS. An Episode of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Tr. from the French of Charles Du Bois-Melly. Harper & Bros. $1.00

OLIVER CROMWELL. By Frederic Harrison. [Twelve English Statesmen.] Macmillan & Co. 60c.

MARTIN VAN BUREN. By Edward M. Shepard. [American Statesmen.] Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

GEORGE SAND. [Great French Writers.] By E. Caro. Tr. by Melville B. Anderson. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00

MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ. [Great French Writers.] By Gaston Boissier. Tr. by Melville B. Anderson. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00

HILDEBRAND AND HIS TIMES. By W. R. W. Stephens, M.A. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 80c.

Essays and Sketches.

IN CASTLE AND CABIN; or, Talks in Ireland in 1887. By George Pellew, A.M., LL.B. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY. Their Agrarian Condition, Social Life, and Religion. By Stepniak. Harper & Bros. $1.25

"BOOKS THAT HAVE HELPED ME." From the *Forum*. D. Appleton & Co. 30c.

PLATO'S CRITO AND PHÆDO. Dialogues of Socrates before his Death. Cassell & Co. 10c.

AT HOME AND IN WAR, 1853–1881. Reminiscences and Anecdotes. By Alexander Verestchagin. Tr. by Isabel F. Hapgood. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75

THIRTY YEARS OF PARIS AND OF MY LITERARY LIFE. By Alphonse Daudet. Illustrated. George Routledge & Sons. Paper, $1.50

Fiction.

THE BLACK ARROW. A Tale of the Two Roses. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.00

NO. 19 STATE STREET. By David Graham Adee. [Sunshine Series.] Cassell & Co. 50c.

THE GALLERY OF A RANDOM COLLECTOR. By Clinton Ross. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25

NAPOLEON SMITH. Author, a well-known New Yorker. The Judge Publishing Co. 50c.

EVE. By S. Baring-Gould. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A HOUSE-BOAT. A Novel. By William Black. Illus. Harper & Bros. 50c.

MR. MERSON'S WILL. A Novel. By H. Rider Haggard. Harper & Bros. 25c.

A LITTLE MAID OF ACADIE. By Marian C. L. Reeves. D. Appleton & Co. 25c.

MISS FRANCES MERLEY. [Collection of American Authors. American Tauchnitz Edition.] Cupples & Hurd. 50c.

THE NOVELS OF BESANT AND RICE. *The Chaplain of the Fleet.* — Ready-Money Mortiboy. — *The Seamy Side.* [Library Edition.] Dodd, Mead & Co. Each, $1.50

SNAP-DRAGONS. A Tale of Christmas Eve. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. E. & J. B. Young & Co. 50c.

A BACHELOR'S WEDDING TRIP. By Himself. Philadelphia: The Pen Publishing Co. 50c.

A PURE-SOULED LIAR. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 50c.

THE LITTLE BLIND GOD ON RAILS. A Romaunt of the Gold Northwest. By James Daly. Profusely illustrated. Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS. By Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson. Philadelphia: Hubbard Bros. 25c.

AGNES SURRIAGE. By Edwin Lassetter Bynner. [Ticknor's Paper Series.] Ticknor & Co. 50c.

LOOKING BACKWARD. By Edward Bellamy. [Ticknor's Paper Series.] Ticknor & Co. 50c.

RHODA FLEMING. A Story. By George Meredith. Author's Edition. Roberts Bros. $1.50

THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY RICHMOND. By George Meredith. Author's Edition. Roberts Bros. $1.50

THE MAGIC SKIN. By Honoré de Balzac. With Introduction by George Frederic Parsons. Roberts Bros. $1.50

A HARD-WON VICTORY. By Grace Denio Litchfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00

LAJLA. A Tale of Finmark. By Prof. J. A. Friis. Tr. by Ingerid Markhus. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00

THE LASSES OF LEVERHOUSE. By Jessie Fothergill. Leisure Moment Series.] Henry Holt & Co. 30c.

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THE SILENT WITNESS. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. [Rainbow Series.] Cassell & Co. 25c.

AMERICAN NOVELS. *Brueton's Bayou*, by John Habberton, and *Miss Defarge*, by Mrs. F. Hodgson Burnett. J. B. Lippincott Co. 50c.

History.

THE STORY OF TURKEY. By Stanley Lane-Poole, assisted by E. J. W. Gibb and Arthur Gilman. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

HISTORIC TOWNS. *Colchester.* By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25

THE CAPITALS OF SPANISH AMERICA. By William Eleroy Curtis. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. $3.50

Poetry.

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HYMNS AND TUNES as Sung at St. Thomas's Church, New York. Music Composed and Adapted by George William Warren. Harper & Bros. $1.25

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DE PUERTO-RICO A MADRID, POR LA HABANA Y NUEVA-YORK. Estudios de Viaje. Segunda edicion aumentada. Puerto-Rico: Jose Gonzalez Font, 1887.

Theology and Religion.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. By Joseph Parker, D.D. Vol. VIII. 1 Kings xv — 1 Chron. ix. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50

IRELAND AND THE POPE. A Brief History of Papal Intrigues against Irish Liberty, from Adrian IV to Leo XIII. By James G. Maguire. San Francisco: James H. Barry. 50c.

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Miscellaneous.

KING RICHARD II. By William Shakespeare. [Cassell's National Library.] Cassell & Co. 10c.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES. 1888. Cassell & Co.

THE MUSICAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES. Season of 1887–88. Boston: G. H. Wilson. $1.00

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DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XV. Diamond — Drake. Macmillan & Co. $3.75

THE ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE. 1887. New York: Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*.

SELECT PLAYS OF MOLIÈRE. Translated by Charles Heron Wall. Scribner & Welford.

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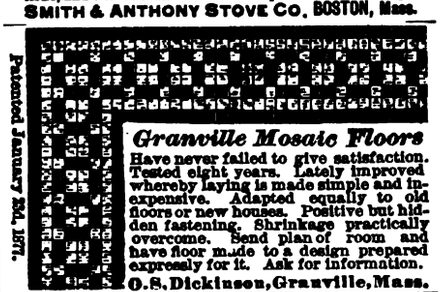

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There is a plain order in Mr. Curtis's movements, but his several chapters are in a measure detached and independent. He begins with Mexico, "with the exception of Buenos Ayres and Santiago . . . the largest and the finest capital in Spanish America;" a city which uses the type-writer but sells no postage stamps, where everybody smokes cigarettes, where men wear extremely tall hats and women no hats at all, where every block on the same street has a different name, whose street cars run in groups of three at intervals of half an hour, and which boasts more public hacks and carriages in proportion to the population than any other city in the world. Each carriage "has a small tin flag attached to the top. A green flag means that you have to pay a dollar and a half an hour, for the carriage is new, the horses are good, and the harness is handsomely trimmed. A blue flag means a dollar an hour, with a little less style; a white flag, seventy-five cents. The latter class are about the toughest looking outfits that can be found anywhere."

Next to Mexico Mr. Curtis touches in turn at Guatemala City, the capital of Guatemala, at Comayagua the capital of Honduras, Managua the capital of Nicaragua, San Salvador the capital of San Salvador, and San José the capital of Costa Rica, all Central American cities which have many features in common, but through which we must pass swiftly in this review, remarking simply that Guatemala has adopted many North American conveniences; that Comayagua is extremely inaccessible, but connected with all parts of its State by telegraph, and having a cathedral which is the finest building in the country; that Managua is a city of rich planters and the center of a decaying people; that San Salvador is the capital of the most prosperous of these republics; and that San José is the center of a great coffee-growing district.

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*The Capitals of Spanish America. By William Eleroy Curtis. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $3.50.

to Quito, the capital of Ecuador, on the west coast of South America, a coast whose trade is served by fine and comfortable steamships whose owners grow rich out of enormous rates for freight and passengers. Guayaquil, the first stopping place in Ecuador, is four days from Panama over an always quiet sea. Thence there is one telegraphic wire to Quito, the highest city in the world, and a mule-back journey of nine days over the grandest of mountain routes, with Cotopaxi in sight much of the way. Quito is a dirty and dilapidated Spanish-American town, without a hotel, full of convents, crowded with monks and nuns, studded with shrines, filthy and feverish, with a population of about 60,000 steadily dying out. The city and the country are priest-ridden to the last degree, and the rule of Rome has been fatal to the thrift and intelligence of the people.

Lima, the capital of Peru with its memories of Pizarro, we reach by railway from its port of Callao. Here we are in the presence of a dense Roman Catholic population, of many traces of former grandeur, of a worthless paper currency, of a refined taste in music and the arts, of brutal sports, of beautiful women robed in costly mantuas, of the desolating effects of recent wars, of pawnshops filled with treasures, of aristocratic exclusiveness, of rigid social etiquette, of fine shops, many of which are managed by Chinese, of creditable benevolent institutions, of earthquakes, and of well-edited daily newspapers. The marvelous railroad which the late Henry Meigs commenced over the Andes from Lima to the silver mines of Cerro Pasco is now being completed by ex-Mayor Grace of New York, the head of the largest foreign house engaged in Peruvian trade. Mr. Curtis gives another of those fascinating accounts of its wonderful engineering, its sixty-three tunnels, its elevations of 15,000 feet, its striking reverse tangents, which we are never tired of reading.

From Callao down to Valparaiso, 1,500 miles, the coast is a panorama of desolation, but the voyage presents one curiosity:

> A vessel will enter the harbor of Callao with its timbers as white as the virgin snow, and its planking as clean as holy-stone and elbow-grease can make them. The disgusted sailors may awaken in the morning and find everything covered with a brown, nasty film, which penetrates the cabin and even the battened hatchways of the vessel, filling the air with a repulsive odor, and clinging to the wood-work until it is scraped off. It looks like a chocolate-colored frost, but does not melt in the sun.

This is "the Callao painter," so called, a phenomenon which has never been satisfactorily explained and which is known nowhere else in the world.

La Paz de Ayacucho, the inland capital of Bolivia, in the vicinage of the renowned Lake Titicaca, we must skip; nor can we stop with the author at the island of Juan Fernandez, to which scene of De Foe's immortal romance he makes a side excursion. But the lively harbor of Valparaiso presents many novel sights, and the city is well worthy a stop on the way to Santiago. Here we find ladies carrying prayer-rugs to church, shops not open till nine or ten in the morning, fine public and private buildings, a broad and handsome Alameda, a new and magnificent hotel with furniture and a cook from Paris, and natives who are the Yankees of South America — "the most active, enterprising, ingenious, and thrifty of the Spanish-American race." But then they are vain, fierce, cold-blooded, and cruel. The women are the conductors of the horse cars and clean the streets. A most remarkable Chilian woman is Donna Isadora Cousino, quite the most famous character of Santiago. She traces her ancestry back to the Spanish conquest, and now is a widow and the richest person of the country. She owns millions of acres, hundreds of thousands of cattle, mines by the score, a fleet of steamships, a railroad, and many other productive properties, which yield her an income of several millions a year. She imported an architect and builder from Paris to construct for her a million-dollar mansion at Lota. This house is to stand in what is believed to be the finest private park in the world, and it is only one of her palaces. She manages all her business down to every detail, is capricious, extravagant, comparatively young, and certainly fine-looking.

To Buenos Ayres, the capital of the great, rich, and prosperous Argentine Republic, Mr. Curtis gives us a choice of routes, either by water around the inhospitable and stormy shores of Patagonia, to which he devotes a chapter, or by mule-back over the Andes by dizzy hights and dangerous trails, down to the point at their eastern base where the traveler can connect with civilization by means of a Pullman car. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, are interesting and in many ways agreeable cities, full of the hum of modern progress, enlivened by a large and enterprising foreign element, and centers of immense activities in product and trade. A short chapter is devoted to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and the closing chapter to Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, with its beautiful bay, rivaling that of Naples or the Golden Horn, its pretty aspect in the distance, its dirty reality when viewed face to face, its narrow streets, its ugly buildings, its singular street nomenclature, its universal drinking habits, its fish auctions, its plentiful humming birds, its invariably fat women and lean men, its shopping servants, its great social freedom, its numerous theaters, its bad hotels, its abundant foreigners, its good schools. Mr. Curtis speaks rather disparagingly of the official qualities of the Emperor, Dom Pedro II, but highly of his wife, whose picture looks like that of a wise New England woman.

Mr. Curtis completes his book with an index. He is not always an elegant writer, his style being sometimes more vigorous and expressive than dignified. But he has seen much, describes graphically, and has presented here an immense amount of thoroughly interesting information.

THE DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY. VOL. XV.*

Dickens, Disraeli, and the Dibdins.

THIS fifteenth volume of Mr. Leslie Stephen's great *Dictionary of National Biography* brings us the usual installment of information about a numerous rank and file of privates in English life, with a few notabilities mingled thereamong, chief of whom are the Disraelis, father and son, Charles Dickens, the sketch of whom is written by Mr. Stephen himself, and a long list of Douglases, long enough to fill nearly one hundred and twenty pages. The Drakes and Dillons are amply represented, and good Drs. Donne and Doddridge are among the minor celebrities in the procession.

Perhaps our readers will be interested in a few biographical and bibliographical particulars respecting the famous Dibdins, three of whom come in for generous mention in Mr. Stephen's pages. These three are Charles, the dramatist and song-writer, 1745–1814; Thomas Frognall, the bibliographer, his elder brother, 1776–1847; and Thomas John, dramatist and actor, Charles's illegitimate son, 1771–1841.

Charles Dibdin the elder was the man who was intended for the church but happily never reached it, and who spent his life singing at concerts, playing organ voluntaries at churches, tuning harpsichords, writing ballads, playing in operettas, setting new music to old songs, composing operas, quarreling with Garrick, trying his hand at fiction and history, and immortalizing himself with his sea-songs, of which he wrote nearly a hundred. He claimed the authorship of nearly nine hundred songs in all. This is a contemporary picture of him:

> Dibdin's manner of coming on the stage was in happy style; he ran on sprightly, and with nearly a laughing face, like a friend who enters hastily to impart to you some good news. Nor did he disappoint his audience; he sang and accompanied himself on an instrument, which was a concert in itself; he was, in fact, his own band. A few lines of speaking happily introduced his admirable songs, full of wit and character, and his peculiar mode of singing them surpassed all I had ever heard.

Thomas John Dibdin, one of Charles's illegitimate sons, had a Covent Garden actress for a mother, and Garrick was his godfather. At eight he was a choir boy at St. Paul's, and a few years later he showed his bent by building a toy theater. Then he ran away to join the stage, and began to write ditties and paint scenery. From prompter he rose to be stage manager, and his career from 1800 to 1820 was closely

*Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XV. Diamond—Drake. Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

identified with theatrical life in London. He made large sums and lost them over and over. He was a good son to his mother, and was proud of his father's abilities, but was embittered towards him because of his neglect of his mother.

Thomas Frognall Dibdin was the so-called bibliographer, and a different sort of person from either of these others. He was in orders from 1804, and began his literary work about that same time in connection with Lord Spencer's Althorp Library. He really was the founder of the Roxburghe Club, and published a considerable list of books, including the *Bibliomania*, and the *Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour*, two curious works of little value. Dibdin was a dabbler; amusing, but given to blunders.

One of the best of the memoirs in this volume is that of Dr. John Donne, the poet and the dean of St. Paul's, with whom Izaak Walton lived on such intimate terms. Excellent also are the accounts of Dickens and the Disraelis.

A HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.*

PROBABLY but few persons in the United States have ever read a separate history of Scotland. And yet its wild mountains, its solemn forests, its lakes and rivers, are not only an important part of our ancestral Britain, but also interesting, in a literary point of view, as the scene of so much of the poetry and romance of the great "wizard of the North;" the fitting home of the saints, heroes, and unruly warriors who adorn its turbulent history. The two volumes now issued carry the narrative from the earliest invasion by the Romans, advancing from South Britain under Julius Agricola, A. D. 80, to the end of the reign of James VI (I of England) in 1625. It is the author's hope to complete the work in a third volume.

As indicated in the title, especial prominence is given to events religious and ecclesiastical; in particular the introduction of Christianity under Saint Ninian, at the close of the fourth century, by whom the eastern central part of the country was evangelized, and the greater work of Saint Columba, chief missionary of the tribes called Picts, and founder of the celebrated monastery on the isle of Iona, which was long the seat of the primacy of the Scottish church, transferred later to Dunkeld, and finally, in the tenth century, to the see of Saint Andrews. Of the other early saints chronicled the most notable are St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, St. Kentigern, and St. Aidan, ancestor of Kenneth, 844, first king of the united Picts and Scots. This name of Scots, *Scoti*, was originally that of an Irish tribe, and it is Ireland that was first called *Scotia;* the invasions of this people into what was formerly Caledonia or Albania caused, as late as the tenth century, the transfer of these Irish names to the people and country north of the Tweed. As of most interest among succeeding monarchs we note Duncan, 1034–9, immortalized in the tragedy of Macbeth; David, called Saint from his devoutness, and memorable for the founding of Edinburgh and the introduction of a higher degree of civilization; Robert Bruce, who by the famous victory of Bannockburn (1314) delivered his country from its subjugation by England which had followed the conquest under Edward I; James I (1406–36), third sovereign of the house of Stewart and probably the most energetic and judicious of that famous line; and the beautiful and ill-starred Queen Mary. This appellation Stewart was from the ancestral office of high steward of Scotland, the family name being Allan.

Much of the second volume is occupied with the pathetic career of Queen Mary, with whom the writer manifests strong sympathy and whose acts are uniformly presented in as favorable light as possible. The history here is related in more vivid detail than elsewhere and acquires a corresponding interest.

The author's powers seem to us greater in description than in narration; and while her language is everywhere refined and pleasing, it often requires the reader's close attention. A deeply religious and devotional spirit is manifest throughout, and unvarying sympathy with the faith, customs, and historic institutions of the ancient and catholic church. Perhaps what was catholic in the Scottish church is not always clearly distinguishable in this history from Roman changes in faith and practice; but the writer does not try to conceal the mediæval degradation of the clergy, wherein chiefly grew the need of reformation.

Much interest is added to the narrative by the abundant citation of original documents and of earlier authors, often in the quaint mediæval Scotch spelling. The number of such citations indicates wide and conscientious reading in the preparation of the present work.

AN AMERICAN TAUCHNITZ.

Mr. Chamberlain's Autobiography of a New England Farm-house.*

THE real original genuine "Tauchnitz" is a German series of English works in uniform size, type, and paper covers, begun years ago at Leipsic by Christian Bernhard Tauchnitz, lately made a baron, and which has already passed beyond a thousand volumes. These handy editions of English classics, German-made, have long been familiar to and popular with American readers, and we wonder that no American publisher has ever thought of imitating under a domestic imprint so favorite a brand of books.

To a Boston house that idea has now occurred, and two works of fiction are the first to appear in the neat and simple dress of the series. The imitation is a clever one. The volumes are squarish 16mos, to average perhaps from 200 to 300 pages each, with uncut edges, and bound in light buff paper. The type only differs markedly from the German prototype. Leaving for another occasion the first of the two works of fiction now presented in this series, we proceed here to speak of the second of them, the *Autobiography of a New England Farm-house.*

In this story, first published nearly twenty-five years ago, and now deservedly reprinted, a clever shot is fired at the mark which Nathaniel Hawthorne so distinguished. This to us is the most noticeable feature of Mr. Chamberlain's composition. The author, who is a clergyman, formerly of the Unitarians, but now of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a religious sentiment much more pronounced in its forms than Hawthorne's, and much less reticent in expression; but without posing at all as an imitator of our great New England romancer, there is a great deal in his choice of materials, in his manipulating of them, in the effects which they produce, to remind one of the latter.

As a story the *Autobiography of a New England Farm-house* is a slender and simple structure, and its interest is far from being sensational or exciting. The work is more a mosaic than a narrative, though a sequence does bind the scenes together into a degree of continuity and logical purpose. These scenes are copies of landscape and life on Cape Cod, and suffice to familiarize the reader with the odd characters, the striking incidents, the exceptional experiences associated with that outlandish precinct. A very natural and genuine sort of "Cape Cod Folks" figure in these pages, not so uncouth and grotesque as Miss Sally Pratt McLean's of unfortunate notoriety, but of gentler aspect and more winning individuality. While equally well studied probably from originals, Mr. Chamberlain's subjects are evidently more suffused with the imagination than those of his late competitor.

Mr. Chamberlain sketches in turn, always with a firm and skillful hand, and often with true poetic insight and great tenderness, the sea girt with its granite rocks, the shore, the old sleepy Puritan village of Sandowne, the venerable buildings, dusty mysteries, and pathetic associations of Bassett Farm, the sufferings and sorrows of the Laurence household, the humors of a May training day, the singularities of that Cape Ishmaelite,

* A History of Scotland, Chiefly in its Ecclesiastical Aspect. By M. G. J. Kinloch. Two volumes. Edinburgh: R. Grant & Son. New York: T. Whittaker.

* Collection of American Authors. American Tauchnitz Edition. Vol. 2. Autobiography of a New England Farm-house. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 50c.

Billy Treeman, the solemn and silent life of the Rev. Henry Leverick in the Sandowne parsonage, the affecting details of the childhood and early death of his orphan companion, little Fritz Maud, the excitements of one of those forest fires which to this day desolate great patches of the cape, the homely incidents of a Sandowne Sunday, the charms of a stroll along shore and of a day's trout-fishing, the social dissipations of a corn-husking, and the risks and anxieties of the cranberry culture — all this with much infusion of classical allusion and poetic quotation, of philosophy, religion, and feeling. The book follows a quiet, rural, picturesque, but uneventful path, favorable to meditation, possessing many attractions to the listless rambler.

It is from such particulars as the musty garret of the Bassett farm-house, the secret passage-way around the chimneys, the ancestral portrait that grew luminous by night, the Strange Lady in White who beckoned little Fritz away, and the story of the girl who died on Dead Man's Rock, that we get our reminders of Nathaniel Hawthorne. And the style throughout, though less simple than his, carries the mind away not seldom to the *Mosses from an Old Manse* and *The Scarlet Letter*.

How Mr. Chamberlain writes, in ink not exactly of the common tint, and with a touch of the pen which is quite his own, may be discerned in the following words from the winding up of the tale:

> There was a wedding in Sandowne meeting house. . . . Mr. Leverick performed the service; it was very short; and the village choir ended it with an anthem, as was proper; while the gentler songsters thought of another wedding they hoped would arrive one day when they should be below stairs. A new mistress went in under the elms at Bassett House — a happy bride for many, many years. There was a gay company which danced on the wedding night in Bassett House, and Chloe danced in the kitchen. The old house was one blaze of light. The minister came in the early evening, and the bride took his arm and set him by her in the post of honor at the supper table. . . . The minister in due time went away from the supper table. Home? No. In under the two elms, to kneel down beneath the stars between two graves an hour or so. One was the girl's grave who had died on Dead Man's Rock, and the other was the child's of the hazel eyes, called Fritz. . . .
>
> The rest is history. Mr. Leverick found a second home at Bassett House. He had also several christenings there. There were some girls among them who had eyes very blue. A strong wise man, purified of sorrow, made that house famous as the home of one who had served his age well in literature and life. . . . A new life floated in on Sandowne from Bassett House. Last spring time some persons in that venerable township had passed on from there — Mr. Leverick among them — on where there was no sea, and many friends; two that had seemed to sleep together in the spot where the minister had so often prayed. But one, no stranger in that township, saw young men and women go out of Bassett House, and a happy couple, gray-haired now, sat at evening in the doorway, under the elms, and talked of long ago.

Thus ends the love story which winds in and out among these Cape Cod scenes — a golden thread embroidered upon a patchwork of many shapes and colors. It is not in every novel that fond hearts make love to the reading of Æschylus, that sermons echo from the meeting house, and that a recovered manuscript unrolls contemplative autobiography before our eyes. But such is the variety here, and a good many pages have been written during the past quarter of a century far less worthy of being printed for the first time than these of Mr. Chamberlain's for the second time, as a send-off of the new "American Tauchnitz," Boston-made.

MR. STEVENSON'S "BLACK ARROW."*

THE BLACK ARROW is playfully dedicated by Mr. Stevenson to "Critic on the Hearth:"

> No one but myself knows what I have suffered or what my books have gained by your unsleeping watchfulness and admirable pertinacity. And now here is a volume that goes into the world and lacks your *imprimatur* — a strange thing in our joint lives; and the reason of it stranger still! I have watched with interest, with pain, and at length with amusement, your unavailing attempts to peruse *The Black Arrow*; and I think I should lack humor indeed if I let the occasion slip and did not place your name on the fly-leaf of the only book of mine that you have never read — and never will read.

There are readers, then, or at least a reader, who cannot get through *The Black Arrow*, and with such, until we had struggled through the first four or five chapters, we were ready to declare our utter sympathy. Was this the hand that wrote *Treasure Island* and gave us the magic witchery of *Kidnapped?* Then the scene changes: we are plunged at once into a series of exciting events, and the combination of rollicking adventure and extraordinary play of character is wholly irresistible. The story is laid, as the sub-title indicates, in the time of the wars of Lancaster and York, and it deals primarily with the fate of a brave young man-at-arms, one Richard Shelton, who breaks away from his lawful but tyrannical and bloody guardian, falls in with a band of free-lances, and finally takes service with the Duke of Gloucester and wins glory and a name. There are feminine charms, moreover, gracing the pages of *The Black Arrow*, and for this reason alone the volume has distinction above the author's other books. Joanna Sedley, if not a very positive personage, is made extremely attractive and she plays her difficult part well, while as for Alicia — well, she is a distinct creation, as genuine a woman as ever breathed.

What strikes one most in *The Black Arrow* is the subtle power with which Mr. Stevenson has reproduced the atmosphere of a bygone time. The atmosphere may not be true to actuality — as to that we cannot say; but it is effective, harmonious, unique, and for all artistic purposes that suffices. So strong is its hold upon us that we resent the foot-note which tells us that Richard of Gloucester "would have been really far younger at this date," and thus transforms a romantic fact to an historical fiction. Prithee, no foot-notes, Mr. Stevenson; when with you we enter the world of romance, things are what they seem!

The Black Arrow is a noble story nobly told. It has no single character to equal John Silver in *Treasure Island*, it has no isolated scenes to match the flight through the heather in *Kidnapped*, but in tone and variety of incident, in force of action, in broad sweep of passion, in grace of style, it is not outrivaled by either of the other two. Like every other serious work that comes from Mr. Stevenson's pen, it stands by itself, unlike everything else, and supreme in its own peculiar merit.

*The Black Arrow. A Tale of the Two Roses. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.*

THE vigorous and accomplished Russian who writes under the *nom de guerre* of "Stepniak" (M. Michael Dragomanof) supplements in this picture of peasant misery in his native land his two previous works on *Russia under the Tsars* and *The Russian Storm-Cloud*. There is a very full literature concerned with the lower classes of the population, ranging from the most minute statistics to the village tales of Gleb Uspensky. "Our peasants have in fact something unusual about them. . . . Their popular morals, their social aims, and their religion are all their own, and differ greatly from those prevailing with the upper classes." They are now passing through a complicated crisis affecting their condition in every respect, materially and morally, and Stepniak's work is a stirring contribution to its just solution.

The agrarian question is the main problem for Russia to meet. Her agricultural class constitutes eighty-two per cent of the whole population. The serfs are on the whole "worse off than they were before the emancipation. The bulk of our peasantry is in a condition not far removed from actual starvation." This frightful condition is due, not of course to the intentional injustice of the government of the autocrat, but in no small degree to the introduction of new economic factors, such as the railways, all whose losses are paid by the State, and institutions of credit; these conditions of civilization have inured to the extreme benefit of a capitalist class quick to make use of them, while the peasantry are ground to powder. Their old institutions, familiar now to all who have any knowledge of Russia, have not been able to protect them against the exorbitant demands of the new civilization, which has dealt with them to

*The Russian Peasantry, their Agrarian Condition, Social Life, and Religion. By Stepniak. Harper & Bros. $1.25.

the advantage of the upper classes. Agriculture has been in a state of stagnation in consequence for the last fifteen years. The Russian peasant consumes one seventh less bread than in 1873, and cattle have lessened in number greatly. The weight of taxation, skillfully thrown upon the lowest classes by those above them, is such that the former State peasants paid in 1871, according to the Imperial Commission, over 92 per cent of the net produce of their land, while the former serfs are obliged to pay nearly twice this net product in taxes! To meet these cruel exactions the peasant must labor for others off from his own petty holding, and generally sell his crop and his cattle at the approach of the tax gatherer, who flogs him unmercifully if the tax is not ready. The unhappy peasant must often resort to the usurer, and pay commonly two hundred per cent or more for loans, until he becomes hopelessly involved and sinks into the fatal condition of a "bondage" laborer. In thirteen provinces the almost incredible mortality, always increasing, was in 1882 *sixty-two per thousand per annum*, seventeen per thousand being considered an abnormal mortality in civilized countries.

The remedy, according to Stepniak, for this wretched state of things is more land for the peasants. The allotments given them by the government decrees were pitifully small, especially under the prevailing "three fields" system of culture. The country is enormously wealthy in its arable land, the larger part of which lies idle in the hands of the upper classes. Land nationalization, in the sense of larger holdings to be assigned to the peasants, is the one answer to the agrarian question. The lower classes must have credit and they must have education, but these reforms Stepniak despairs of seeing from a despotic government. Russia will not advance in the right solution of its enormous problems until it enjoys a constitutional monarchy. But the "tragedy of Russian history" is the superstitious belief of the peasantry in the Czar, which causes them to attribute all their sufferings and burdens to the aristocracy, with whom they imagine the Czar to be perpetually contending in behalf of his "children," the tillers of the soil. They retain with the utmost obstinacy their belief in an approaching redistribution of the land, to be made by the Czar, which is only delayed by the grasping nobles.

Stepniak sees a bright future for Russia if only the *moujiks* are admitted to a rightful opportunity to cultivate the neglected earth, their "little mother," as they affectionately call it; he declares that there is no people in Europe better fitted for collective labor than they. Morally their condition is indicated by Count Tolstoï, who refers the educated classes to the gospel *as it is understood by the moujik*.

We have dwelt on the central thought of Stepniak's absorbingly interesting volume and have left ourselves no space to comment on the terrible picture of hard times and the full account of the popular religion, the Rascol, Rationalistic Dissent, and the modern sects. These chapters are full of matter of the first importance to the student of contemporary society and religion. The name of Nihilist has lost much of its unmeaning terror for many persons since they have learned the condition of things in which Nihilism flourishes. Stepniak deserves the gratitude of his country and of all mankind for painting Russian life among the downtrodden as it is, and pointing out a practicable solution of its worst distresses.

DENSLOW ON ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY.*

OUT of Dr. Denslow's eight hundred pages something like two hundred are devoted to a forcible statement of the argument for the protective system. This portion of his bulky treatise we take pleasure in bringing to the attention of Republican orators and writers in the present political campaign. The size of the volume is against its use, as it is not a handy book like Dr. Ely's or Prof. Taylor's, of which we spoke in our last issue. But our Republican friends will find the work quite an armory of facts and arguments against free trade, and in a measure, therefore, against tariff reform.

We are not here concerned with the soundness of Dr. Denslow's reasonings, but the following sentences will indicate sufficiently his standing:

> The chapters bearing on economic topics in the writings of Hamilton, Horace Greeley, and James G. Blaine, and in the speeches of the great debaters in Congress, form an inexhaustible mine of economic instruction. What practical men say, while under criticism, and in the presence of the enemy and liable to correction, brings us nearer to the economic life of the people than didactic works are apt to do.

"Wool a finished product" is the heading of a section. The skill of the American workman is credited largely to the higher wages he receives. We are not surprised to learn from so devout a follower of Henry C. Carey that "the besetting sin of the free trade school of writers is that they advance the puerilities of children, with the pompousness of kings and the unscrupulousness of rogues, and then say this is demonstration, when no intelligent mind sees in it the quality of conclusiveness, and often it lacks all semblance of knowledge, or candor, or economic expertness in thinking."

Dr. Denslow is evidently a master of campaign rhetoric, as this extract will plainly reveal, Prof. Bonamy Price and Stanley Jevons being the particular victims of it; a brief quotation from the latter is followed by this choice bit of judicial assertion: "It is difficult to conceive how a sane man could utter these words of Jevons without shame."

For controversy of this low order of abuse, which is too often equaled in its kind by free-trade writers, we must confess to having little respect, and if Dr. Denslow were not a good deal better than his style, very often, we should hesitate to commend his work to our readers. His rhetoric is obtrusive and usually superfluous, and his spirit is extremely partisan. But this very excess of zeal has led him to state with a good deal of force the so-called "practical" man's view of protection to American industries; his prevailing pugnacity against the college professors should not allow them to disregard the vigor of his reasoning, however mistaken it may be in detail or in general. The book belongs among the abler defenses of protection deserving the attention of voters of both parties.

Besides the full discussion of free trade and protection, Dr. Denslow's work traverses the common topics of wealth, value, profits, capital, labor, money, the State, and taxation. He is an acute, interesting, and well-fortified writer, and will do the free-trade and the orthodox schools of economics a service by summoning them to revise some of their arguments in the light of his trenchant criticisms. The discerning reader will smile at the amenities of his rhetoric, and find profit in his more sober logic.

* Principles of the Economic Philosophy of Society, Government, and Industry. By Van Buren Denslow, LL.D. Pp. xxx, 782. Cassell & Co. $3.50.

MINOR NOTICES.

Chisholm's *Mount Desert Guide* gives in a hundred pages and paper covers a map, ten chapters of descriptions, and some wood-cuts, relating to that now famous island on the coast of Maine which is rivaling Newport in attractive powers for the rich people of the country. [Portland: Chisholm Brothers.]

The peculiarity of *The Correct Thing in Good Society* is not its contents, which are much like those of *Don't* and other similar and recent books of good behavior, but the arrangement of the contents, which is at least novel. On each left-hand page we have a list of the things which "it is the correct thing to do," and on each opposite right-hand page a list of the contrary things which "it is not the correct thing to do." This plan, of course, including both the positives and negatives of social duty, involves some repetition and a little wastefulness of breath; its advantages are explicitness and precision. The whole modern social science of invitations, calls, conversation, dinners, teas, dress, weddings, traveling, shopping, mourning, etc., is expounded in these two hundred small pages, making a book easily carried in the pocket. [Estes & Lauriat.]

We do not think highly of the practical utility of Mr. George T. Fish's *Guide to the Conduct of Meetings*, which is an attempt to convey instruction in parliamentary law by descriptions in dialogue or dramatic form. The plan is ingenious and is carried out as well as its limitations allow, but it does not seem to us that the learner would master his lesson nearly so easily by this method as he would by a simpler and more natural one. [Harper & Brothers. 50c.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, JULY 21, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

On Seeing Keats's Manuscript of the "Grasshopper and Cricket."

These are the lines the young Endymion,
In friendly rivalry that night of yore,
Penned with his poet friend; and more and more
Their mellow magic through my brain doth run,
Seeing the very page he wrote upon
With that artistic tracery that bore
Divinest inspiration from the shore
Of Tempe, and the heights of Helicon.

The brain that wove the web of song is still;
In mouldering dust now lies the cunning hand
Where Roman cypresses forlornly stand;
And hearing once again the blithe replies
Of grasshopper and cricket clear and shrill,
Toward Tiber's strand we turn our moistened eyes.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Clinton, N. Y.

THE BESANT AND RICE PARTNERSHIP.

How Walter Besant and James Rice Wrote their Novels.

THE volume in the new Library Edition of the novels of Walter Besant and James Rice containing the story of *Ready-Money Mortiboy** is of special interest for two things; first for its etched portrait of Mr. Rice, who died in 1881, a much younger and less formidable looking man than Mr. Besant, and second for an account by Mr. Besant of the literary partnership between him and Mr. Rice, which began with the production of *Ready-Money Mortiboy* in 1872 and ended with *The Seamy Side* in the year that Mr. Rice died. As more of our readers probably are familiar with the books of these authors than with the authors themselves, and the particulars of their collaboration, we will rehearse the story briefly here.

Mr. Besant and Mr. Rice became acquainted in 1869. Mr. Rice was then two years out of Queen's College, Cambridge, and though destined to the bar, was experimenting in the uncertain field of journalism as editor of *Once a Week*. Mr. Besant walked into his office one day in the character of an impatient contributor. Explanations smoothed away a misunderstanding that had arisen, regular contributions to *Once a Week* followed, acquaintance ripened into friendship, and in the autumn of 1871 Mr. Rice proposed that Mr. Besant should join him in writing a novel, the plan of which he had already well laid out, and the first two or three chapters of which he had already composed. After considering the proposal for a few days Mr. Besant agreed to it, on the condition that the work should be anonymous.

The first crude idea was the return of the Prodigal Son, ten times worse than when he went away. He was to be a hardened, heartless, ruthless villain; he was to get round his father by playing upon his foibles and weaknesses; he was to get everything out of him and leave him in the end ruined. Dick Mortiboy came home, in effect, just as Rice originally proposed.

Such was the genesis of *Ready-Money Mortiboy*. It was published at the authors' risk on commission, and netted the modest sum of 70*l*. The serial right added something to this profit, and an American publisher gave 50*l*. to reprint. *My Little Girl* followed, and did better. Then Mr. Rice gave up his journal, tried the bar for a little while, returned to journalism as correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, and next proposed to Mr. Besant another literary partnership. *With Harp and Crown* in 1874 and *This Son of Vulcan* in 1875 were the result. The former was a success; the latter did badly in its three-volume form. Yet Mr. Besant thinks it in some respects the best story he and his friend wrote together.

All the characters are real and taken from the life; the incidents are strong and new; the scenery and setting are quite out of the common. Jack Armstrong, Myles Cuolahan, the begging-letter writer, the magician, all were real and living men.

In 1876, with *The Golden Butterfly*, the two joint authors took a long step forward in the path of popularity. *The Monks of Thelema* followed; in 1878 *By Celia's Arbor*, in which Mr. Besant drew the town in which he was born as he remembered it; in 1879 *The Chaplain of the Fleet*, and in 1881 *The Seamy Side*. All of these were published first as serials in London journals — the *World*, the *Graphic*, and *Time*.

Meantime had been proceeding, since 1876, a series of Christmas numbers for *All the Year Round*, including *When the Ship Comes Home*, which embodied an unconscious plagiarism on Charles Reade's *Foul Play*, *Sweet Nelly My Heart's Delight*, *'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay*, *Over the Sea with a Sailor*, *Shepherds All and Maidens Fair*, and the *Captain's Room*. This last was written by Mr. Besant alone, Mr. Rice's mortal illness having set in. Mixed in with these were *The Case of Mr. Lucraft* — "a story," says Mr. Besant, "which I love," and *The Ten Years' Tenant*. *Ready-Money Mortiboy* had also been dramatized for the Court Theatre, but proved a failure; and another play, entitled *Such a Good Man*, also a failure on the boards, had been turned into a shilling novelette and made remunerative.

Here, in 1881, ended the partnership. Mr. Rice, who was now 38 years old to Mr. Besant's 43, was prostrated with a serious illness from which he never wholly recovered. A summer number of the *Illustrated London News* had been arranged for under their joint names, but he never lived to do his part of it. He failed rapidly and died suddenly.

Such is the outward history of these novels. "And if there is anything in them," says Mr. Besant, "that is generous, sympathetic, or kind-hearted, I shall be content if James Rice has the credit." But the public will probably insist that Mr. Besant take his full share.

The two other latest additions to this handsome reprint are *The Seamy Side* and *The Chaplain of the Fleet*. Both were reviewed at length in these columns on their first appearance. We will only recapitulate here that the first deals with a variety of odd characters, one of them an albino — a novelty, certainly, in fiction — and the second chiefly with a most grotesque and original figure, the Reverend Dr. Shovel, standing in the midst of a highly and carefully wrought historical interior, belonging to the last century. *The Chaplain of the Fleet* is one of the most striking of Besant and Rice's novels, and exceptionally interesting in a quaint way.

* Ready-Money Mortiboy. By Walter Besant and James Rice. Library Edition. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

MR. AND MRS. MACQUOID.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS S. MACQUOID have migrated from Chelsea, the London borough where they have lived for so many years, as all readers of *Harper's Monthly* have been apprised in the pages of "London as a Literary Center." Mr. Macquoid indeed was born in the house they have just left, of which his father before him was the first occupant early in the century, and which is now to be pulled down.

The house to which these popular English artist-authors now go is at Tooting Common, in the west of London. Here everything is new — a new house built expressly for its tenants, and a new garden, treeless and plantless, in which everything has to be done. The "Common" on whose edge it stands, a situation which gives the estate its name, "The Edge," is a charming bit of rurality; the air is pure, and the larks make the gorse and bramble musical from "morn till dewy eve." The views from the house on all sides are delightful, especially from the side that looks over the gently falling meadows towards Wimbledon, once the summer home of the volunteers.

Tooting is six miles from Charing Cross, and still has an old-world look upon its face. Its fine old houses of the last century, and its queer little old shops and cottages, stand among trees and gardens, and modern buildings are beginning to crop up here and there. At present the spot is almost an ideal one for the home of an author who is also an artist.

Mrs. Macquoid's last book, *Mrs. Rumbold's Secret*, is a success, though we believe it has not reached America yet. Its Mrs. Rumbold is an amusing character. The next immediate tasks of Mrs. Macquoid's pen are some commissions for America.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

— Mr. Henry Edwards Watts has brought out through Quaritch a new translation of *Don Quixote*, with original and selected notes, and a new life of Cervantes. The whole work is to be completed in five volumes, of which the first two have just been published. The edition, says Mr. Webster (an authority) in the *Academy*, will hardly compete with Mr. Ormsby's or Mr. Duffield's, but will appeal to "an inner circle." "Bibliophiles," in particular, "will hail this edition with delight. In paper, print, and binding it seems almost perfect. Strong and yet light; though a quarto, yet not too heavy to be held in the hand; clear in type, with head and tail-pieces not too obtrusive, but which repay investigation — it is materially a model of what a student's edition of a favorite author should be. *Beati possidentes*. . . . Vol. I contains the preface, introduction, life of Cervantes, various appendices on bibliography, the romances of chivalry, and especially a translation of Heine's essay on Cervantes and *Don Quixote*. Vol. II contains the first part of the *Quixote* to the end of Cap. XXIV, also with useful appendices, particularly those on the Amadis.

— The second series of Matthew Arnold's

Essays in Criticism, announced by Macmillan & Co., will consist entirely of papers that have already appeared in the magazines.

— Mrs. Oliphant's biography of the late Principal Tulloch is not to be looked for before October, if even then.

— The *Athenæum* speaks in these tender words of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's last book of poems, *Before the Curfew:*

The three words make a poem in themselves when one remembers that the writer, described in Mr. Lowell's book the other day as "still the youngest man alive," is passing on to what even with buoyancy and freshness like his must be counted the twilight of life. The title makes the reader open the volume with an anticipating sadness, for there is a sound in it as of premonitory farewells. And the anticipation is not belied. It is not only the opening poem that bears out its title, but throughout the volume we find the leading thought recurring — the thought of the close of day. But it is a brave and genial thought; a happy day has been lived, the evening is happy too — so happy that it is pity it must end — but when it does end night is kindly, and means tomorrow. There is no pretense of contempt for life; there is not a sigh of weariness, not a word of complaint; and there is no alarm at death. Dr. Holmes clings to life for its beauty and love, and avows his reluctanse to go; but when it is time he will be ready and content.

— A novelty noticed in the *Athenæum* of June 23 is a volume of *Researches into the Social History of England in the Middle Ages*, by a Russian, P. Vinogradov, written in his own language and published by Belashev of St. Petersburg. "A most interesting work," the *Athenæum* calls it, "and the English public will feel grateful to him for having devoted so much time, labor, and research to the study of our ancient history. It is a compliment which is rarely paid by us to any foreign nation. M. Vinogradov has divided his work into four sections, which he has called respectively 'The Feudal Peasantry,' 'The Agrarian System of the Twelfth Century,' 'The Domesday Book,' and the 'Saxon Epoch.' He prefaces these four divisions with a most interesting 'historiography of the subject,' as he calls it, in which he displays an amount of learning and an acquaintance with the English and foreign literature on his subject that bear witness to a wonderful amount of work. Notwithstanding all this research, or perhaps owing to it, M. Vinogradov's book will be found anything but dull reading by those to whom Russian is familiar; and his generalizations are as instructive as they are interesting."

— Recent deaths noticed in the latest English papers are those of Carel Vosmaer, a prominent journalist and critic of Holland, and Miss Jane Strickland, a sister of the better-known Agnes Strickland, who, "even when she had reached an advanced age," says the *Academy*, "retained a wonderful memory for historical facts, incidents, and people. Though never out of England, her reading was so varied that she knew more about foreign lands, their people, characteristics, and history, than most traveled persons. She took the keenest interest in public events and men, as well as in all discoveries in history or science."

— We are glad to read in the *Academy* that "M. Taine's health has so much improved as to permit of his resuming work at the *History of the French Revolution*. He is now treating the period during which Bonaparte governed France, and impressed upon it that centralized administration which has continued to the present day. He is only able to work for a few hours daily, and obliged to rest for a time at the end of a week or two, but hopes are entertained that M. Taine's capacity for continuous labor will soon be restored to him."

— Professor Palgrave's Creweian oration at the Oxford Commemoration paid this "just and happy compliment" to Matthew Arnold, as quoted in the *Spectator:* "Non illi vis, non subtilitas, non amaritudo, non dulcedo, non lepos defuit." "Sonat amorem, sonat philosophiam, pacem, lyra ejus; spem non sonat." "The conjunction there," adds the *Spectator*, "of the dash of bitterness with the sweetness in Mr. Arnold's poetry, was due to a very happy critical instinct, and the 'spem non sonat' gave just the touch of sadness which was needful to this pithy epitaph."

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

ON the whole, Canada is looking up. The Canadian Pacific Railway is not only finished and giving (it is said) the best and at the same time cheapest accommodations to travelers across the Continent, with the finest scenery thrown in, but here are one, two, three, four, five, six Canadian publications, attesting in themselves the fact that Canada has a literature. The old and effete question of English lips, "Who reads an American book?" may have produced on American lips the echoing question, "Who reads a Canadian book?" If so, the budget now in hand may furnish thereto a partial answer. Here in one handful are science, history, literature, and biography, and though none of these titles covers either extensive or highly important work, still together they make up a demand on the attention of all who are watchful of the development of our blood relations over the northern border.

Canada certainly has a history of its own, as works like those of Francis Parkman witness, and Dr. Withrow[1] has related it simply and connectedly in forty-three chapters, beginning with discovery, exploration, and settlement, continuing with the early administrations and wars, sketching in the exploits of Champlain, Frontenac, and La Salle, devoting considerable space to the episodes of the American Revolution and the War of 1812, and tracing step by step the political agitations and changes of the past twenty-five years, down to the Red River Rebellion and the very disputes over the fisheries which are still unsettled. The survey is comprehensive, clear, and generally well proportioned; there is little irrelevant matter; we know of nothing better in its way. Mr. Archer's book[2] covers exactly the same ground, but in a different way, being in a manner better fitted for a text-book for school use; while Dr. Withrow's narrative is strictly one for perusal. We should commend Mr. Archer's for school purposes as we should Dr. Withrow's to readers. The arrangement of Mr. Archer's matter in numbered paragraphs with headings in heavy-faced type adapts it especially to its function.

The consolidation of the Dominion of Canada was effected in 1867; the original members of the new nationality being the old Upper and Lower Canada, now known as Ontario and Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island, Rupert's Land, and British Columbia joined the sisterhood later, and provision is made for the admission of Newfoundland and Labrador. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad will doubtless do much to hasten the amalgamation of all these provinces, unless, as is possible, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should seek annexation to the United States. The executive authority of the Dominion remains vested in the British Crown, whose representative in Canada is a Governor General, with a Privy Council of thirteen ministers. The legislative body is a parliament in two bodies, Senate and House of Commons. Each province has its local assembly. This is practically a republican form of government, save that the President is appointed from England instead of elected by the people. What a pity that so natural, sensible, effective a civil system could not be extended to unhappy Ireland. It would seem the one logical solution of all her difficulties.

The Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography[3] we have not seen, but from accounts before us we cannot speak favorably of it. It is charged with being a "store" book made to sell, badly proportioned and clumsily edited, with contents regulated sometimes by favoritism and sometimes by prejudice, and sometimes not regulated at all.

Mr. Bailey's text-book of *Natural History*[4] is short and simple, and enumerates in particular New Brunswick resources. The coal fields of Canada are confined to the maritime provinces. Albert County, New Brunswick, yields a peculiar mineral pitch, valuable in the manufacture of oil and gas. Petroleum is found, but not in profitable quantities. Extensive quarries of excellent freestone for building purposes are found around the Bay of Fundy, and limestone of great extent and purity along the St. John River. The lime tree grows in two varieties, the bass-wood being abundant. The winter or frost grape is the only species of vine. Five kinds of maple are found, the most valuable of which is the rock or sugar maple. The strawberry and raspberry are the most abundant of wild fruits, and three species of rose grow wild. The leading ornamental tree is the elm, the red oak is common, and the cone-bearing family — the cedar, hemlock, spruce, fir, pine, and hackmatack — is numerous. Of animals the wolf has entirely disappeared, but the wildcat, lynx, fox, raccoon, sable, mink and otter, moose, caribou, and deer remain. There are no venomous reptiles, and no troublesome insects except beetles and mosquitoes.

The scope of Mr. Chamberlain's ornithology[5] is considerably wider than the foregoing, including, as it aims to do, all the known birds of the whole Dominion, in one alphabetical list under the names known to science, with brief descriptions of traits, habitat, etc. The work is professional, and is fitted with an index.

The *Educational Record*[6] edited by Mr. J. M. Harper and Rev. E. I. Rexford, and published at Montreal, is an unpretending monthly journal, of octavo size, 32 pages to each number, devoted to the discussion of the educational interests of the Dominion.

[1] An Abridged History of Canada. By William H. Withrow. Also an Outline History of Canadian Literature. By G. Mercer Adam. Toronto: William Briggs. 1887.

[2] Canada: A Short History. By Andrew Archer. Third Edition. J. & A. McMillan. 1886.

[3] A Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography. Being Chiefly Men of the Time. Edited by Geo. Maclean Rose. Toronto.

[4] Elementary Natural History, with Special Reference to New Brunswick. By L. W. Bailey. St. John: J. & A. McMillan.

[5] A Catalogue of Canadian Birds. By Montague Chamberlain. J. & A. McMillan. 1887. $2.00.

[6] The Educational Record of the Province of Quebe Vol. VIII. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

We return for a little space to Dr. Withrow's volume for the sake of the "Outline History of Canadian Literature" by Mr. Adam, appended to it, which in the present article should have a paragraph to itself. There are about fifty pages of it, divided into an introduction, and into two main sections, one on the French and the other on the British regime. After remarking on the use which writers of the United States — Longfellow, Parkman, Howells, Warner, and others—have made of Canadian scenery, history, and incident, and of the need of a warmer national feeling to stimulate a true national literature, Mr. Adam reviews the historical and descriptive writings which grew out of the Jesuit missions, and then passes to the later French Canadian authors, mainly of the close of the last century and the beginning of this, and most of them historians and biographers, with a few poets and essayists. From this point on his account shades off into a bibliographical description of pretty much everything of importance that has been published in Canada the past fifty years. Books of travel and description appear to be most numerous; there are many volumes of personal reminiscence of private life or public service, and such works as Mrs. Jameson's *Sketches in Canada*, Mrs. Moodie's *Roughing it in the Bush*, and Dr. Geikie's *A Boy's Life in the Woods* are specimens of an interesting class which receives special mention. A chapter is devoted to contemporary authors, the list of whom is long, and particular respect is paid to Professor Goldwin Smith, "whose pen for a length of years has been of infinite service to Canada."

FICTION.

Napoleon Smith. [By] A Well-known New Yorker. [The Judge Publishing Co. 50c.] *Napoleon Smith* is really a most astonishing extravaganza, exciting enough to stir the blood of an anchorite and funny enough to provoke laughter in a sphinx. Imagine a plot involving the discovery of the buried treasure of the first French Emperor, the career of his supposititious grandson, the Franco-Prussian war, the horrors of the Commune, the fate of a beautiful young Marchioness, and the noble expiation of a more beautiful female bandit, — all this mingled with inimitable dashes of humor and pathos, a persistent comedy flavored with tragedy, and now and then descending to farce, and the whole thing winding up with the resumption of specie payments in the United States! To the man or woman who longs for a moment of distraction we commend *Napoleon Smith*. We do not dare to say that Mark Twain wrote it, but if he did he needn't be ashamed of it! It is certainly worthy of the author of *Innocents Abroad*.

James Hepburn, Free Church Minister. By Sophie F. F. Veitch. [Toronto: Williamson & Co. 50c.] The author of *James Hepburn* has written a story of significant power, a story filled with unusual and even tragic incidents, and yet far removed from the sensational order of fiction. Rarely indeed, in fiction or out of it, does one encounter so strong and noble a character as the Rev. James Hepburn, but he is nevertheless thoroughly human from his rough and almost uncouth exterior to his honest, upright, courageous, loving heart. The tale involves the fate of many personages, all well and carefully individualized, and the benign and wholesome influence of the good minister on the little Scottish hamlet of Mossgiel is depicted in a very impressive way. The theme, of course, is not new, but it is treated in a new way, with a quiet, irresistible air of reality. Miss Veitch has a distinct and eloquent style and the purely literary charm of the book is something to be thankful for. Her method is the method of George Eliot, and she does not suffer by the comparison because it is never imitative; it is rather the spontaneous expression of her own mind.

The Brown Stone Boy and Other Queer Tales. By William Henry Bishop. [Cassell & Co. 50c.] We are not sure but that we like Mr. Bishop best in his short stories. His work gains by concentration, and in these brief tales every touch tells. Mr. Bishop has unquestionably an individual vein of humor and he is a master of satire of the gentler sort. "The Brown Stone Boy" deals with the career of a "spoiled scion of luxury." The picture is worked out to very minute details in a very small space, and its fun is of the better sort which leads to an unconscious moral. Indeed, the closing scene at the hospital is touched with an inimitable pathos. "Jerry and Clarinda," the history of two deaf mutes, is real enough to have been borrowed from life, as we fancy it was. "A Little Dinner," "A Lunch at McArthur's," and "Betwixt and Between" are broadly farcical, yet refined in action and motive. The book, taken altogether, is a pleasant addition of summer fiction.

Wessex Tales, Strange, Lively, and Commonplace. By Thomas Hardy. [Harper & Bros. 30c.] These five short tales are for the most part simple in theme and they involve no startling adventures, and yet they have a grim power that is almost weird in the hold it takes upon the mind of one who surrenders fully to its sway. The first story, "The Three Strangers," narrates what occurred on the night of a christening party at a certain shepherd's cottage. The whole picture is like a painting by Rembrandt. "The Withered Arm" has to do with rustic superstition in its grotesque form. "Fellow-Townsmen" is oppressively relentless in its portrayal of the irony of destiny. "Interlopers at the Knap" reveals the subtle influence of circumstances upon human lives. "The Distracted Preacher" concerns a love affair between a Methodist preacher and a female smuggler — its humor is something to linger over. These stories, in fact, include some of Mr. Hardy's best work. They are real and something more — they have the enduring charm of a most exquisite art.

Tenting at Stony Beach. By Maria Louise Pool. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.] In plan, form, and spirit, this book is a palpable follower of *The Shaybacks in Camp*, designing to produce much the same sort of exhilarating out-of-door effect on the reader, only with a different choice of materials. The realism of Mr. Barrows's capital book was the realism of scenery and adventure; the realism of this book, equally capital in its own way, is the realism of character and experience. "Stony Beach" was on the "South Shore" of Massachusetts Bay — Cohasset way, for example; and a summer's vacation life there under a tent, guarded by a dog and exposed to the "natives," is depicted with a lively pen. There is a good deal of that New England dialect in it which is more ideal than actual, and imagination must have of course much to do with sketching such pictures as are here presented; but the blessing of such books is that they send people away from the artifices of society to the realities of nature.

MINOR NOTICES.

Epochs of Church History.

The Church and the Eastern Empire. By the Rev. Henry Fanshawe Tozer. [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 80c.]

Hildebrand and his Times. By W. R. W. Stephens. [Do. 80c.]

This is one of the meritorious and useful current series of historical manuals. Something may be said against the tendency of the day to chop everything in the way of instruction too fine; but on the other hand much is to be said in favor of short, compact, accurate handbooks to important chapters and distinguished leaders in church history, or any other department of knowledge. After one has read Dean Stanley's glowing but scholarly romance of the Eastern Church any other torch is pale, and yet Mr. Tozer's two hundred pages are well and wisely filled, and present not a few striking pictures of his subject, which he treats succinctly but clearly. Particularly good are the chapters on the Iconoclastic Controversy, the features of which he sets in a strong light; and his presentation of the theology and character of the Eastern Church, while discriminating and judicious, is sympathetic and favorable as far as truth allows. The present reaction in favor of the Greek Fathers is well voiced by this book; and its accounts of the heretical churches in the East, such as the Armenians and the Nestorians, and of the missionary enterprises of the Eastern Church, possess great interest for any reader whose mind is open to this quarter.

In Hildebrand, otherwise known as Gregory VII (not the Great), Mr. Stephens has an historical figure of heroic proportions and corresponding surroundings, but his book about him is quite as much a book about the political and ecclesiastical commotions on the continent of Europe in the eleventh century, in which Gregory, as Pope, played indeed a mighty part, but in which he was far from being the only leading figure. Here was one of the great battle grounds between Church and State, and Mr. Stephens makes us feel the purity of much of Gregory's motive and the rightfulness of much of his effort to cleanse the church and the priesthood, and maintain their ascendency. But his story as a story is not so interesting as Mr. Tozer's.

Professor Fisher's Christian Evidences.

Manual of Christian Evidences. By George Park Fisher. [Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c.]

Professor George P. Fisher of Yale University, Doctor of Laws and of Divinity, a scholar and a theologian of accuracy, illumination, and a truly catholic spirit, has prepared in this *Manual of Christian Evidences* a masterly statement in brief of the grounds upon which Christianity now stands in its appeal to public reason. Good as Canon Row's little book is, we think this is even better. Professor Fisher's mind is abreast with the new criticism, but he is afraid neither to retain nor to reject the old foundations

of faith as suits his purpose, Miracles, the possibility of which he thinks must be admitted, the character of Jesus as portrayed in the gospels, the resurrection of Christ, prophesy, the conversion and career of the Apostle Paul, the intrinsic excellence of the Christian religion, its contrast with other religious systems, its practical utility, and its rapid spread in the first centuries, are the great facts, the "footings," as an architect would say, which the author arrays as the proofs of Christianity. Here is a larger argument than Paley's, much of which has lately been stated at great length and with grand rhetorical display, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs in his Lowell Lectures, of whose positions this little book may be regarded as a sort of epitome; while its outlines are all indicated by the natural changes of thought under the scientific temper of the times. But it is seldom that a hundred pages contain so much of what is strictly pertinent to the question, so well said.

Martin Van Buren.

Martin Van Buren. By Edward M. Shepard. American Statesmen Series. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

Mr. Shepard has written a life of President Van Buren which has prevailed over the difficulties of the subject so far as to make a volume of much literary interest and political instructiveness. The man who "more than any other American had succeeded to the preaching of Jefferson's political doctrines, and to his political power as well, that curious and potent mingling of philosophy, statesmanship, and electioneering," Martin Van Buren, was "the only lawyer of conspicuous and practical and really great professional success who has reached the White House." Mr. Shepard clears him from the charges of extreme complicity in advancing the new and pernicious spoils system, and of non-committalism on the great questions of the day. His famous Texas letter should alone be sufficient, indeed, to refute this second accusation. The biographer makes an emphatic statement of Van Buren's services in the panic times of 1837, corrects Dr. Von Holst's unjust portrait, and ranks him as a President with Madison and the younger Adams. We lay the volume down with much higher respect for its subject than we had on opening it.

Christianity and Evolution.

The Unity of the Truth in Christianity and Evolution. By J. Max Hark, D.D. [John B. Alden. 80c.]

Rev. Dr. Hark's candid and thoughtful discussion of evolution, dedicated to Dr. Lyman Abbott, holds "that all that is essential in the theory will be found reconcilable with the vital, essential facts of Christianity." He is a Spencerian, and but little of a Darwinian, in this respect reversing, we think, the order of logical strength of the two systems; and escaping some of the difficulties which the struggle for existence theory presents to the believer in Christian charity. But Dr. Hark properly vindicates the Spencerian doctrine in its later phases from the charge of real agnosticism, and he expounds with much earnestness and a fine religious spirit the essential unity which must obtain in men's minds when they think courageously and deeply about God, and man, sin, salvation, and worship in an age permeated with the philosophic doctrine of development. The volume has all of Henry Ward Beecher's and Heber Newton's cordial acceptance of the evolution idea taken broadly. The publisher has given it a handsome dress at a low price.

Leibniz's New Essays.

Leibniz's New Essays Concerning the Human Understanding. A Critical Exposition. By John Dewey, Ph.D. [S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.25.]

The seventh volume of Prof. Morris's "Philosophical Classics" departs from the practice of its foregoers in that it completes the exposition of Leibniz's *New Essays* from his other works, so that it is a presentation of his whole scheme rather than of the one treatise. For this, as for the introductory biographical sketch, Prof. Dewey's readers will thank him. The exposition is clear and comprehensive. The closing chapter, of criticism, finds the fundamental defect in Leibniz to be in the retention by him of the scholastic formal logic, which he accepted without examination. From the contradiction between this logic and the scientific spirit which the incomparable philosopher cherished arise all other minor contradictions in his doctrine. His great significance for us is "that he remained a teleological idealist of the type of Aristotle;" his thoughts of substance as activity, of the measurement of the process by the idea, the inter-relation of the universe — "the thoughts of organism, of continuity, of uniformity, of law — introduced and treated as Leibniz treated them, are imperishable."

Religious Reconstruction. By M. J. Savage. [Geo. H. Ellis. $1.00.] This volume, uniform with Rev. Mr. Savage's other works, contains the course of sermons delivered in his church this last season. They are able, unconventional discourses from the standpoint of a thorough rationalist who believes in religion as a permanent and supreme interest of man, but practices a searching criticism of all past and present forms of religiousness. Mr. Savage prints too much of his regular pulpit work for his own reputation, for few preachers can issue a volume every year and keep up to a high level; and he should refrain from dedicating books to himself, as he does this one! Such a practice is the very extravagance of egotism, whatever be the transcendental interpretation put upon it.

Lessons in English, Adapted to the Study of American Classics. By Sara E. Husted Lockwood. [Ginn & Co. $1.25.] Mainly a rhetoric, but with some attention to the allied science of grammar, this treatise has grown out of the author's experience as teacher in the high school at New Haven, and is written for practical use in the class room. Its scope may be best shown by its contents: a suggestive introduction; a brief and clear classification of the Indo-European and the Semitic families of language, and the history and growth of the English; chapters on the Anglo-Saxon and the classical elements of our language; figures of speech; common errors in the use of English; further matters of rhetoric, including punctuation and capitals; letter-writing and other composition; and biographical sketches of seven eminent American writers. Examples are abundant, chiefly of errors for correction by the pupils. In general, both matter and execution deserve high praise. The faults most noticeable are the illogical arrangement of some chapters (which teachers can correct in assigning lessons), omission of some important errors in speech in the excellent chapter on that subject, and faults, both of omission and of commission, in the rules for capitals, so grave that the whole section should be rewritten. The paper and typography are in these publishers' usual attractive style.

The Adventures of a Rustic, by "Leroy," is a curious piece of egoistic artlessness. The author was a veritable "innocent abroad," and records his impressions of England with a minutia that would be absurd if it were not wearisome. Conversations on the most trivial themes are reported in full, and the author evidently wishes to pass for a philosopher, he is so ready with his views of abstruse topics, such as racial differences, subjects which he treats, however, by no means in an abstruse way. The book needs salt of some sort — and a good deal of it. [Kansas City: Ramsey, Millet & Hudson. 50c.]

The new and reduced edition of George Meredith's novels makes steady progress, the last accessions to the series being *Rhoda Fleming* and *The Adventures of Harry Richmond*, prosaic titles enough, but covering anything but prosaic books. Not everybody will like George Meredith; not everybody likes Robert Browning; but everybody who reads fiction and poetry at all should at least read *one* of the works of such authors as these. [Roberts Brothers. $1.50.]

Mr. Henry M. Brooks's *Olden-Time Music* is a quaint and curious compilation of matter from old books and newspapers, giving some idea of the condition of musical knowledge, culture, and practice in former New England times, particularly in and about Boston. Puritan views about music, the music books in use, the first use of organs in churches, early experiments here in chanting, the singing school as an institution, harpsichords, spinets, and piano-fortes, the first musical societies, like the Handel and Haydn, the beginnings of sacred concerts, and of the American manufacture of instruments, are all set forth in contemporary documents, such as advertisements, newspaper notices, prefaces to books, and the like. The retention of the old type gives a strongly antique flavor to the book, and there is much in it to interest and amuse the musical reader. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.]

The eighth volume of Dr. Joseph Parker's *People's Bible* carries his characteristic exposition of the Old Testament Scriptures on from the 15th chapter of the 1st book of Kings to the 9th chapter of the 1st book of Chronicles, including the whole of the 2d book of Kings. Here are the stories of Elijah and Elisha, of Ahab, Gehazi, Jehu, Athaliah, and Hezekiah, set forth on the biblical basis with great strength, fullness, and oddity of rhetoric, and sandwiched between some of the most extraordinary meditations, rhapsodies, contemplations — what shall we call them? — ever made public under the name of "prayers." Henry Ward Beecher was a law unto himself in the matter of prayer, but Dr. Joseph Parker——. Sentences abound such as these: "When thou art feeding the one bird in the winter time, thou art feeding the universe all the year round;" "We cannot tell how the idea grew in our mind, but it was a miracle of thine — that we know;" "Oh, this wonderful life of

ours!" Dr. Parker is on more familiar terms with the Almighty than any other divine we know. [Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.]

A third edition, revised, has appeared of Mr. E. W. Boyd's *English Cathedrals;* a little pocket text-book on their architecture, symbolism, and history. The historical paragraphs form a useful compendium, but the architectural information, arranged in glossary form, is rather superficial and unsatisfactory. What authority is there for saying that an altar should be inlaid with five crosses? And could any symbolism be more fanciful or idle than some which Mr. Boyd attaches to the features of a church building? [T. Whittaker. 60c.]

Dr. Venable has written a small book of historical sketches entitled *Footprints of the Pioneers in the Ohio Valley*, which he offers as a contribution to the literature of that Centennial which Ohio is now celebrating. Its seven chapters describe in simple terms the colonization of the Ohio country under the famous Ordinance of 1787, the founding of Marietta and Cincinnati, or "Losantiville," as the latter town was first called, and the great movements on foot, on horseback, and by wagon and boat, by which, at the end of the last century and the beginning of this, settlers passed out of New England, through New York and Pennsylvania, over the Alleghanies, and down the Ohio River to their new homes in "the West." The frontier fort, the log cabin, the camp-fire and the flat-boat, the Indian trail and the buffalo path, are the features of the landscape, and courage, heroism, patience, patriotism, enterprise, and endurance, the traits of human nature, at this Ohio point of history a hundred years ago. Twenty-six pretty little wood-cuts embellish the book. [Robert Clarke & Co. $1.50.]

While waiting for the annotated edition of Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* which Dr. Rolfe's son — Dr. Rolfe, Junior — is preparing, we may warmly commend to our readers the beautiful non-annotated edition of those poems in Putnam's series of "Knickerbocker Nuggets," a very bijou of a book, beautiful in type, paper, presswork, and binding, with gilt tops, uncut front and bottom edges, and appropriate and delicate vignettes on wood by Scharf, after Flaxman's classic style. There is ample prefatory matter, and an appendix contains a number of miscellaneous poems.

PERIODICALS.

The July *Century* opens with an illustrated paper on "Sinai and the Wilderness," chiefly noteworthy for the illustrations, after photographs by Edward L. Wilson. Mr. Kennan and Mr. Frost make a journey over the Siberian steppes along the Irtish and sketch the country effectively as they go. Lucius Pitkin writes briefly but pointedly of disease germs and of the more common methods of disinfection. A more elaborate treatment of the subject would have been welcomed by many readers. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer deals in one of her discriminating papers with Litchfield Cathedral. "Dreams, Nightmares, and Somnambulism" are the interesting themes of a thoroughly sensible article by Dr. J. M. Buckley, who examines particularly the application of the law of coincidences to dreams that "come true" and finds it to be wholly inapplicable. The war paper, or papers, of the number are concerned with the destruction of the Confederate ram "Albermarle." Washington Gladden, in an open letter, has something to say of the ethics of copyright, and traces a good deal of the loose thinking on that subject to the unsound phraseology of the constitution, which seems to regard copyright as a privilege and not as a fundamental act of honesty.

The *New Princeton Review* for July is a number of unusual interest and solid merit. Prof. Edmund Gosse maps out the study of eighteenth-century literature in a very sensible and intelligible fashion, showing clearly what the student of *belles-lettres* should take up and what he should leave on one side. Prof. Maspero expounds the ancient Egyptian ideas of the soul and the future world. Hon. Eugene Schuyler concludes his survey of Bulgarian history with a word of hopefulness tempered with anxiety. W. C. Brownell finds New York crude enough after Paris, and discerns in this country a significant absence of homogeneity, a most pronounced presence of irresponsible individualism. Alexander T. Ormond writes critically of the Comtean philosophy; Laurence Hutton of poetical dedications; and there is a short story, "A Calabrian Penelope," simple and earnest in tone, by E. Cavazza.

The *American Magazine* for July has an illustrated paper on the Walters art collection at Baltimore, the illustrations being of very little merit. The city of Quito, by W. E. Curtis, early New England choirs and singing schools, by F. G. Mather, and the soldiers' home at Dayton, O., by C. R. Conover, are also subjects of illustrated articles, the pictures in these instances being better suited to the text. Dr. A. McL. Hamilton explains how some spiritistic illusions may arise. The leading short story is "T'other Miss Norie," an elaborate tale in negro dialect by Marah Ellis. Joel Benton deplores "the perversion of a pleasant game" by which "two old-cat" has developed — or degenerated — into base-ball. Miss Tincker's "Two Coronets" is now appearing as a serial in the *American Magazine.*

The "feature" of the *English Illustrated* for July is a paper on "Pagodas, Aurioles, and Umbrellas," by C. F. Gordon-Cumming, who provides her own illustration. For our own part, however, we prefer Mr. Tristram's "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," which, with the drawings by Hugh Thomson and Herbert Railton, is a never-ceasing delight. "A Hampshire Hamlet," with illustrations — rather crude to American eyes, yet forcible — by David Carr, also appears in this July issue. The frontispiece engraving by R. Taylor after Reynolds's portrait of Dr. Johnson is a careful piece of work.

VOLTAIRE AND THE MARGRAVINE.*

PARTLY a biographical narrative, and partly selections from correspondence, this London-made octavo of less than two hundred pages forms a fitting supplement to the curious autobiographic memoir of the Margravine, introduced to English readers by the same royal translator, lately published and duly noticed in these columns. Her Royal Highness's preface is dated as late as May last, so that the work is about as fresh as it can be; and while we do not consider the narrative — as a narrative — so interesting as the Margravine's memoirs, the correspondence derives peculiar importance from Voltaire's part in it.

The story of the MS. in which these letters were found is worth tracing. Dr. Horn discovered it among a lot of old family papers in Baireuth. Yellow with age was the MS., and on its title-page stood written in large characters, "Letters from Voltaire." Examination proved that this handwriting was that of the Margravine. The MS. contained twenty-five unpublished letters to her from Voltaire, all in his own original chirography. It also contained, besides some other entries, twelve autograph letters to the Margravine from the Baron von Pölnitz, a witty and accomplished Prussian chamberlain, who knew the courts of the German principalities of his time in and out, and had gifts for describing them.

Voltaire's letters to the Margravine date from 1742 to 1758, and taken in connection with her letters form an interesting picture of intellectual life in Europe in the eighteenth century. The Margravine shared the mental endowments of her brother, Frederic the Great, and Voltaire — well, we all know him. Not the deepest of thinkers, by any means, not serious, not earnest, but always striking and often suggestive.

With this brief introduction we open the book immediately to the reader, believing that its actual contents will be more to the point than anything we can say about them.

30th January, 1751.

Take care of your health, Madame; that is the most essential point. If worth were able to bestow health, then you would have the best any Princess in this world could enjoy, but unfortunately in your case the most solid worth is contained in the weakest of human frames. You are condemned to a strict régime whilst La Métrie has two fits of indigestion a day, and only feels the better for them. Your Royal Highness and the King are, I think, of all Princes, blessed with the greatest intellects and with the worst digestions. But there must be compensation for everything. As to myself, poor wretch, I intend to spin out here another month, and then go to Paris to arrange my affairs.

Berlin, 28th March, 1751.

If your Royal Highness has the wish to have a new opera given at Baireuth, let me advise you not to choose "Orpheus," which the King, your brother, has just had played. I never saw a more foolish Pluto or a more tiresome Orpheus. There are always fine things in Graun's music, but in this case he was overpowered by the poet. The King, who understands these things, fortunately had the piece greatly shortened. I remarked to an old military gentleman who was sitting yawning at my side, and who did not, besides, understand one word of Italian, "In truth, the King is one of the best Princes who has ever lived; he has, more than ever, pity on his people." "How do you mean?" he replied. "Yes," I added, "he has shortened this opera by one half." I flatter myself that your Royal Highness has had some charming fêtes this winter, and good health. Above all things, Madame, take care of your health. It is this which we must wish you; for beauty, greatness, cleverness, the gift of pleasing, all are in vain if

* The Margravine of Baireuth and Voltaire. By Dr. George Horn. Translated from the German by Her Royal Highness Princess Christian. Scribner & Welford.

you have a bad digestion. Happiness depends on your stomach.

Potsdam, 24th October, 1752.

Brother Voltaire, who has been dead to the world, in love with his cell and his convent, which he has not left for eight months, at last breaks through his silence for the sake of your Royal Highness. His separation from all human things has left him some weaknesses, and one of these, Madame, is entirely for you. He even thinks it is none, and that God will pardon him for retaining his attachment for one of his most perfect creatures. I take the liberty of sending you a small book of Devotions which I have written for my very Reverend Father in God, the philosopher of Sans Souci. I earnestly implore your Royal Reverence not to allow a copy to be made of it. The mysteries of the saints must not be exposed to the eyes of the profane. This pious manuscript is written in very small characters, but the Marquis d'Adhémar or M. de Montperni, deacons of his church, can read it to you. I am very sorry to be obliged to presume only that M. d'Adhémar is with your Royal Highness, as I have no news from him for six months. If he is with you I am not surprised that he should forget the human race. I am still always hoping to make a little journey to Italy, and to see the subterranean city before I die. But before going to see what is *under the earth*, I rely much on being able to pay my court to the most adorable being yet living *on earth*, and of renewing the expressions of ardent devotion borne to your Royal Highness.

The following paragraph, from Dr. Horn's accompanying text, gives a distinct impression of Voltaire's life at one time in Switzerland:

At first he bought "Maurion," a house situated in a vineyard between Lausanne and the Lake of Geneva. He only lived there a short time, as he missed the many comforts to which he and his niece (a spoilt Parisian lady) were accustomed. He therefore moved to a larger house, "Les Délices," and established himself there in a grand style. It was all the more surprising, as he had always been considered a great miser. His income at that time amounted to 160,000 francs, resulting from lucky financial speculations, and not so much from the sale of his literary works. With these latter, *i. e.*, his manuscripts, he had very bad luck. Voltaire was a most careful and anxious writer, and following Horace's principles, kept his manuscripts for years in his desk before publishing them. Many of his books would never have appeared during his lifetime, had he not been forced to publish them by the appearance of copies, printed from manuscripts which he had from time to time given to royal personages or friends. Such had been the case with "La Pucelle," and also with his poems, which appeared with the incorrect title of "Sur la Religion naturelle." He had written it hastily for the King of Prussia, and sent a copy of it to the Margravine. Meanwhile a very faulty edition of it was published at Paris. The Margravine alone could have lent the manuscript. Voltaire himself remarked to his friends that "she must have made copies of it." He could not tell her so to her face, so he accused a certain Princess of Passau Saarbrück, who never existed, of being the culprit.

One more letter — in part — we will quote, and that from the Margravine to Voltaire:

As regards myself, I leave my fate to destiny. We often form desires which would be very prejudicial if realized, therefore I make none. If anything in the world could satisfy my wishes, it would be peace; I think as you do about war, and we have quite a third who certainly share our views. But can we always act up to what we think best? Must we not submit to many laws established since the world began? Man runs after the glitter of reputation; every one seeks to find it in his calling and in his talents; we desire to immortalize ourselves. Ought we not to seek for this chimeric glory in the true or the false ideas man sets up for himself? Democritus had good reason to laugh at human folly. I see, on the one hand, a hypocrite taking part in processions and supplicating saints, occupied in setting all Europe by the ears, and depriving it of its inhabitants. I see, on the other hand, a philosopher causing (although with regret) oceans of human blood to flow. I see an avaricious people combined to ruin others for the sake of their riches. But enough!

An appendix contains the text of the letters incorporated in Dr. Horn's narrative in their original French. The book is insufficiently edited, there being neither table of contents nor index, and the printing of the letters in precisely the same type as the narrative is a typographical mistake. This is one of the English-made books which are *not* an advance upon the American!

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Donnelly's "Root-Numbers," etc. The Great Cryptogramist has been lately "interviewed" in London by a correspondent of the New York *World*, and according to the capitalized head-lines of the report in that journal, "his secret is revealed" and "the mystery of his Baconian cryptogram made clear." Donnelly is represented as saying:

I am well aware that the holding back of the explanation of the derivation of the cipher numbers, 505, 506, 513, 516 and 523, has prejudiced many against my work. I did this at the suggestion of my publishers. I supposed that if I showed that these numbers, together or separately, produced coherent narratives the critics would admit the existence of a cipher whether they knew where the numbers came from or not. But it seems few or none take that view of the matter. They place their principal objection to the cipher on the fact that I have not given the primal number of which the above numbers are modifications. In some cases they have been very unfair. When my London publishers, Sampson, Low & Co., sent out copies of my book to the reviewers of the five principal London dailies they sent to each a letter saying that the origin of the root-numbers had been withheld at the request of my publishers, for prudential reasons; but that I was ready to communicate the facts in respect to the same in confidence to the reviewers, to satisfy them that the numbers were not arbitrary. No one of the reviewers called on me for the proffered information, but one of them, the critic of the London *Standard*, in his article proceeded to discuss the origin of those numbers, and, with the letter of my publishers in his hands, declared they were arbitrary and that they could not be derived in the manner I had indicated — by multiplying a number found on the first column of page 74 by some other number. It is difficult to properly characterize such conduct, but it illustrates the spirit in which I have been met all through this controversy.

Really we cannot see what Donnelly has to complain of. In his book he distinctly asserts that these root-numbers are "products" obtained by multiplying the numbers 10, 7, 11, 18 (each derived in a manner there explained), by certain figures in the first column of page 74 of the folio. He gives the "multipliers" and the "products," merely hinting at the multiplicand or multiplicands. He does not intimate that addition, subtraction, or division enters into the arithmetical process. The critic, therefore, naturally endeavors to get at the other factor or factors of the "products" by using the "multipliers" as divisors; and when he finds that one of these so-called products (523) is a *prime number*, and that only one of the others is divisible by any of the given multipliers, he is justified in assuming that either the arithmetic or the honesty of the cipher-monger is of a dubious character.

For ourself, we have all along believed that Donnelly is honest; but his new explanation of the process by which the "root-numbers" are obtained makes us waver. He now states most explicitly that his "multipliers" are 12, 10, and 11 (the 12 being "the number of words in italics" in the first column of page 74), while "the number multiplied are the pages embraced in the second scene of the play, namely, 74, 75, and 76."

It will be seen that two of the original multipliers are dropped, and a new one to which we find no allusion in the book is introduced.

But the "root-numbers," according to this revised explanation, are in no sense "products" of these new factors, but are *remainders* obtained by a method of which not even a suggestion was given in the book. The process is as follows: 75 is multiplied by 12, and 76 by 11, giving the products 900 and 836. Of the 900 no use is made in this particular calculation. From the 836 one of the so-called "modifiers," 29, is subtracted, leaving 807; and from this remainder by another process of subtraction the root-numbers are got. The numbers subtracted are 302, 301, 294, 291, and 284, which are the result of counting the number of words in the first column of page 74 in five different ways, due to the manipulation of the "bracketed" and "hyphenated" words in the column.

"Thus," says Donnelly, "is the riddle explained over which so many have been racking their brains; and it will be seen that there is nothing 'arbitrary' in the method by which these numbers have been obtained."

We have never troubled ourself about the origin of these numbers, and we do not now see how an explanation of their origin makes the "mystery" of the cryptogram any clearer. What *we* want to know is whether Donnelly can give any rule by which he manipulates the numbers in order to get at the words of the "cipher narrative." An examination of the many pages of figuring by which portions of the matter are represented as obtained has satisfied us that the process is absolutely "arbitrary." Great stress is laid upon the use of the "root-numbers," but these are "modified" in all sorts of ways by arithmetical operations. The "modifiers" are obtained by methods that Donnelly explains; but having got them he uses them apparently as he pleases in order to reach the particular words that can be twisted to his purpose. From 505 he can subtract one, two, three, or more "modifiers," so as to get the 485th or 422d or 317th or 49th word at will; and then, as he himself says in this "interview," he can count "from about forty or fifty starting-places." No wonder that he can find Shakespeare's name in the combination *shak'st* and *spur* "fourteen different times from some half-dozen different starting-points on three pages." If one had the patience to work out new combinations of the numbers in the same arbitrary manner, it would no doubt be possible to find fourteen more without taking any fresh "starting-points."

Donnelly himself indirectly confesses that this mathematical jugglery is not according to any rule or rules. He says:

In the face of such tremendous mathematical facts it is idle for any man to except that the final working out of the sentences is not perfected; that there is no rule for counting up or down the column, or for counting or not counting the bracketed and hyphenated words, or that the rule is too subtle to be apprehended by his intelligence. We may not know why to get the *Shak'st* in *Shakst-spur* we count *up* the column with such a modification of 836, and why we count *down* with such another; why we count *in* the brackets one time and why we do *not* count them in another. But if *Shakst-spur* comes out fourteen times and each time it is primarily the 836th word, any mathematician must tell you that this could not occur by chance, and that, therefore, there must be a cipher in the text of which 836 is the primal root-number, and that the minor details appear irregular because we have not grasped the rule which controls them.

Our limits will not permit us to show by quotations from Donnelly's book how he manages to make any word he pleases the 836th from one or another of his many starting-points. A glance at any page where he gives the figuring in connection with a portion of the narrative will satisfy any intelligent person that the story has been "read into" the text before being "read out of" it.

Donnelly's attempt to answer certain criticisms made by Mr. Appleton Morgan, Mr. Henry A. Clapp, and others (including the present writer) is amusingly weak:

"But it is argued that the cipher story is in the language of today, not of the sixteenth century, and that it is not as flowing and graceful as the style of either Bacon or Shakespeare."

The answer to that is plain: In the first place I do not claim that the words of the sentences are in their exact order. I may, for instance, write out a sentence thus: "He was thirty-three years of age," while in the original it may have been, "He was three and thirty years of age." I admit the imperfections of my workmanship in these particulars. In the next place a cipher story that had to be twisted and adjusted to an external story could not flow as freely or gracefully as one not so limited. We see that the same words were often used over and over again, some of them a score of times, and the arithmetical adjustments necessary to effect this would cramp the highest genius. But there is certainly no word in the cipher narrative that was not used in that day, because they are all found in the text of the plays. And as to "Americanisms," the English of America is today in many respects nearer the English of Bacon's time than the English of England; for a colony always conserves the dialect it carries away from the mother country.

Here again Donnelly innocently admits that after getting his words he arranges them without any fixed rule, in order to make out what he supposes to be the story. The latter part of the paragraph is a good illustration of the man's ignorance of English. The *words* are all in Shakespeare, as he says, but he ignores the fact that in Shakespeare's day they could not by any possibility have been used in the constructions or with the meanings he often gives them in the cipher narrative. As to the Americanisms, we referred in our criticism to the fact, repeatedly illustrated in our notes on Shakespeare, that certain Elizabethan words (like *fill* for the English *thill*, the familiar Yankee *sliver*, etc.) have remained current in New England though they have become obsolete in Old England; but *girdle* as applied to the killing of trees was never current in the old country, and unquestionably had its origin here in comparatively recent times. It is, moreover, an essential part of the cipher story, and the context must stand or fall with it. Donnelly ciphers out the statement that Shakespeare "girdled the orchard" of Sir Thomas Lucy, and nothing can be clearer than the fact that the statement is that of the Yankee Donnelly and not of the English Bacon.

It seems that *The Great Cryptogram* is commercially, no less than critically, a failure; and Donnelly ascribes this to the unfair treatment he has had at the hands of the reviewers. His explanation of this alleged injustice will amuse the reader:

"Why should there be such bitterness towards you on the part of many of the American journals?"

It is hard to say. Partly it is perhaps due to the fact that I live in the backwoods of America. In the primeval world the savage who dwelt in a cave thought it was his first duty to murder and eat any other savage who wandered near him from another cave. Mankind has not fully outgrown that sentiment. The man living east of the Alleghanies can scarcely believe that the men west of them can perform any intellectual feat worth considering. I remember the astonishment of Boston over the scholarly ability of Garfield, while on the other hand the man of Ohio and Illinois has his misgivings as to the man of Minnesota; and the man of Minnesota in his turn experiences more or less mistrust of any literary work born in Montana or Oregon. In addition to this my name is Irish, and there are a great many worthy people in my native land who cannot conceive of an Irishman without some association with shillelahs, spades, and wheelbarrows. If I had been a blue-blooded professor of Yale or Harvard, with a pedigree that stretched back to the Mayflower, my books would have received four times the acceptance they have had. Every man of the Irish race in America is handicapped with a weight of prejudice whose origin dates back to the time of Strongbow. Moreover, I have been a public man, taking an active part in politics against the aggressions and robberies of the great railroad corporations, which in Minnesota have reduced both the population and the value of farm land in large portions of the State, and the corporations adopt the maxim of Donnybrook Fair — whenever they see the head of an enemy they hit it; and hence the leading papers of my own State have had nothing but abuse and insult for me and my book. I do not mention any of these facts regretfully, for I would not be anything else than what I am; but they serve to explain the whirlwind of ridicule and misrepresentation which has greeted *The Great Cryptogram*. I thank God it is not in the power of the concerted howlers of Europe and America to disturb my equanimity or deprive me of an hour's sleep.

This is very feeble whining, with a touch of demagogism that suggests what the writer must have been as a politician. His former books have had, we judge, a fair success. We have not read them, but they are said to be good in their way. *The Great Cryptogram* was too much advertised in advance. It was announced with much flourish of trumpets three or four years before it appeared, but unfortunately enough of the "cipher" was revealed to admit of its complete refutation. Even the Baconians, with comparatively few exceptions, repudiated it. They saw, as Judge Holmes wrote to the New York Shakespeare Society, that it could only bring ridicule upon their cause. We have just received a letter from another prominent Baconian, who refers to the book as "our dear wrong-headed Mr. Donnelly's — ay, *transcendently* befogged and befooled the man must be." The fate of the thing has been only what might have been expected.

— Professor A. S. Hardy of Dartmouth College is said to be preparing for early publication a complete mathematical series in fourteen volumes, all the higher numbers written by himself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hymn-Tinkering.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

In your criticism on "Hymn-Tinkering" in the *World* for June 23, there is one statement which some of your readers find themselves unable to approve. It is this:

Any one who will read these lines first *without* the bracketed words according to this young ladies' seminary modification of them, and second *with* the bracketed words as Mrs. Waring wrote them, will see at once the immeasurable excellence of the author's over the tinker's language, and will realize the injustice done to the former by such a lopping off of their limbs.

If you will take the trouble to analyze the lines and resolve them into metrical feet in accordance with the laws of prosody, you will surely find them faulty as originally written; and you will find by a like process that the excision greatly improves the rhythm, except in the last stanza, where the "tinker" is slightly at fault. In this stanza he should have confined the excision to the word "For" in the third line and should have extended it to the word "Is" in the last line.

It is not intended here to justify a change in an author's words, or a publication of his work, without the author's consent and without proper credit being given. J. A. C.

Aurora, Indiana.

[To the foregoing we have only to say that we adhere to our original opinion. We consider Mrs. Waring's flexible lines far truer and finer poetry than the "tinker's" more rigid version of them. Poetry after all is not merely a matter of metrical feet — in this case so many feet to the inch; and its spirit is often most perfectly expressed by a transgression of the letter of rules. But only poets laureate are poets licentiate in this respect. The pages of Wordsworth, Tennyson, Emerson, Longfellow, will yield illustrations of what we mean. But even if the tinker can improve the poet he has no business to do it without leave of the latter and notice to the public.]

The Elegance of British Books.

To the Editor of the Literary World:

What is there about a book made in England or Scotland that sets it apart with an indefinable elegance and beauty of its own, and stamps it at once to the eye as not of American manufacture? Is it the paper or the type or the ink, or what is it? This book is seen unmistakably to be of that quality at the first glance, and looking for the printer's signature we find that it was made in Edinburgh.

You ask the above questions in the *Literary World* of last week. Let paper, type, and ink of two books be just the same, and if one volume is bound with uncut edges and the other with cut edges, just the difference you mention will be noticeable. The copy with the uncut edges will have an elegance and beauty not possessed by the other. I have tested this repeatedly with two copies of the same edition of a book, and always with the same result. A binding with free back, after the English method, adds something to the elegance of a volume, but it is the untrimmed edges mainly that give it that indefinable charm that called forth your comment.

O. B. B.

New York, July 10, 1888.

— D. C. Heath & Co. have in press for early

publication a selection of poems from Lamartine's *Premieres et Nouvelles Meditations*, edited with biographical sketches and notes by Professor Curme of Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— The second volume of Professor Richardson's *History of American Literature* is announced for the coming fall.

— Mr. George Parsons Lathrop has been very ill, but at last accounts was improving.

— Mr. Blaine is said to have made a contract with an American publishing house for an account of his recent coasting trip into Scotland.

— Mr. Wm. J. Rolfe is about leaving on his regular summer trip across the water. His oldest son, John C. Rolfe, Ph.D., a teacher in the Hughes High School at Cincinnati, has prepared an edition of Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, for Harper's series of "English Classics." The father's name appears on the title-page with the son's, but the notes are almost entirely by the latter. How these boys grow up!

— Mr. Lowell's *Political Essays*, the sheets of which have been across the Atlantic for revision by the author, are published today by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. They cover a period of thirty years, from the paper on "The American Tract Society" to the recent address on "The Place of the Independent in Politics." Messrs. Houghton also publish today *The Works of George Peele* in two volumes, edited by A. H. Bullen, the latest addition to "The English Dramatists;" *A Treatise of Liens*, by Leonard A. Jones; and a popular, low-priced edition of *The Lamplighter*, by Maria S. Cummins.

— An illustrated edition in quarto of E. E. Hale's *The Man Without a Country*, the illustrations by F. T. Merrill, will be issued by Roberts Brothers in the autumn, when the same house will also have ready Hervey's *Book of Christmas*, with all the original illustrations by R. Seymour; *Fancy Dresses Described*, with sixteen full-page colored plates, by Ardern Holt; *Clover*, a sequel to the "Katy Books," by Susan Coolidge; *Raymond Kershaw*, by Maria Cox, illustrated by F. T. Merrill; and *Sparrow the Tramp*, by Lily F. Wesselhoeft, illustrated by Jessie McDermott.

— The August *Atlantic* has a paper on the question, "Can School Programmes be Shortened and Enriched?" by President Eliot, and an article on "Literature in the Public Schools," by Horace E. Scudder.

— Macmillan & Co. issue at once a cheap American edition of *Robert Elsmere*, Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, which has already reached a seventh edition in London.

— The *Popular Science Monthly* for August will have an article from Mr. Herbert Spencer on "The Ethics of Kant," and a paper by Dr. W. B. Platt on "The Injurious Influences of City Life."

— Howard Seely, the Texan writer, author of *A Lone Star Bo-peep* and *A Nymph of the West*, has a human skull which Tiffany has recently made into a novel inkstand. It has silver eyelids which open by a spring when the jaw is moved, disclosing two fonts in the orbits that contain red and black ink. Mr. Seely uses this skull when writing his fiction. It is said to have belonged to a Mexican senorita of great beauty. Voltaire had a skull which he used for a jewel casket, and Byron a large one that was fashioned into a drinking cup, but this is the first one on record that has been used for literary purposes. The gruesome novelty is not likely to become popular.

— Among the books which Lee & Shepard have in press are *Chips from Educational Workshops in Europe*, by Prof. L. R. Klemm; *Excellent Quotations*, by Julia B. Hoitt; *A Modern Adam and Eve in a Garden*, a novel by Amanda B. Douglas; *Zoölogy Teaching for Beginners*, by Dr. W. P. Manton; *Chapters from Jane Austen*, edited for school use by Oscar Fay Adams; and *Readings from the Waverley Novels*, edited by Dr. Blaisdell.

— Cassell & Co. have ready for serial publication a new novel entitled *Another's Crime*, from the diary of Inspector Byrnes, by Julian Hawthorne.

— From Charles Scribner's Sons, and Scribner & Welford, New York, we have a number of interesting items. A new book by the author of *How to be Happy, Though Married*, will have for its title *The Five Talents of Women*. Mr. Oscar Fay Adams has had especial editorial care of two of the plays included in the third volume of the "Irving Shakespeare." Mrs. Burnett, R. L. Stevenson, H. H. Boyesen, and H. C. Bunner are represented in the "Yellow Cover Series" to be issued during the summer. A limited edition of the correspondence between Wagner and Liszt, translated by Francis Hueffer, will soon be issued by Scribner & Welford. In the original German it has been one of the notable books of the year. A new collection of short stories by H. C. Bunner is announced for early publication. Prof. Drummond's *Tropical Africa* will contain an account of the author's recent travels in Central Africa, with one or two chapters of natural history, and notes regarding the latest phases of the slave trade, and African politics generally. Duffield Osborne's *The Spell of Ashtaroth* is to be published in London by Sampson, Low & Co. from the American plates. Randolph Caldecott's sketches of the North Italian folk have just been newly brought out by Scribner & Welford in a sumptuous edition, limited to two hundred and fifty copies, each numbered, with the plates colored by hand from the original water-color designs. The second volume of Thomas Stevens's *Around the World on a Bicycle* has been postponed until fall. Miss Henrietta Wright's *Stories of American History* and *Stories of American Progress* are to be brought out in a new and cheaper edition.

— A second volume of Miss Amélie Rives's stories has just been issued by Harper & Brothers, entitled *Virginia of Virginia*. The scene is laid in Virginia, and a number of illustrations add to the book.

— Harper & Brothers have issued *The Names and Portraits of Birds which Interest Gunners*, containing pictures and descriptions of the birds generally shot in the eastern portion of the United States, together with the names by which they are commonly known in different parts of the country.

Foreign.

— A dinner to Mr. Lowell is appointed in London for July 25, by the Incorporated Society of Authors, in recognition of his efforts in behalf of International Copyright.

— Mr. Gosse writes on Congreve for the series of "Great Writers."

— Patterson of Edinburgh has just issued a new edition of the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott in four volumes.

The Memorials of Archbishop Trench.

In these memorials we do not see the man, but only hear about him. It will be understood, then, that all the interest of these volumes must be looked for in the correspondence. Trench was not a letter-writer in the sense in which Gray and Cowper, Walpole and Lamb, are letter-writers. In his written communications there is no play of fancy, no flash of wit, none of that delicious humour which makes some of Elia's letters worth a king's ransom. Neither do we think there is any serious letter here which, like that of Southey to Lady Beaumont on her husband's death, will allure a reader to return to the page for a second and a third perusal. Moreover, although moved at times by an imagination that utters itself in verse which is usually graceful and sometimes beautiful, we do not detect the poet in his correspondence. It shows that Trench was blessed with a clear brain and a warm heart, but is not, apart from the worth that may be attached to his opinions, of great literary value. The same remark holds good with regard to the correspondence generally, but it is needless to say that, if charm of style be wanting, such friends of Trench as Sterling, F. D. Maurice, Kemble, Hare, Donne, and Arthur Hallam cannot take up the pen without saying something that is "worthy the reading." These men were the archbishop's associates at Cambridge, and remained, notwithstanding a strong divergence of opinion in some instances, his dearest friends for life. Sterling entered Trinity College in 1824, Maurice in 1823, Trench in 1825, but Hallam came up to Trinity a few months only before Trench left the University. It was to Maurice the success of the small society known as "the Apostles" was chiefly due, and Arthur Hallam, who as well as Tennyson joined the apostolic company later on, wrote in a letter to Mr. Gladstone that the effect produced by it was far greater than he dared to calculate. Trench belonged to this select band, but of his college life nothing is told. It is evident, however, that he cared more for outside studies than for the University curriculum. A year after going up he had made himself master of Spanish, and in the ensuing year he wrote a tragedy which delighted Macready, who said it ought to be acted, and begged the author to call upon him. The actor's good wishes, however, availed nothing, and "Bernardo del Carpio" was not put upon the stage.— *Athenæum.*

[*From the London Spectator.*]

VAGARIES OF SPEECH.

Outside the ranks of such words and phrases as are to be found in dictionaries, and are sanctioned by academies — the "regulars" of speech, in fact — exist a great number of irregular and unacademic vocables which owe their origin to a variety of causes; sometimes to an ingrained inaccuracy in the speaker, or, again, to efforts more or less successful to eke out the deficiencies of our native tongue by new coinages. Such of the latter as achieve a popularity beyond the limits of a family circle or set, by reason of their appropriateness or opportuneness, pass into the slang currency of the day, and for five or ten years enjoy an enormous circulation. But with few exceptions, such cant phrases and catchwords are singularly short-lived. M. Barrère, in his recently published "Dictionary of Argot and Slang," gives a list of twenty-four synonyms for "swell" which have been successively employed from the date of the Revolution down to the present day. The last on his list is *bécarre*, which is probably already superseded by some neologism better suited to the needs of the situation. We do not propose, however, in the present paper to review the recent growths of slang proper, but rather to discourse on those excrescences of speech which are confined to individuals or small cliques, and, be it added, are none the less picturesque or appropriate on that account. Nearly every family has its own private lingo, in some cases of a very elaborate and expressive character, and some of these unwritten coinages deserve perpetuation. For example, we have never seen in print the word "prinjinketty," which has struck us as admirably suggestive of a fidgety, captious, and fussy mind. A "prinjinketty" person is one who is always getting into a "fantigue," or fuss — another expressive word, and, like the former, of Irish origin. Hibernian

again are "blatherumskite," an excellent synonym for windy nonsense; "to renaygue," *i.e.*, to revoke at whist, or refuse, as a horse at a jump; "to collogue;" and a "glory-hole," = a lumber-room or general repository for useless objects. Irish, also, are the phrases, "of self (=*sponte sud*), "by her (or his) lone," when an English speaker would say "by herself," and "dear knows," or "the dear knows," though readers of Mrs. Ewing will remember that this is also to be found in the mouth of Yorkshire speakers. Unlike their English sisters, Irish ladies are often in the habit of using harmless and picturesque expletives in the domestic circle, occasionally borrowing them from the vocabulary of lower social *strata*. Such are "Glory be to goodness!" "Blessed hour!" and many others. Nemesis is propitiated by the phrase, "In a good hour be it spoken," which answers the purpose of the German *unberufen*. Apart from accent or brogue, Irish people betray their nationality by the peculiar meaning which they attach to certain words. A cupboard is seldom so called, "press" being its Irish representative; while the Celtic taste for floridity is evinced in a predilection for the term "avenue," as opposed to "drive."

Turning from the Anglo-Irish dialect, which even in its most polite form is full of individual turns of expression, to the consideration of the peculiarities of our native tongue as spoken by natives, we would here call attention in passing to a subject already discussed in these columns — that of family lingos. A domestic *argot* is full of charm and peril. It is the outward symbol of that intimate freemasonry which prevails between the members of a circle who measure things by the same standard. On the other hand, persons who employ it to any great extent are constantly in danger of bewildering outsiders by using it in mixed society. In some cases it takes the form of intentional malaprops. Thus one family with whom the writer is acquainted constantly allude to the male or female "sect," and talk of a person with a "volumnious" figure. "Surreptuously" is another favorite word of the same circles. Again, some families are in the habit of Anglicising French words to express shades of meaning not to be found in the language of the dictionary. To pronounce dogmatically on any point is, in one such family lingo, "to pontify" — an excellent coinage; to be puzzled is "to be intrigued," and an easy attitude is said to be "degaged." Another trick observable in quarters where this tendency to tamper with the Queen's English is strongly developed, is that of intentional mispronunciation — also very dangerous and misleading in mixed society. This often grows out of some actual blunder and the desire to perpetuate it. Thus, a member of the writer's family, on encountering for the first time the word "Chloe" in the pages of a book she was reading aloud, boldly pronounced it "Shaloo," to the great delight of all present. To this day we find it hard to conform to the ordinary method of pronouncing the word. "Jeopardy," again, if pronounced as it is spelt, is a much more impressive word than in its three-syllabled form. Here the grotesque effect is arrived at, consciously or unconsciously, by the conscientious effort after accuracy. In other cases a contrary process produces the desired effect. The inability displayed by some persons to catch a sound correctly is perfectly astounding. As an American would say, they cannot get within a foot of the right word. It is hardly necessary to add that such persons do not make good linguists or musicians. But, on the other hand, excellent cooks and most intelligent gardeners are to be found amongst them. Only a few weeks ago we heard some delightful instances of this word-torturing faculty as unconsciously practiced by one of the former class. This good lady always spoke of "moustachio nuts." Croquettes became "crocuses," and chervil "charcoal."

After all, the strangest forms of English are to be found in dictionaries, or, to be more explicit, in the English half of dictionaries compiled by assiduous foreigners. Polymeres's "English Modern Greek Lexicon" is a never-failing source of amusement to us. We cannot do better, in conclusion, than transcribe a few specimens of his skill. "Ghastful," "dorture," "doodle," "to conjobble," "to comperendinate," "to divell," "druggerman," "to geck," "to juke," "to loricate," "nitid," "pantofle," "papescent," a "quoil," "snary," "to sneap," a "sorb," "woobub" — all these and scores of similiar outlandish forms will be found in the compilation of one who, as he puts it, received his education beneath the "brilliant and variegated sky" of America.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson's Style.

"Mr. Stevenson delights in a style, and his own has nothing accidental or diffident; it is eminently conscious of its responsibilities, and meets them with a kind of gallantry — as if language were a pretty woman, and a person who proposes to handle it had of necessity to be something of a Don Juan. This bravery of gesture is a noticeable part of his nature, and it is rather odd that at the same time a striking feature of that nature should be an absence of care for things feminine. His books are for the most part books without women, and it is not women who fall most in love with them. But Mr. Stevenson does not need, as we may say, a petticoat to inflame him; a happy collocation of words will serve the purpose, or a singular image, or the bright eye of a passing conceit, and he will carry off a pretty paradox without so much as a scuffle. The tone of letters is in him — the tone of letters as distinct from that of philosophy, or of those industries whose uses are supposed to be immediate. Many readers, no doubt, consider that he carries it too far; they manifest an impatience for some glimpse of his moral message. They may be heard to ask what it is he proposes to demonstrate, with such a variety of paces and graces."— *From Henry James's "Partial Portraits."*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

JOHN B. FINCH. His Life and Work. By Frances E. Finch and Frank J. Sibley. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50

THE MARGRAVINE OF BAIREUTH AND VOLTAIRE. By Dr. George Horn. Translated from the German by Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Scribner & Welford.

Essays and Sketches.

SOCIAL LIFE AND LITERATURE FIFTY YEARS AGO. Cupples & Hurd. $1.00

PRÆTERITA. Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts Perhaps Worthy of Memory in My Past Life. By John Ruskin, LL.D. Vol. III. Chapter I. *The Grande Chartreuse.* John Wiley & Co. 25c.

HOW THEY LIVED IN HAMPTON. A Study of Practical Christianity Applied in the Manufacture of Woollens. By Edward Everett Hale, D.D. J. Stillman Smith & Co. $1.00

Fiction.

THE HONOURABLE MRS. VEREKER. By the "Duchess." J. B. Lippincott Co. 25c.

ODDS AGAINST HER. By Margaret Russell Macfarlane. [Sunshine Series.] Cassell & Co. 50c.

HON. MRS. VEREKER. By the Duchess. T. S. Denison 25c.

A CLUB STORY. By Members of the Unity Club, Oak Park, Ills. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 50c.

THE FAMILY DOOM; or, The Sin of a Countess. By Emma D. E. N. Southworth. T. B. Peterson & Bros. 25c.

IN HOT HASTE. By M. E. Hullah. [Leisure-Moment Series.] Henry Holt & Co. 30c.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. A Sequel to "The Steel Hammer." By Louis Ulbach. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION. By Lucas Malet. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURERS OF A HOUSE-BOAT. A Novel. By William Black. Harper & Bros. $1.25

MR. MERSON'S WILL. A Novel. By H. Rider Haggard. Harper & Brothers. 75c.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. Selected and Edited by Edward Everett Hale. [Classics for Children.] Ginn & Co. 50c

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND FARM HOUSE. A Romance of the Cape Cod Lands. By N. H. Chamberlain. [Collection of American Authors.] Cupples & Hurd. 50c

THE SILENT MAN'S LEGACY. By Annette Lucille Noble. Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1.25

THE MYSTERY OF MIRBRIDGE. A Novel. By James Payn. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. 50c.

FRATERNITY. A Romance. [Macmillan's Summer Reading Library.] Macmillan & Co. 50c.

KENNETH CAMERON. By Judge L. Q. C. Brown of Louisiana. T. B. Peterson & Bros. $1.25

BEWITCHED. By Louis Pendleton. Cassell & Co. 50c.

THE OLD ENGLISH BARON. By Clara Reeve. [Cassell's National Library.] Cassell & Co. 10c.

WITH THE IMMORTALS. By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co. $2.00

VIRGINIA OF VIRGINIA. A Story. By Amélie Rives. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.00

Poetry.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Vol. III. London: Smith, Elder & Co. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50

A BOOK OF POEMS. By John W. Chadwick. Roberts Brothers. $1.25

Science and Philosophy.

THE SENSES AND THE WILL. By W. Preyer. [International Education Series.] D. Appleton & Co. $1.50

HOW TO JUDGE OF A PICTURE. By John C. Van Dyke. Chautauqua Press. 75c.

FIRST LESSONS IN WOOD-WORKING. By Alfred G. Compton. Ivison, Blakeman & Co. 30c.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF IRON. By Andrew Alexander Blair. J. B. Lippincott Co. $4.00

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS WHICH INTEREST GUNNERS. With Descriptions in Language Understanded of the People. By Gurdon Trumbull. Harper & Bros. $2.50

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Miscellaneous.

THE ROCK OR THE RYE. An Understudy. After "The Quick or the Dead." By T. C. DeLeon. Mobile: Gossip Publishing Co. 25c.

FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV. By William Shakespeare. Cassell & Co. 10c.

ON DREAMS. By Saint Synesios. Translated, with Notes, by Isaac Myer. Phila.: Pub. by the translator.

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FORTNIGHTLY

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The Literary World.

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AN ENGLISHMAN'S LIFE OF EMERSON.*

DR. GARNETT wrote an excellent biography of Carlyle for Prof. E. S. Robertson's remarkably successful series of "Great Writers" (London: Walter Scott), and this brief life of Carlyle's chief friend is even better. Emerson, to be sure, "has dealt severely with his biographers; with full knowledge that his history must be written, he thought fit to lead a life devoid of incident, of nearly untroubled happiness, and of absolute conformity to the moral law. The correspondence is seldom very interesting, and his diary is out of reach. The injured biographer must rely on whatever charm may attach to the not too frequent figure of one who lived as he wrote."

But Dr. Garnett has triumphed over these and other greater difficulties, and produced a brief biography which is a valuable addition to the literature of Emerson. He occupies the standpoint of a discriminating admirer — a fact which should make his book especially valuable to the worshipers who resented Matthew Arnold's estimate as almost profanation.

Dr. Garnett accepts Arnold's noted phrase, "a friend and aider of those who would live in the spirit," as summing up Emerson's most important characteristics. But the tone of his book as a whole is more happy than that of Arnold's lecture and John Morley's essay. As a widely-read critic of English literature, who knows the necessity of form to great works of the pen, Dr. Garnett says of the *Essays:*

The threefold test of luster, of durability, and of uniqueness, ranks them definitively among the diamonds of literature. Diamonds, however, are no material for statues; and Emerson's writings, some short poems excepted, prefer no claim to the yet higher grace of logical unity and symmetrical completeness. . . . As a poet he is the lovely, wayward child of the American Parnassus, more fascinating and captivating than his elders and betters, and nearer by many degrees to the central source of inspiration; but beautiful rather than strong, and ever in need of allowance and excuse. Could he always have written with the mastery he shows in detached passages, he would have stood in a class by himself.

The Divinity School address "is well-nigh the only example of sustained passion in his writings."

To Dr. Garnett "Emerson is an important figure in American literature, as continuing, supplementing, and combining two of the principal among American thinkers, parted but for him by an immeasurable abyss." These two were Jonathan Edwards and William Ellery Channing. "His magnificent claims for man as the organ of the universal soul are but Channing's humanitarianism quickened and sublimed by alliance with Edwards's pantheism."

We have shown the importance of Dr. Garnett's brief volume, as indicating the probable verdict of the wide world on our Emerson, by the few sentences we have quoted; it seems to us on the whole the soundest biographical word on Emerson yet written.

LOWELL'S POLITICAL ESSAYS.*

MR. LOWELL, whom it is no flattery to call our foremost American citizen, has been happily persuaded that in these papers, all but one of which are over twenty years old, there is "a certain historical interest as recalling aspects of our politics which perhaps it may be useful not wholly to forget." This modest characterization prefaces a volume rich in instruction for statesmen of the higher order, and fertile in delight for the simple reader of good literature. In the first paper, for instance, the remoteness of the American Tract Society's internal troubles over slavery (1858) does not destroy the claim upon our interest of the flashing wit and keen argument with which the cultured professor, who had written the *Biglow Papers* and was to write the *Commemoration Ode*, pursues the notion of a "Mason and Dixon's line in the world of ethics," and rejects "the glue of compromise" once so dear to Americans. Drawing his illustrations from every quarter, he finds everywhere reasons for discussing slavery to its death; but the greatest of reasons is "the spirit of Christianity, which appeals from prejudices and predilections to the moral consciousness of the individual man; that spirit elastic as air, penetrative as heat, invulnerable as sunshine, against which creed after creed and institution after institution have measured their strength and been confounded; that restless spirit which refuses to crystallize in any sect or form, but persists, a divinely commissioned radical and reconstructor, in trying every generation with a new dilemma between ease and interest on the one hand and duty on the other." . . . "Peace [wrote this statesman of principle in the dark days of Buchanan's administration] is the greatest of blessings when it is won and kept by manhood and wisdom; but it is a blessing that will not long be the housemate of cowardice. It is God alone who is powerful enough to let His authority slumber; it is only His laws that are strong enough to protect and avenge themselves. Every human government is bound to make its laws so far resemble His that they shall be uniform, certain, and unquestionable in their operation; and this it can do only by a timely show of power, and by an appeal to that authority which is of divine right, inasmuch as its office is to maintain that order which is the single attribute of the infinite reason that we can clearly apprehend and of which we have hourly example."

Such sentences as these, and the book is full of them, remind one of the great mind to whom Mr. Lowell directs us in the closing essay, Edmund Burke. They indicate a mind and a conscience so immeasurably above the usual debased level of our politicians that these would be too much honored by naming them, even in contrast. Commenting on "The Rebellion: Its Causes and Consequences," in 1864, this student of universal experience declares:

It is surely fixed as the foundations of the earth that faithfulness to right and duty, self-sacrifice, loyalty to that service whose visible reward is often but suffering and baffled hope, draw strength and succor from exhaustless springs far up in those Delectable Mountains of trial which the All-knowing has set between us and the achievement of every noble purpose. . . There is no such reinforcement as faith in God, and that faith is impossible till we have squared our policy and conduct with our highest instincts.

This prophet-spirit, high as it is, is yet but one side of Lowell's many-sided genius. The papers on the Pickens and Stealin's Rebellion, on McClellan, and on President Johnson, show his command of history, his broad and deep culture, and his searching wit in full and ready exercise. Surely Americans of today can find no more stimulating, informing, and inspiring reading than these strong essays, and they should give heed when this same voice declares this very year that our country is being filched from us by corrupt practices, and that "the respectable white man" must now be emancipated from the tyranny of party and become "The Independent in Politics." It is no pedant, no book-worm, who thus calls to this duty of today, but one who esteems it "a benediction to have lived in the same age and in the same country with Abraham Lincoln . . . the wisest and most bravely human of modern times."

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A HOUSE-BOAT.*

THE best things in this book, to our thinking, are the passing sketches of English scenery, as seen from the deck of a boat floating through midland rivers and canals — such, for example, as the following:

We now found ourselves on a considerable

* Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson. By Richard Garnett, LL.D. Thomas Whittaker. 40c.

* Political Essays. By James Russell Lowell. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

* The Strange Adventures of a House-Boat. By William Black. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. Paper, 50c.

height; and all around us lay a richly wooded country, the abundant foliage of which kept shimmering or darkening as the slow-moving sun-rays and wide shadows trailed across the landscape. Over there, on the horizon line, were Bearley Bushes and Smitherfield; here, as we leisurely followed the windings of the canal, were Wilmecot and Gypsy Hill and Newnham. Then we came to a long straight aqueduct spanning a spacious valley; and far below us, in the hollow, was a line of railway — that going down to Alcester. The view from this point was one of the most extensive we had as yet encountered — the successive undulations of wood and spinney and grassy slope receding away into the south, where the low-lying hills, underneath the milk-white skies, were of a pale, ethereal blue. Moreover, this canal, that was leading us into the wide district once known as the Forest of Arden, was very little like a canal. It seemed to be entirely disused and forsaken. We met with neither barge nor boat of any description. Here and there the still waters were almost choked with all kinds of aquatic plants; here and there were masses of the floating white buttercup, in blossom. A solitary neighborhood this was, and a silent; yet there was a kind of persuasive charm in its very loneliness; while, for the rest, the afternoon was growing mellower in color, and lending a warmer tone to all these masses of foliage.

And another:

When we went outside after breakfast we found the morning had cleared up wonderfully; there were breaks of vivid blue overhead; shafts of sunlight here and there; and a brisk wind stirring the foliage of the wide, richly wooded country. By this time we had got on to Kingswood Junction, where the Birmingham and Warwick and Birmingham and Stratford canals are connected; and shortly thereafter, as we struck away to the northwest, we had to climb a series of steps and stairs, getting thereby into a long level stretch of ten miles without a single lock to bar our way. This was a very beautiful landscape that lay all around us, if it was not particularly romantic or impressive; and the day was growing finer and finer; indeed, the sun was almost too hot at times, and we were glad of the cool wind that stirred the trees and put a silver ripple on the water. Occasionally the woods seemed to close in upon us; the light breeze did not get at the surface of the canal; on the contrary, that perfect mirror reflected every leaf and twig and branch of the overhanging oak and alder and ash. Now and again we came to a little old-fashioned bridge, of weather-tinted red brick — a pleasant color among all these greens. And then we would find ourselves between steep and high banks, all hanging with leaves and tendrils and spring blossom — here and there a golden blaze of furze or broom, more rarely a cream-white mass of the sweet-smelling hawthorn. Of course we were all ashore now — sometimes overtaking the boat, sometimes allowing it to glide far ahead of us — the only living and moving thing in the solitary world. This part of the country is rich in song-birds. All the air was filled with their singing; near and far, from bush and copse and hawthorn bough, and from the far-white spaces of the sky, poured an inexhaustible stream of melody, a universal rejoicing after the rain.

The foundation of the story — such foundation as there is — is of the simplest description. A small party of congenial spirits, with a proper balancing of the sexes, embark on a "house-boat" at Kingston, near London, for an inland voyage by tow-line up the Thames to Oxford, and then through a network of other and connecting waters, natural and artificial, by an interesting circuit back to the Thames again at Reading. We have taken many such water excursions with Mr. Hamerton and Mr. Stevenson on French waters, but never in just such company as Mr. Black provides. His people are named with an affected whimsicalness. The matron is Mrs. Threepenny-bit, the skipper is Captain Columbus, the tow-boy is the Horse Marine. Only Miss Peggy Rosslyn, a vivacious young American guest, and Murdoch Maclean, the steward, from Tobermory, bear sensible names. This Murdoch, with his outlandish dialect, gives Mr. Black an opportunity to indulge in his special likings, and the appearance of a Sir Ewen Cameron from Inverfask opens the way for more historical and other local coloring out of the far North.

Such is the environment midst which in this book we sail through beautiful England, to the splash of canal waters, the sound of the banjo, and frequent ditties, touching now at Stratford-on-Avon and then at Worcester, now worming through a long and dismal tunnel and again struggling through a rushing lock; eating and sleeping on board; and always with a running fire of the note and comment, the puns, compliments, and side thrusts, the quips and turns, that make up the conversation of a group of sympathetic young people. Thus:

Presently Queen Tita called aloud, "Peggy, come along! Here is something for you." These two ahead had come to a halt at a corner of the winding tow-path, and when we overtook them we perceived the reason why. In the great valley now opening before them lay the wide bed of the Severn River, here and there showing long banks of yellow sand, and here and there narrower channels of lapping water of similiar hue. Which was the main body of the stream we could hardly make out — water and sand seemed in many places to lose themselves in each other. "Well!" said Mrs. Threepenny-bit, "doesn't it remind you —" "Of what?" asked Miss Peggy. "Why, of the Missouri at Council Bluffs!" she exclaimed. "I thought you would see the likeness at once — those great mud-banks and the yellow water. I thought your loyal heart would leap up; that we should see tears of gladness in your eyes." "But I never saw the Missouri anywhere," remarked Miss Peggy, innocently. "What! you never were at Omaha?" "No, never." "Well, you are a pretty American!" "Yes; that's just what she is," one ventured to observe, merely by way of defending the poor thing. "A pretty American you are! Never saw the Missouri! I wonder if you ever heard of the Capitol at Washington?" "As for that," rejoined Miss Peggy, "I know of somebody who has lived all her life in England and never went to Stratford-on-Avon till the year before last." "I consider you a very impertinent young person," said Mrs. Threepenny-bit, with much dignity; and therewith she turned to her former companion, and they resumed their walk and talk.

Allowing for some trifling discrepancies, not altogether inexcusable in an English hand-o'-write, we could hardly ask for a better sketch of what an American girl under favoring circumstances may attain to than that afforded in this picture of Miss Peggy Rosslyn. Such a charming mixture is she of sweetness, and tact and talent and brightness and fun, with just a little of the national audacity thrown in, that we are inclined to begrudge her to the red-haired Scotch laird who finally carries her off, and to desire to "settle" her nearer at hand, where she might perhaps serve as a model to make other Brooklyn girls half as perfect as she herself is.

As for the house-boat, those of the stationary sort, moored on the Thames or some other stream for the season, as permanent as houses save for the fact that their front doors are accessible only by water, have always struck us as a very dull idea. But Mr. Black's "Nameless Barge" is a craft of quite another feather. She experiences real adventures, is nearly sunk in the estuary of the Severn while flying in the wake of a swift pilot-boat, and every night ties up in some romantic place or other, from which other romantic places are accessible. She is far preferable not merely to other house-boats but to the far-famed phaeton; and we do not wonder that Sir Ewen Cameron, at the conclusion of the voyage, purchases her of her owner, to be stationed permanently off Inverfask, and under the name of "Rosalind's Bower" serve as a bastion for afternoon teas, a retreat from hot moments, and a perpetual source of agreeable, not to say sentimental, reminiscences for himself and his "Pretty Peggy."

HISTORIC TOWNS.*

Colchester.

SIXTH in the series of "Historic Towns," edited by E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., and the Rev. William Hunt, comes Colchester, which has some claims to count as the oldest historic town in Great Britain, being the first founded by the Romans after the conquest of Claudius about A.D. 50, and having had a distinct existence for half a century before that as the "Royal Town" of Cunobeline, the Cymbeline of Shakespeare. Its record in the Domesday Book is unusually full, and a full account has been preserved of the "Taxations" in the reign of Edward I which gives a curious picture of the customs and values of the times — as, for example, in the case of Henry P'son (or Pearson), one of the wealthiest men of Colchester. Here is the valuation of his entire estate:

1 gold buckle 14*d.*, and gold ring 12*d.*, 2 silver spoons 16*d.*, a cup 14*d.*, 2 gowns 10*s.*, 1 mappa and 2 towels 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2 beds 5*s.*, 1 *mantell* 1-2 *mark*, 1 brass *olla* 2*d.*, one brass dish 22*d.*, a washing basin and ewer 14*d.*, 2 qrs. barley at 3*s.*, 3 qrs. oats at 2*s.*, 1 ox carcass 4*s.*, 3 carcasses of sheep 2*s.*, 2 pigs 4*s.*, *sepum* 2*d.*, *pingueds* 2*s.*, 1 piece russet cloth 9*s.*, 3 lbs. wool 3*s.*, 2 horses 1 mark, hay 2*s.*, 1 cart 4*s.*, wood and faggots 2*s.*, 2 barrels 9*d.*, *curat algeas et cuvell* 2*s.* 2*d.*, 1 trivet, 1 andiron, 1 candlestick 12*d.* Total 5*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

The siege of Colchester by the parliamentary forces under Fairfax in 1648 was a turning point in the prosperity of the place. It received great and permanent injuries from which it seems never to have altogether recovered. It had its share, too, in the horrors of the Great Plague, suffering more than any other place in proportion to its

* Historic Towns. Colchester. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

size, more even than the city of London. The number of deaths from this terrible malady between August and December, 1665–1666, was nearly 5,000. In April, 1884, also, it was severely injured by an earthquake.

Never having been the see of a bishop, Colchester is not entitled to rank as a city. It is not even a county town, but merely a parliamentary borough and the center of a thriving parliamentary district. But its ancient origin, and the Roman, Saxon, and Norman remains which it contains, make it a place of preëminent interest to archæologists and antiquarians.

THE STORY OF TURKEY.*

TO readers in Western and Christian nations the career of Turkey has historical interest, as that of the great Moslem power by which the venerable but decayed Greek empire was humbled and at last overthrown; and political interest, as the chief figure in the famous "Eastern question," the sole Mohammedan nation in Europe, and allowed to retain its foothold there only by the mutual jealousy of powers which might separately be its aggressors.

Our author's account of the origin and habitats of the Turkish race before the year A. D. 1250, when the current narrative begins, is so defective and obscure as to promise ill for the merit of the succeeding work. But this indication is speedily falsified in the clear and vivacious style of the history following. This begins with the chivalrous act of Ortoghrul, a nomad Turkish chief, who in the year 1250 chanced upon a desperate encounter near Angora in Eastern Asia Minor, between the neighboring Sultan of Iconium, Kay Kobad, and a superior force of Mongolian invaders. Taking the side of the weaker numbers, Ortoghrul led his four hundred troopers eagerly into the fight, and by this aid Kay Kobad won the victory. In reward of his new allies he assigned to them land near the Greek cities of Brusa and Nicaea — probably much as lands were held in Europe by the feudal tenure of military service. The son and successor of this chieftain, Othman I, 1288, so greatly enlarged and strengthened his power as to be rightly regarded as the first sultan of the nation called from his name Ottomans, the founder of the empire. It is a remarkable fact that from him "to the reigning sultan of Turkey thirty-five princes in the male line have ruled the Ottoman empire, without a break in the succession." The order of names is shown in a prefixed genealogical table.

It is esteemed a fault in some historians to write the career of a nation as too exclusively that of its sovereigns. This course, however, seems indicated as the most natural in the present case, the leading events being largely the conquests made and the defeats suffered by the sultans in their capacity of absolute ruler and of leader of the army. There occurs, indeed, a period, 1640 to 1757, in which the sultans were so sunk in mere luxury that their grand viziers played much the part of the "mayors of the palace" to the French kings known as *fainéants*.

The thread of narration leads the reader through the successive conquests whereby the empire grew in size, wealth, and power to its culminating glory in the days of Suleyman the Magnificent, 1520–1566 — a growth interrupted only, not destroyed, by the crushing overthrow of the government and capture of Sultan Bayezid I in 1402, by the mighty Tartar Timur, commonly called in English, Tamerlane; but after the days of the great Suleyman the story is of gradual decadence, part of which has been seen in our own day. A thoughtful sketch is given of the reasons to which this decline is chiefly attributable.

Incidents adding the interest of detail to the history are the sieges of Constantinople and of Vienna. The former was twice besieged before the year 1453, in which it fell before Sultan Mohammed II. A later chapter gives a description of the city and suburbs, which would be more intelligible if accompanied by a clearly engraved plan, and of the royal residence or seraglio; another depicts the Ottoman administration before recent changes, in a mass of details which no reader can easily carry in memory and of doubtful value. Introduced in proper order of time is a summary of the rise of Russia, 1696 to 1812, with special reference to its relations with Turkey.

Under the head of Ottoman literature are mentioned leading poetical and prose writers, with specimens of their style, imitated in English translation. There is, however, no attempt made to describe the Turkish language.

FROM LANDS OF EXILE.*

A Frenchman in the Far East.

THIS is an extraordinary book. Not since the last from the pen of De Amicis have we had anything so original, striking, effective, fine, in the way of sketches of Eastern scenes. The author is a French naval officer; his materials were collected mainly in connection with the Tonquin expedition of 1883. Put an imaginative Frenchman in the midst of the glowing East, and uncommon impressions are to be expected. If he have skill in reproducing his impressions, then a book of mark will be the result. This book is small and modest, and easily overlooked, but it contains more of truth and eloquence, of life and feeling, of landscape and sentiment, than many volumes ten times its size. What masterly descriptions of strange lands and strange peoples are these!

A dedication to the memory of Mrs. Edward Lee Childe, in nineteen pages, opens the book, as the story of "An Old Salt" of Brest, in fifty, ends it. In these two tender sketches we have the romance of personal history, as in the intermediate chapters, six in number, we have the romance of natural scenery. It takes but a few lines from the tribute to Mrs. Childe to apprise the reader that he is in the hands of a master writer. To that lady the chapters of the book — like so many leaves torn out of the author's diary — were first addressed. She was the author's friend — a "noble and exquisite woman," for whom, when she died early in 1886, all that was best in Paris mourned. The account of her is almost magical in its effect upon the mind. Her home in Paris was in the Champs Elysées. In the summer she retired to her country seat near Montargis; in the winter to Africa, following the sun, which "solaced her suffering." It was in her Paris home that the author oftenest saw her.

> A fragrance as of the East met you at the entrance. When the doors were opened — beyond draped curtains, in a recess of the drawing-room, and at the end of a sort of avenue of rare objects collected with her own particular taste — you saw her in her nook; she would lift her head to see who was approaching; then having recognized you she sank back into her somewhat reclining attitude, and welcomed the visitor with a smile — kindly to a mere acquaintance, frankly sweet to those she liked to see about her. How can I describe her person so as to achieve any likeness? Her distinction was innate and perfect. Tall, slight, erect and yet graceful, with a gait like a dreamy queen — a supple figure and bent head. Her face was small, singularly delicate, pale like wax, thin — sometimes drawn by the beginnings of fatal disease. The profile fragile-looking with a softened outline of a quite peculiar and unique type. And a pair of eyes which seemed indeed to *light up* — a phrase often misused in describing women, but in her case absolutely true; gray-blue eyes as changeful in color as the sea, their hue appearing to vary with the feeling they expressed. Eyes which sometimes dilated as though looking far, far down, sounding the lowest depths of the soul; which could be as hard as steel at times when they disapproved or were displeased; which were infinitely kind and gentle when they chose. They could smile, too, occasionally, with the subtlest smile, when she was fain to utter some playful remark, some very mild and merciful irony, some quaintly droll and unexpected notion which no one else would have hit upon. And very often, too, those eyes of hers preserved, from sheer weariness, a gaze of total indifference, which many people took for disdain and which was terribly alarming.

She was a frank and upright woman, blunt, and sometimes curt and sharp; but tender and faithful; brave, exquisitely refined, attracted by all things beautiful, and with a reverence for memories. She had a wonderfully active mind; read everything brought out in Europe that was worth reading; wrote a narrative of one of her journeys to Egypt for the *Revue des Deux Mondes;* kept her fingers always busy, fighting down her malady by industry; and died calmly and sweetly when her hour came. All this

* The Story of Turkey. By Stanley Lane-Poole, assisted by E. J. W. Gibbs and Arthur Gilman. With maps and illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

* From Lands of Exile. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Clara Bell. Wm. S. Gottsberger. $1.00.

is of the preface only to Pierre Loti's book, but the portrait is one that has fascinated us, as the memory it enshrines is one that holds spell-bound him who wrought it.

Now to the East — to the islands of Formosa and Hainan in the China Sea, to to the Anam coast and Malabar, to Singapore and fair Ceylon, to the Gulf of Aden, and the stewing, simmering sands of the African coast, as one touches thereat sailing northward into the Red Sea. These are the "Lands of Exile" into the midst of which we drop down with M. Loti in August, 1883. Our base of operations is the deck of a French man-of-war. We go ashore at one point after another, study the ports and the people, and fill our senses with strange sights, sounds, and — we may add — smells. Here is a glimpse of the approaches to the Anam town of Touran, followed by several other extracts:

Touran.

The first houses of the town of Touran were now in sight; huts constructed of bamboo for the most part, quite small, booths rather than houses, having but three walls; the front is closed at night with rattan shutters, but by day everything that goes on within is done for the benefit of the public. As we pulled up the inhabitants were in the act of munching their breakfast with their black teeth — rice and fish, everywhere the same, in china bowls painted with blue bogies. Each in turn paused in his meal to stare at us with anxious curiosity. By this time we, too, were taking it easy, and highly amused by these strange folks. There were already a few wayfarers on the path along the river-bank. All ranks alike wear a clinging, loose robe, but of various colors; by the side of the dirty gray, which is the hue of the poor, were violet, crimson, and apple-green, which seemed to be fashionable for the well-to-do. The hats of plaited straw were of an unheard-of expanse and size; the women wear them flat with a turned-up brim, like an enormous tambourine; the men take it in height — tall and conical, like a huge lamp-shade. All along the river-side on they go, in single file, trotting over the pink periwinkles and bind-weed, with a business-like air and all unconscious of their ridiculous appearance. And at a particular point they all embark on flat boats to be ferried across the river. More and yet more pagodas slip past us — shabby little sanctuaries, their dingy monsters grimy with age and dust.

A Dance in Malabar.

The entertainment began with a dance by children, performed very slowly to a melancholy air and the time marked by cymbals. Thirty little creatures standing in a circle swayed gently to and fro and then turned; their eyes half-closed as if they were asleep. They had bucklers on their right arms and held wide, short daggers in their left hands. Girls or boys? It was difficult at a first glance to decide; but they were all pretty, with large eyes and long fringing black lashes. Their waving hair, bound round the temples with a fillet, like an antique bust, fell unconfined over their shoulders and down to their waists. They had full rounded busts and were amazingly slender, their waists rather tightly bound in long loin cloths that clung like a sheath. Their forms were indeed too slight; there was something unnatural about it resembling the hieratic figures in ancient Egyptian bas-reliefs. This type accounts for those antique Hindoo pictures representing beautiful beings of ambiguous sex, full-bosomed but without hips, with waists so slender as to look as if they might break, and a half-mystical, half-sensual grace. At first the dance was no more than a sort of rhythmic march to a solemn chant; by degrees it grew faster and faster still — very fast indeed. There are constant sudden changes of rhythm and tune. The bucklers clash together with a dead clang; the swords meet with a clear metallic ring. Faster, faster, faster. The voices of the children, at first low and sweet, begin to sound low and sinister like the voices of demons. Still faster; the shields clatter louder. Now the orchestra has caught the fever; the drummers are drubbing frantically, the flute players puff out their cheeks and blow into their wooden pipes, their veins swollen and eyes blood-shot. It is like a crescendo of bagpipes gone mad and trying to catch up the cymbals. An old man who looked like a wizard, and who directed the dance by signs, snatched up a beast's hoof mounted on a stick, and glaring as if he, too, were frenzied, his eyes starting out of his head, he whipped the slow ones as hard as he could on the hams till they leaped higher and shouted louder than the rest. It was an indistinguishable medley of little arms, little legs, little writhing bodies and wild floating hair uncoil ng like black snakes. It was a sort of torment only to watch, with breathless heed, this exasperated climax of motion and noise — a strident hubbub that pierced one's brain — a whirlwind, a dizzy maze, a demoniacal thing. . . . And suddenly it stopped — stopped short — dancing, music, everything ceased at once — still, stricken, silent. The figure was ended; the little performers wiped their faces with perfect calm, and the old ballet master, quite paternal again, gave them something to drink. Next came some youths, almost grown men, and placed themselves in a circle as the children had done. Like them they had slender waists, full chests, long, lustrous black hair and exquisite feminine grace in the most trifling movements; they were all of remarkable beauty, with muscles as clean as antique statues, and with more delicate articulations. In the first and quieter part of their dance there were pauses full of languor, in drooping, dying attitudes. The crescendo was terrific, and towards the end there was an exotic feeling infused into their growing frenzy. Then suddenly they were revealed as astounding acrobats; all rushing forward at once, as if flung from an immense spring-board, they spun round, head downward, in space; dropped on their feet, and repeated their somersaults again and again to the sound of nondescript music that made one shudder. Some seemed to be lying down in mid-air, turning over horizontally from right to left, as though perpetually falling but keeping themselves up by sheer speed; spurring the earth from time to time with a sinewy leg, and maintaining their attitude against all preconceived notions of the equilibrium of things. Their thick black hair uncoiled in black ringlets, making them look like Furies. Under the violent blows of their feet the earth trembled and rang in hollow cadence. Only to look at them made my head spin; the hot exhalations, the heavy air loaded with perfumes, that golden light in which everything floated, the vaulted palms weighing one down, the piercing bagpipe notes, the writhing flesh, the giddy motion became possession, an intoxication; I lost my head, my senses seemed to fail me in the overpowering noise, I ceased to see anything clearly.

A Scene at Obock in the Gulf of Aden.

It is certain that a microscopic center of trade is struggling into existence at Obock. It had already what might be called a little street, lying before us for some distance, bathed in light, consumed by sunshine, between a score or so of huts or tents. Nay, at the near end of it there was a little house with real walls of Moorish architecture, and a *bar* for the sale of absinthe, kept for the benefit of our soldiers by the only European settler. The remainder consisted as yet of native hovels, so low that we could reach the top of the roof with our hands. They are constructed on props of gnarled wood looking for all the world like old bones, or deformed and shrivelled legs — these are branches of the same kind of shrub as supplied the Governor's stockade — and covered with straw mats sewn together like patched rags. The soil was trodden and hard, all mixed with dust-heap fragments which were rotting or desiccating. The air swarmed with legions of flies. Two young black women came forward to meet us; they had thin lips and a false, evil smile — "*Madames Dankalies*," a little negro told us as he went by, by way of introduction. They were anxious to sell us the freshly flayed-off skin of a panther which one of them carried over her shoulder. They had very singular heads, these "*Madames Dankalies*," and made savage mocking grimaces at us with their brilliant rolling eyes. Their skin glistened in the sun like ebony rubbed with oil. The houses of this street were all little cafés or little shops. Under each of those matting roofs there was something to drink or to barter. And the whole place had a look of impromptu, of a caravansary, or an African fair just beginning; cafés on the Arab pattern, where coffee was served in tiny cups brought from Aden, while we smoked into huge copper narghilés of monumental shapes; where pink watermelons and sugar cane were being eaten. Shops in tiny miniature, all the stock in trade being displayed on one table with divisions — a little rice in one compartment, a little salt in another; a little cinnamon, a little saffron, a little ginger; and little piles of strange-looking seeds and unknown roots. The same merchant sells cotton turbans, Egyptian dresses, and Ethiopian loin cloths. Buyers and sellers — in all two hundred souls at most — were of every variety of race; negroes, perfectly black, woolly-haired and shining, bare to the waist and splendidly erect; Arabs with large stained eyes, dressed in white, light green or gold color, wild-looking, tall and slender, with throats like cranes', faces like goats', and flowing hair bleached to a rusty white, contrasting with their shoulders like a shaggy sheep-skin on bronze; Dankalies wearing necklaces of shells; and two or three wandering Malabars bringing a reminiscence of not-too-remote India. Deep within those little straw nests which are cafés these men sat higgledy-piggledy, to gamble and drink. Some played with dice; others had chosen a simpler game, native to the desert, which consists in tracing certain combinations of lines on the sandy earth. Two perfectly nude negroes, decked with amulets, were playing a game of piquet with extreme vehemence, dashing their trump cards on the table; and they had real cards too, which looked strange in the hands of these savages. Next to them three others were engaged in a no less singular game of dominoes. These were of the slender, tawny race who bleach their hair; theirs was at the moment coated with the detergent paste which they would remove next day to make themselves handsome; it was like a kind of mortar, forming a thick crust on their heads, or it might be lime such as mummies are encased in. The mats above these gamblers scarcely afford due shade; the sun, the fearful sun, pierced them through a myriad of holes like a sieve, and all round these oven-like dens, as far as the eye could see, everything was ablaze, fiercely burning all over the immense continent.

Very remarkable is M. Loti's account of the

Subterranean Temples in Anam.

Two paths opened before us. One went down, the other led up; each vanished at a mysterious turning point in the gray rock. Both were cut in the living marble, which towered above them and shut them in; both were overgrown by a rare and splendid vegetation; both tinted with the same hues of gray, and the rock-steps carpeted with the rose-colored *vinca*. . . . The mountain, in fact, is the pagoda. The caverns are peopled with idols; the entrails of the rocks are haunted; spells are sleeping in these deep recesses. Every incarnation of Buddha is here, and other, older images, of which the Bonzes no longer know the meaning. The gods are of the size of life; some standing up resplendent with gold, their eyes staring and fierce; others crouched and asleep, with half-closed eyes and a sempiternal smile. Some dwell alone, unexpected and startling apparitions in dark corners; others — a numerous company — sit in a circle under a marble canopy in the green, dim light of a cavern; their attitudes and faces make one's flesh creep; they seem to be holding council. And each one has a red silk cowl over his head — in some pulled low over the eyes to hide their faces, all but the smile; one has to lift it to see

them. The gilding and Chinese gaudiness of their costumes have preserved a sort of vividness that is still gorgeous; nevertheless they are very old; their silken hoods are all worm-eaten; they are a sort of wonderfully preserved mummies. The walls of the temple are of the primeval marble rock, hung with stalactites, and worn and grooved in every direction by the trickling oozing from the hill above. And lower down, quite at the bottom, in the nethermost caverns, dwell other gods who have lost every trace of color, whose names are forgotten, who have stalactites in their beards and masks of saltpeter. These are as old — as old as the world; they were living gods when our western lands were still frozen, virgin forests, the home of the cave-bear and the giant elk. The inscriptions that surround them are not Chinese; they were traced by primeval man before any known era; these bas-reliefs seem earlier than the dark ages of Angcor. They are antediluvian gods, surrounded by inscrutable things. The Bonzes still venerate them and their caverns smell of incense. . . . Another gateway in a new style rises before us and we stop to look. It is not like the one we have left below; it is differently strange. This one is very simple, and it is impossible to explain what there is of unknown and unseen in this very simplicity; it is the quintessence of finality. That gateway strikes us at once as the gateway to *Beyond;* and that Beyond is *Nirvana*, the peace of the eternal void. There is a decoration of vague scroll work, shapes that twine and cling in mystical embrace without beginning or end — a painless, joyless eternity, the eternity of the Buddhist — simply annihilation and rest in extinction. We pass this gateway, and the walls, closing in by degrees, at last meet over our heads. The orangs have all vanished together, hurrying away as if they knew where we are going now and intend to go there too, by a way known to them alone, and to be there before us. Our steps ring on the marble blocks with the sonorous echo peculiar to underground passages. We make our way under a low vault which penetrates the heart of the mountain in the blackness of darkness. Total night — and then a strange light dawns before us which is not daylight; a green glimmer, as green as green fire. "The pagoda!" says Lee-Loo. A doorway of irregular shape, all fringed with stalactites, stands open before us, rising to about half the height of the great sanctuary within. It is the very heart of the mountain, a deep and lofty cavern with green marble walls. The distance is drowned, as it were, in a transparent twilight looking like sea-water; and from above, through a shaft down which the great monkeys are peeping at us, comes a dazzling beam of light of indescribable tint; it is as if we were walking into a huge emerald pierced by a moonbeam. And the shrines, the gods, the monsters in this subterranean haze, this mysterious and resplendent green halo of glory, have a vivid and supernatural splendor of hue. Slowly we go down the steps of a stair guarded by four horrible idols riding on nightmare creatures. Just facing us stand two little temples, all striped with sky-blue and pink; their base is lost in shadow and they look like the enchanted dwellings of earth gnomes. In a fissure in the rock a colossal god wearing a gold miter squats smiling. And high above the shrines and images the marble vault shuts it all in, like a stupendous and crushing curtain in a thousand green folds. The guardian gods of the stairs glare at us with a leer in their great perfidious, greedy eyes, grinning from ear to ear with bogie laughter. They look as if they were shrinking closer to the wall to make way for us, holding in their steeds, which set their teeth like tigers. And far up, perched on the great dome round the opening through which the green rays fall, the orangs are sitting, their legs and tails hanging over among the garlands of creepers, watching to see if we shall venture in. Down we go — doubtfully, with involuntary slowness, under the influence of an unfamiliar and indescribable religious awe. As we reach the lowest steps there is a subterranean chill; we speak and rouse hollow echoes that transform our voices. The floor of the cave is of very fine sand, covered with the dung of bats, filling the air with a strange musky smell; it is dented all over with the print left by monkeys, like that of little hands. Here and there stand ancient marble vases and altars for Buddhist rites. Then there are numbers of what look like very long, very enormous brown snakes hanging from the top of the vault down to the floor — or they may be cables, huge cables shining like bronze, stretched from top to bottom of this nave. They are the roots of creepers, thousands of years old perhaps, larger than any known growth. The orangs, growing bolder, seem to be about to descend by these to inspect us more closely, for they are the familiars of the sanctuary. Presently we see a group of four Bonzes in violet robes who have followed us and are now standing on the top steps of the gap by which we came. They pause at the entrance of the underground passage in the sea-green twilight, looking tiny among the gods and monsters. And then, coming towards us, they slowly descend — down, down, into the greener radiance. It was like a scene of another world, a ritual of admission of departed spirits into the Buddhist heaven.

If our judgment is not at fault the reader of the above extracts will want more. And he will find that the book bears out the samples. For vivid delineation of novel scenes and experiences it has had no rival of late, and its convenient size and large type commend it for summer use.

MINOR NOTICES.

The American Books of 1887.

The Annual American Catalogue, 1887. [New York: Office of the Publishers' Weekly.]

The American Catalogue, which in 1880 appeared in two immense quarto volumes, giving the title of every American book in print in 1876, and which in 1884 continued itself in a third companion quarto down to date, has now settled into an annual, and in the volume before us, an octavo of about 325 pages, gives us a list in full of the books published in the United States in 1887. There is first a list of American publishers contributing to the catalogue, and it will surprise more than one of our readers, we presume, to learn that of these publishers there are more than five hundred. Then follows the book-list, alphabetically arranged by authors, each title in full, with authors' and publishers' names, place of publication, size and price, and in case of the greater proportion of the books a brief critical note summing up the subject, character, and quality of the book. These comments generally have the sound of an independent judgment, though we notice here and there one which reads too much like a publisher's encomium in an advertisement. We doubt if Mr. Bowker, the editor, would wish to be held personally responsible for all the credentials furnished in these annotated titles. This catalogue occupies nearly two hundred pages. The same books are then indexed by author, title, and subject, filling seventy-five pages more. A supplementary index to books tardily received, and a series of publishers' lists, complete the work. The total number of books recorded is 4,437, against 4,676 in 1886. A curious illustration of what may be called the underground literature of the time is supplied by the works of such an author as Charlotte M. Braeme (*pseud.* Bertha M. Clay), of whose novels not fewer than forty-five were published last year in the various cheap libraries, and we will venture to say that not one polite ear in a hundred ever so much as heard her name mentioned. The primary use of such a reference list as this is of course in the book trade; next in public libraries; next among critical journalists; and the labor expended on it is as great as the labor it will save. Certain peculiarities in its mechanical construction, as set forth in the preface, are of interest to catalogue makers and printers. We observe but few misprints.

The Dickens Aquarelles.

The Dickens Aquarelles. First Series. By Stylus. [J. W. Bouton. $6.00.]

Here are twelve character portraits selected from the Pickwick Papers, done on detached sheets of Whatman drawing paper of large octavo size, and laid loosely in a neat portfolio tied with tapes. The subjects are Mr. Pickwick, the two Wellers, father and son, Mr. Stiggins, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Winkle, and Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Jingle, Mrs. Leo Hunter, Mrs. Bardell, and Mrs. Sanders, and the fat boy Joe. The designs have the appearance of being first printed from a wood block and then finished in water color. Their technical quality will not long detain the eye, and when the judgment passes to their spirit, to the artist's conception of the characters he attempts to depict, there will probably result at least a divided verdict. It is impossible that all minds should find in these sketches what the publisher's introductory note claims for them, namely, an attempt "to avoid all traces of caricature, and to present pictures of the Pickwick People as they might have lived, and as they probably did exist in the mind of Dickens." Caricature is an exaggeration of individual peculiarities for the purpose of ridicule. These pictures may be true to the conceptions in the mind of Dickens, but those conceptions were caricatures. No people in real life ever looked like these figures, any more than any people in real life ever acted like their prototypes. If they are intended as caricatures, well and good; if not, they are overdrawn and exaggerate the peculiarities which they depict. We have seen pictures of the "Dickens People" which we liked better than these, and which were more successful from the artist's point of view. The author purposes to follow this series with others, twelve in each, illustrating the characters of *The Old Curiosity Shop*, *David Copperfield*, etc., and only a limited number can be supplied. To collectors, of course, they have a value, and some lovers of Dickens may like them for insertion in their favorite edition of the novelist, for which use they are well adapted.

Cæsar's Army: A Study of the Military Art of the Romans in the Last Days of the Republic. By Harry Pratt Judson. [Ginn & Co. $1.10.] The school-boys and school-girls who will read Cæsar's immortal *Commentaries* with Prof. Judson's volume at hand have our sincerest envy. It is an admirably clear and exhaustive exposition of the whole military art as practiced by the greatest of Roman generals, based on the best authorities, fully illustrated and provided with fourteen plans and six maps, taken from Louis Napoleon's *Life*. The book is valuable, as well, for students of military science, covering as it does every point of organization and tactics in assault and defense. "War is barbarism," Prof. Judson truly says, but a knowledge of its methods is an essential part of the study of human progress.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, AUGUST 4, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

THE WRITINGS OF E. P. ROE.

THE accompanying letter of a correspondent at New York gives particulars of the sudden and startling death of the Rev. E. P. Roe. The announcement of it has already saddened a multitude of hearts, for say what the critic will of Mr. Roe's writings, the fact is indisputable that they had reached a larger circle of readers probably than those of any other living American author, and it is doubtful if the works of any American author deceased can show an equal circulation.

The only question ever raised with regard to Mr. Roe's novels has concerned their literary quality. Their purity and wholesomeness, their excellent purpose, and the practical good they may have accomplished, no one has ever belittled. No one knew Mr. Roe in person without recognizing the fine grain of his character, and no one can have read a single one of his books without recognizing in it the selected instrument of its author for accomplishing an ethical result. Mr. Roe wrote novels as ministers preach sermons, to expound truth and enforce a lesson; the novel was his pulpit and his readers were his congregation. This being his aim, Mr. Roe certainly hit the mark.

When, however, we come to the questions whether he used the most perfect type of weapon, handled it most gracefully, and selected always the best kind of ammunition, we think there is room for difference of opinion; and Mr. Roe's stories, effective as they are according to their aim and popular as they have been beyond comparison, cannot be accorded high rank as works of art. But this is no disparagement to them, for they never professed to be works of art, and they are to be judged for what they professed to be, and not for what they did not profess to be. There have been and are American authors who have aimed to produce literature; there have been others who were not thinking of literary form and effect in what they wrote, but — shall we not say it? — of something higher. The production of a perfect literary page, perfect in form and coloring, was not in their minds; the literary page was to them simply a selected tool to accomplish an ulterior result. Mr. Roe, we take it, belonged to this school. It is a large and honorable one. It holds some of the names which will longest remain in remembrance. But many of them are names that are not mentioned when the critics are reckoning up the forces of what is called "American literature." So much the worse, it may be, for "literature."

Nothing could be kindlier than the temper with which the late Mr. Roe met the judgments, sometimes truly severe, which were passed upon his books as works of the literary art strictly so called. His writings have been criticised as freely perhaps in our columns as anywhere, but we have had letter after letter from him written in answer to reviews of his books, and breathing always the friendliest spirit and a desire to profit by all that was said of him and to do the best in his power with the gift that was given him. The letter which we print below, one of many like it to the editor of this journal, held heretofore in the privacy of a personal friendship, is now printed without violation of confidence, we are sure, as being a good illustration of the spirit of the man, of the feeling with which he worked, of the sober and earnest purposes which guided him, and of the true humility which he maintained under all the outward tokens of a remarkable popular success. It is a public loss that his pen has fallen and his hand rested from his labors. His heart was true, his mind full of the Light, his face was turned to the front, his step was firm and strong, he was a leader whom many followed, and whom his many followers will miss.

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.,
November 28, 1878.

I suppose by this time you have received a copy of my new book. I know you will find many faults in it and I hope you will tell me of them plainly, for I am very much in earnest in my wish and purpose to improve in my literary work. I assure you that success does not blind me to the need of such improvement. My chief desire is to find out just the points at which I am weak and faulty. The favor bestowed by the public places me under bonds to do the best work of which I am capable, and I feel that it would be dishonorable to try to palm off any other. I have taken more pains with this last story than with any other, and have tried to speak of Christianity as a *life* rather than as an "ism" or system of doctrine.

With all my faults, which you will find scattered around like boulders, perhaps it is only fair to myself to suggest that there must be something in these stories true to nature. Very few people read religious novels from a sense of duty, and yet within the last fourteen months of depressed trade, when gems of English fiction have been selling for ten and twenty cents, my publishers have sold between forty-five and fifty thousand of my books. In an unobtrusive way I have taken pains to follow these books in order to learn where I must look for my audience, and I trace them chiefly to cultivated homes. Very frequently people in the highest as well as in the humblest walks of life cordially express to me their thanks for the influence of the books. It is my chief aim, however, to write so simply that the young and unlearned may find them interesting, for they are most in need of helps. I think I can justly say that I do not seek popularity in my stories. I do not manufacture them, but write them just as they come to me, avoiding sensational and exciting incidents except as they aid me to portray character. While this letter is personal and private I shall give very careful heed to your criticism in whatever form it may come to me.

Yours with much respect,

E. P. ROE.

EDWARD PAYSON ROE.

THE very sudden death of Rev. E. P. Roe on Thursday evening, July 19, at his home in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., was a most unexpected shock to his very large circle of friends and admirers. Only on the day before he was in New York City, and during a few moments' conversation with the writer, seemed to be in the best of health. Thursday he spent as usual, part of the day actively superintending the work on his farm, and devoting the remaining portion to his writing. After dining together, his family and a few friends gathered in his library, where he spent the evening reading aloud to them from Hawthorne, his favorite author. During the afternoon he was troubled slightly with a pain near his heart, which had troubled him at various times in the last year or so, but he had thought nothing more about it. Later in the evening the trouble increased, and finally he was forced to stop reading and retire to his room. The pain in the meantime grew worse, and within an hour, before the physician could arrive in time to do any good, he had breathed his last in great agony. The funeral took place on Monday at Cornwall, where he was buried.

Mr. Roe was born in New Windsor, N. Y., a little town on the Hudson a few miles above his late home, March 7, 1838. He entered Williams College before he was twenty years old, and after graduating there spent a year at Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1862 he was appointed chaplain of the Second New York Regiment, or "Harris's Light Cavalry." In 1864 he took part in the raid on Richmond, led by a son of Admiral Dahlgren, Col. Dahlgren, who was killed. He had been two years in the field when President Lincoln appointed him chaplain of the Fortress Monroe hospitals. At the close of the war he accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Highland Falls, near West Point. In the spring of 1884 he removed to the house in Cornwall where he died, and having given up his pastoral work devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits. His first book, *Barriers Burned Away*, describes his evolution into an author:

The burning of Chicago impressed me powerfully, and, obedient to an impulse, I spent several days among the smoking ruins. As a result, my first novel, *Barriers Burned Away*, gradually took possession of my mind. I did not manufacture the story at all, for it grew as naturally as the plants on my farm. I had no preparation and made a careful study of the topography of Chicago. For nearly a year my chief occupation was to dwell apart among the shadows created by my fancy, and I wrote whenever and wherever I could — on steamboats, on railroads, and in my study.

The following is a list of his books, the year published, and the number of copies sold:

1872, Barriers Burned Away. 69,000.
1873, What Can She Do? 45,000.
1874, The Opening of a Chestnut Burr. 69,000.
1875, From Jest to Earnest. 61,000.
1876, Near to Nature's Heart. 54,000.
1877, A Knight of the XIX Century. 54,000.
1878, A Face Illumined. 53,000.
1880, A Day of Fate. 52,000.
1881, Without a Home. 60,000.
1883, His Sombre Rivals. 47,000.
1884, A Young Girl's Wooing. 42,000.
1884, Nature's Serial Story. 22,000.

1885, An Original Belle. 35,000.
1886, Driven Back to Eden. 26,000.
1886, He Fell in Love with his Wife. 35,000.
1887, The Earth Trembled. 35,000.
1888, Miss Lou.

Six of the above have been published in paper form in addition to the cloth binding, and in that form 618,000 copies have been sold, making as a grand total of all Mr. Roe's books sold 1,377,000. But after all Mr. Roe was not so prolific a writer as many think. The above list shows all of his regular novels, seventeen in all, or an average of one a year since he took up his pen to write his first story. In addition to these he has written two short stories hardly long enough to be called novels, but which have been published in cheap paper form, and numerous magazine articles, one of which on "Roses" he was engaged upon at the time of his death, and which was to have appeared shortly in *Harper's Magazine*.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have been Mr. Roe's publishers from the first, and have now in press the last work from his pen, called "Miss Lou." This is a story of Southern life during the war, and is said to be his best work. The last of the manuscript was handed to the publishers only the day before he died. Mr. Roe had often spoken of this as his best work, and its completion, so near the end of his active and useful life, will give it peculiar interest. Mr. Roe was an ardent student of human nature, and it was from that that he drew the *motif* for a plot. He visited tenement houses and homes of the middle and lower classes, spent day after day in the police courts, and there are few of the large retail stores which he has not been through repeatedly, to converse with clerk, shop-girl, and employer. Although from a critical standpoint his novels may not have literary excellence, they all have those qualities which take a firm grasp on the favor of the public. The purpose he aimed for was high, and this, with the most thorough moral tone that pervades them all and his happy faculty of holding the reader's attention and sympathy to the end, have made him most welcome in a larger circle of readers than perhaps any other American novelist ever had. The demand for his earlier stories is just as steady now as ever, edition after edition being exhausted.

Mr. Roe leaves a wife and five children; three are grown up, one of whom is married. The news of his sudden death will bring sincere grief throughout the very wide circle of friends to whom he has endeared himself by his most amiable disposition, genial manner, and hearty friendship. E. A. A.

New York, July 24.

WITH CERTAIN PARISIAN MARIONETTES.

WITH the caprice which is an essential element in the mental make-up of the Parisian, and the love of paradox no less distinctive a feature, one of the foremost dramatic critics has very recently announced his preference for marionettes as actors. As a result, hot discussions have taken place wherever authors and critics have met together, while the originator, so far from retreating from his position, has emphasized it even more strongly.

Having gone more than once to see the marionettes of the rue Virenne [he announced a few days since to an attentive circle of listeners], I am more than ready to have them replace living actors. In actual facts, all actors ruin a comedy for me. I understand really good actors, and I can even accommodate myself to bad ones, but what we call excellent artists such as one sees at the Comédie-Française, decidedly I cannot endure them. They have too much talent. It envelopes everything. Nothing is left but themselves and their personality effaces the work which they represent. They are overpowering, and only an actor of positive genius has any right to be overpowering. Perhaps I have not correct ideas as to what the theater should mean. All that I leave to M. Sarcey, whose business it is to talk of such things. For me, I prefer to discuss marionettes, a subject which suits me, and regarding which I am better authority than M. Sarcey, who would be far too full of reasons and arguments.

This is the groundwork on which a fantastic edifice of reasons has arisen, and literary Paris has accepted it with the momentary seriousness of belief and conviction to which it is prone, and discusses gravely if the interests of real art will not be better served by the perfecting of marionettes than by the addition of new actors to the list.

It is from puppets and not living men that one of the greatest of inspirations has come [our critic has gone on, furnishing another text for his audience]. Recall to your minds Goethe. Was it not in seeing the true history of Dr. Faust by puppets that he conceived the great poem on which he labored to the end of his life? For the rest, mysteries and sacred plays must necessarily be represented by marionettes, since only to them is the religious sentiment still possible. Small as they are, they appear great because they are absolutely simple, and who can say this of any living actor? Their antecedents demand even veneration since the original *marionette* was simply a little Virgin Mary, a sacred image. At least Magnin has asserted this, and it is not impossible that he has told the truth, although this is not the habit of historians.

Thus M. Anatole France, who, charmed at the sensation his words have produced, has elaborated them in a formal article, and brought as illustration of the new theory all the facts regarding the history of marionettes, from those of Greece down to the perfected puppets of M. Signoret, who have given Aristophanes in miniature. The chorus of the birds has never been so perfectly rendered, and one of them, in the opening, turns to the spectators and pronounces these words:

Feeble men, fading like leaves; vain creatures moulded from clay and deprived of wings; unhappy mortals condemned to an ephemeral and fugitive life; shadows, mere dreams.

It is the first time in the history of marionettes that they have spoken with such melancholy gravity; a gravity, M. Anatole France asserts, quite foreign and impossible to the artists of the Comédie-Française, to whom any reconstruction of methods is now impossible, and who in the future can only seek some hint of the simplicity of the best marionettes.

In the meantime the little theater devoted to the miniature actors is well filled, and literary Paris pleases itself, not only with the discussion aroused, but with the fact that the underlying sting has been felt and that M. Sarcey has winced under a criticism which has its seed of truth. French art in any of its branches, whether literature, painting, or sculpture, has so given itself to perfected detail of surface, covering every pore with a varnish so exquisite, that it has been difficult to remember that, as in the old story, life under such conditions was impossible. Here and there a Frenchman perceives it, but his wail is condensed into an epigram, and is simply one more means of amusing an audience for whom a new sensation is the first necessity, and for whom more than five minutes' seriousness on any topic is regarded as a waste of valuable opportunities for discursiveness.

More than a momentary interest has been roused by a recent acquisition to the Musée du Louvre, a tiny volume, long hidden away in Germany, and thus doubly valuable to its former possessors. Four thousand francs have been necessary before the German grasp loosened, but bibliomaniacs assert that twice this sum would have been none too much. The little volume bound in calf, in the simplest and plainest fashion, has on the back the binder's own arrangement of its title:

ETU-
DES.

Three pages of the hundred contained in the volume are given to a notice printed in German of Jean-Michel Morean, born in Paris in 1741, the pupil of Lourain, and the illustrator of many works in many languages. The remaining pages hold portraits and sketches of exquisite delicacy and finish, many of them suggestions for future work, but all characteristic and so charming that even the busiest in this city, where play seems often the only occupation, are willingly giving the time necessary for a pilgrimage to the Louvre. This is the latest distraction, and for the next, who shall say, save that its coming is certain and its passing no less so?

HELEN CAMPBELL.

Paris, July 9, 1888.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

— The *Athenæum*, in its issue for July 7, gives a mid-year review of continental literature for the year ending in June. Emile de Laveleye and Paul Fredericq write of Belgium, Viggo Petersen of Denmark, Jules Levallois of France, Robert Zimmermann of Germany, Sp. P. Lambros of Greece, E. van Campen of Holland, A. Vámbéry of Hungary, R. Bonghi of Italy, Henrik Jæger of Norway, Adam Belcikowski of Poland, P. Krapotkin of Russia, Juan F. Ruaño of Spain, and Arvid Ahnfelt of Sweden. These thirteen articles make some twenty-four pages.

— M. Levallois gives this paragraph on M. Pierre Loti (Julien Viaud), whose *From Lands of Exile* is the subject of notice on another page:

Two distinct and by no means equally laudable elements are to be found in the works of M. Loti (Julien Viaud). He is sometimes the feeling and touching painter of the seafaring man's life on board a man-of-war or on the humblest fishing smack, in the heat of the tropics or in the midst of polar icebergs; at other times he becomes the chronicler of the strange adventures and the vagabond ways of life which the conditions of his profession — M. Viaud is a naval officer — have enabled him to witness, to the intense satisfaction of his natural taste for observation. I do not hesitate to say that this second manner pleases me infinitely less than the first; but I must hasten to add that my reservations do not go so far as to deny the extreme *finesse* of his method, and the extraordinary technical skill which makes his characters live, and which animates even inanimate objects.

— Señor Riaño, writing of Spain, gives an account of a remarkable palimpsest discovered by Herr Adolph Beer, an Austrian, in the cathedral of Leon:

Whilst preparing for the press, in conjunction with the head master of the institute of that city (D. Eloy Diaz Jimenez), a detailed catalogue of the manuscripts of that church, one of the oldest in Spain, the Austrian scholar came across a copy of Eusebius's "Historia Ecclesiastica," written on vellum towards the middle of the tenth century. Certain erasures, however, still visible between the lines led him to suspect that the volume might well be a palimpsest, and that under the text of the "Historia Ecclesiastica" some other work of greater antiquity, and perhaps also importance, might be discovered. After obtaining the requisite permission Herr Beer set to work, and after some months of assiduous labor found that the volume had originally contained an almost complete copy of the "Lex Romana Visigothorum," compiled in 506 by Anian, the Chancellor of Alaric II, King of the Visigoths, and most likely one of those which that conqueror caused to be sent to Spain one year before his death in 507, as appears from the beginning of the "Commonitorium." Over the "Lex Romana Visigothorum," so imperfectly erased that most of the text can be restored without much difficulty, there was a "Biblia Itala" of the end of the sixth or beginning of the seventh century, which competent biblical scholars have declared to be one of the oldest in Europe. And again, over the Bible, also erased, and which, unluckily, is by no means complete, Fusebius's "Historia Ecclesiastica" was neatly written in the tenth century.

— The year in Poland has been marked by the death of J. S. Kraszewski, who must have been almost if not quite the most prolific of modern writers. Liberated not long previously from a Prussian prison, he succumbed to the illness to which the experiences he underwent during the earthquake at San Remo, where he was endeavoring to recruit his shattered frame, had certainly contributed. Kraszewski's wonderful fertility has been frequent subject of remark, yet all that has been said seems to be less than the reality. He published in his life no fewer than 600 volumes of novels, poems, dramas, histories, etc. If one adds what appeared from his pen in Polish newspapers and magazines, the total would amount to 1,000 volumes; so that Kraszewski far outstripped even Lope de Vega and the elder Dumas in fecundity.

— At the sale of the Hardwicke Library in London the last of June, twelve tracts relating to America, dated from 1583 to 1657, fetched 555*l.*; a copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible, with the title in English and the rare dedication to Charles II, 580*l.*; and an Elzevir Virgil with Dryden's autograph 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

— "Stepniak" has completed a novel entitled *The Enthusiasts*. It is a revolutionary study, of course, and begins at Geneva.

— The most popular book of the hour in England is *The Mystery of a Hansom Cab*, by Mr. Fergus Hume, of which about 300,000 copies have been sold in Great Britain alone.

— The *Academy* says that Mr. John Ashton is editing a collection of *Modern Street Ballads*.

A HARD-WON VICTORY.*

WE have pleasant recollections of Miss Grace Denio Litchfield. Her *Knight of the Black Forest*, a story of the last year or two, not to speak of other of her works, left a distinct and agreeable impression on our minds. We opened this her new book, therefore, with expectations. They have not been disappointed. *A Hard-Won Victory* is not a great novel, but it is a good story, and it is better to attempt the less and succeed than the greater and fail.

A Hard-Won Victory has one central figure enlisting our sympathy at the outset, and holding our interest with an increase of respect and regard to the close. This is Jean Ormsby, twenty-six, girlish, straight, slim, dressed, when we first meet, in a close-fitting gown of deep mourning for her grandfather, who has lately died, leaving her all his property. Without any need of doing so she forms the determination of going out to service — "to do something with her life, to be of some use to somebody, to be helpful in some way to others." Overcoming all friendly opposition, she finds a situation as companion-nurse to old Mrs. Van Voorst, who dwells with her daughter, Mrs. Lethbridge, in the city of New York. Mrs. Lethbridge is a widow with three daughters, Justine, Milly, and little Sibyl. The family live luxuriously on Tenth Street, and here in chapter second we find Jean timidly but resolutely establishing herself and entering on her novel path of duty.

Old Mrs. Van Voorst is a character. Miss Litchfield has drawn her to the life. In the neighborhood of eighty, half helpless, with a will all her own, cynical, crabbed, outspoken to the last degree, she is a good representative of a class of people whom we should prefer to meet in a book rather than in fact, and who in a book — at a safe distance — are decidedly amusing. Witness this scene in which the old lady, after a slight paralytic stroke, is freeing her mind about the doctor having left her for a few days:

Mrs. Van Voorst was profoundly displeased at her physician's abrupt leave, and she was not to be reconciled by any of the excuses that Jean hesitatingly put forth in his behalf. "His father ill? Pish!" said the irritated old lady. "I don't believe his father is ill. How should he be ill living up in that healthy country? It's only an excuse. Draw back that curtain, Jean. This room is darker than the heart of a convicted felon. Suppose his father *is* ill. A physician has no right to leave his patients, not though all his family were ill together. Hir patients stand first in all things with any doctos who hopes to get on. Close that curtain again, will you? Do you want to blind me? In point of fact a doctor should have no family. A wife is all well enough. She can always be set aside and have it made up to her in odd moments or on off days. Besides, a wife is convenient to know his whereabouts and to be a sort of slate at the door for him. But as to a family with claims upon him — father and mother, etc. — that a physician has no manner of right to. He drops his family when he takes up his practice." "But what a monster he would be, dear Mrs. Van Voorst, with only a diploma in the place of all natural feelings." "Bah, my dear; I don't object to feelings. Dr. Keith might have kept on feeling all he liked, for his father, if only he hadn't gone to him. What was the use of his going any way? He won't attend his father. No doctor ever attends his family. His family wouldn't trust him. But he is attending me, and therefore I insist it is his first duty to stay and attend me." "He said you didn't need him at all for these next few days, or he would not have gone. He considers you wonderfully better, you know." "It's *my* place to say if I need him or not," snapped Mrs. Van Voorst. "I promise to let him know quick enough when I don't. I told him so a fortnight ago when he said I didn't need him so often now. I told him he was to come. I do need him. I am very ill; or if I am not, I may be going to be — who can tell? Besides, his visits make a break in the day. Not that he's anybody in particular. He's an extremely ordinary young man in every way. He's absolutely dull at times, he's so quiet; and why he doesn't care to talk when he has such a voice to talk in, I don't see. There's nothing in the least unusual about him, I maintain, except his eyes and his nose. It's seldom one meets so good a nose. But it's somebody fresh coming in — one gets sick to death of faces one has around all the time. And it's something to look forward to besides meal-time. Don't fuss with that paper-cutter, Jean. At any rate, so long as I choose to pay for his visits as I would for an amusement — for a seat at the opera or a carriage to the races, for example — just so long he is bound to come and feel my pulse, and look at my tongue, and order me my diet the same as were I the sickest person on his list. What is the difference? We both pay the same. What right has he to show partiality between us? A physician, I tell you, is nothing but a general servant in everybody's pay, and with no right to leave without giving warning. He had no business to go to Maine unless I said he might." "Perhaps he required a holiday," suggested Jean, timidly. "He has been working hard lately, and he is looking rather pale and tired." "He isn't pale. That is, he always is. That color of brown hair invariably has a clear white skin with it. Nonsense! he's well enough. If he isn't he ought to be. A physician has no more right to be ill than to take holidays. If he is ill let him give up his profession. Shut that window, Jean. It's open a crack. Isn't it? Well then, shut the door. Shut something. How can he pretend to look after other people with ailments of his own on his mind? If he can't cure himself what chance is there that he'll cure his patients? Catch that coal quick. It's going to drop. It is all foolishness thinking he looks tired. What has he to tire him? There's no fatigue in going about seeing people. That's a rest. The fatigue is to lie still all the time as I do. It's I who am tired and need a rest, and my doctor coolly takes my physic himself, and leaves me here to suffer. He should think of me, not of himself. What else is he my doctor for?"

But Mrs. Van Voorst is not the only "character" in this book. Another portrait quite worthy of being hung in the same gallery is that of the Rev. Dr. Warburton, the eminent and popular Murray Hill pastor, with his august presence and pompous manner and sonorous voice and habits of self-indulgence; his conceit and inconsiderateness, his worldly-minded spirituality — if that paradox be admissible — a man pre-eminently of the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. We wonder which of the great doctors of divinity of upper New York sat unconsciously to Miss Litchfield for this portrait:

"What have you mapped out to do today, Marion?" Dr. Warburton asked pleasantly one morning as he came in, very late, to breakfast, and having said grace rather hastily, preoccupied with the unavoidable consciousness that the plate against which his locked fingers rested was not so hot as it ought to have been, unfolded his napkin and looked scrutinizingly over the table. Margaret had been sitting at her post before the urn ever since breakfast had been announced, but had dutifully waited his tardy coming before beginning her own meal. Not so Marion, who, having finished her repast in company with the two school-bound children, now sat in front of the fire, leaning back indolently in a low easy chair. She glanced around at her brother-in-law's question, then slightly shrugged her shoulders. "Nothing. It is too cold." "Is it, indeed?" remarked the doctor

* A Hard-Won Victory. By Grace Denio Litchfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

in his deep oratorical voice, which seemed to have no lower and more homelike modulations. "I had not observed the thermometer. Thomas, this coffee has been standing too long. Order some more — fresh, not warmed over, mind — and a hot chop and toast. I do not care for anything here. By the way, you may serve it to me in the study when it is ready. I will wait." And pushing back his chair he joined Marion at the fireplace. "So you do not care to accompany us to the Arkwrights' this afternoon?" "No. It is not worth the trouble of dressing for it," Marion replied, moving her chair so as to come again within range of the fire, whose heat the doctor had intercepted with his portly person. Observing the movement he at once apologized courteously for occasioning it, and then addressed his wife. "How about that meeting at Mrs. Taylor's, Margaret?" She turned her gentle face towards him. "Aren't you going?" "Well, not if you can take my place, as I think you can. I have letters and so on, and there is that committee meeting later that I must attend. I should really be greatly obliged if you could so far relieve me. Can you manage it?" Margaret hesitated. "It is only ——" "Well?" "The baby." "Oh, he can spare you perfectly. We must not allow home duties ever to interfere with our larger work, you know, my dear. Even our children should be subservient to the claims of our position upon us." "I think I can manage it anyway," Margaret answered cheerfully, with a glance at the clock as she hurriedly helped herself to one of the half-cold dishes nearest her. It was really almost a pity she had not breakfasted with the children after all, as Marion had done. "Could I have the brougham, do you think, Lionel? Could you spare it?" "I would with pleasure, my child, with the greatest pleasure; only you might not be back in time, and there is the committee meeting. The omnibus leaves me quite a block away from the door, and in this slush I should hardly be presentable if I walked. The cars run, I think, past Mrs. Taylor's, do they not?" "Yes; of course they do. It was careless of me not to remember. I don't at all need the carriage. Is there anything in especial you wish said for you?" "Well, yes. Look in the study before you go. I will glance over those papers first. I really am distressed about the carriage, Margaret. Had I but a private fortune, you should have a coupé and pair of your own, and be entirely independent of my movements always." The fervor of his tone seemed to convert the wish into a reality, and Margaret smiled at him gratefully. He was passing her on his way to the door, and pausing a moment he leaned down and lightly kissed her forehead. "Yes, my dear. There is *no* luxury consistent with my calling, that I would not provide you with, had I but the means for it," he repeated with still greater earnestness. "Now hurry, my child, to get ready. Let me put these muffins nearer you." He moved the plate within her reach with courtly condescension of manner, then walked to the door, but struck by a sudden thought returned to the table and stood leaning with both hands upon it, in an attitude which seemed to change it at once into a pulpit, and made the dishes look oddly out of place. "Oh, Margaret, while you are out you had better stop at Mr. Mortimer's — it is only the next block or so up from the Taylors' — and inquire how he is. You can explain how exceedingly busy I am. Really, I think one of us ought to go. I hoped you would contrive to get there last week." "I had not forgotten, Lionel. Perhaps I have been a little too self-indulgent; but the fact is, I felt hardly strong enough to begin doing quite so much as usual. And there was the Bazaar all the week." "I know — I know," he interrupted pleasantly. "Do not apologize, my child. I am far from blaming you in the matter. Nature must be allowed to take her course; but now that you are getting back your fresh color again" — he laid his large white hand caressingly against her firm, healthfully tinted cheek — "you can easily repair all your omissions. Only be sure not to overtax yourself. I cannot permit you to disregard yourself, remember, even in fulfilling your duty to the sick. Now, I will not detain you. I know you are in haste. Will you have another muffin? Really not? *Au revoir*, my dear. You have no commands for me, I suppose, Marion." Marion vouchsafed only an inarticulate murmur in response, and sat for a while staring gloomily at the fire after the door had closed upon the doctor's imposing figure. "Was he always like that, Margaret?" she asked suddenly.

But scenes like these are incidents only in the main current of the story, which relates to Jean's self-imposed life amidst these surroundings, working out her ideas of service in face of many drawbacks and trials, and taking her full share of the suffering that comes with the drawing of the heart-strings. Of course she had her lovers. The reader may guess that the Dr. Keith above named was one; and that a Mr. Clarke Carrington who had much to do with Jean was another; but we shall not say which if either carried off the prize. Perhaps nobody won her. A valued reader of the *Literary World* expostulated with it the other day for disclosing too much the plots of the novels it reviewed. We shall not sin this time, but leave *A Hard-Won Victory* to commend itself and solve its own riddles. Its lessons of feminine heroism and self-sacrifice are noble and well conveyed.

THE LAND OF THE PUEBLOS.*

MRS. WALLACE is the wife of General Lew Wallace, and holds a title to public attention by reason of this literary relationship to *The Fair God* and *Ben Hur*, as well as because of her own contributions in prose and verse to the shelf of good reading. The chapters composing the present volume, some thirty in number, have already appeared at various times during the past few years in the journals and magazines, notably the *Independent*, the *Tribune* of New York, and the *Atlantic Monthly*. They are now collected in a book at the suggestion of friends of the author, and all persons interested in graphic, sympathetic, fervent descriptions of strange objects in a remote corner of our own land will read them in their present form with genuine pleasure. Changes have taken place in New Mexico even during the seven years since these sketches were first penned. But all who have traveled that way of late, over the arid plains of the great Southwest, within sight of the Spanish Peaks and Promontory Bluff, along the winding beds of the dried-up rivers, and past the curious adobe villages of the native Indians and semi-Mexicans who inhabit thereabouts, will be glad to follow Mrs. Wallace in her adventures and explorations aside from the beaten routes, to hunt with her for turquoises, to ransack archives, to visit mines, to study the *pueblos*, and to observe these rude peoples in their haunts and habits, just as the light of civilization is beginning to reach them.

Mrs. Wallace has a harder time reaching New Mexico than some who have journeyed that way. She speaks of lying down in the sleeping car "to wakefulness and unrest in blankets filled with vermin and disease," an experience certainly very different from that encountered by other transcontinental travelers; and she also looks through what we must think are blinded eyes upon the missionary labors of the Christian churches among the Indians, of which she knows so absolutely little or judges with such prejudice as to allow herself to say:

> Of all the millions of native Americans who have perished under the withering influence of European civilization, there is not a single instance on record of a tribe or nation having been reclaimed ecclesiastically, or otherwise, by artifice and argument. Individual savages have been educated with a fair degree of success, but there is no tribe that is not savage. . . . Our culture is a failure offered to them unless one can be detached from his tribe. . . . We cannot recreate the head or the heart of the red man. . . . This rigidity of organism makes sad waste of religious teaching. Catholic and Protestant have been alike unsuccessful. Jonathan Edwards failed as signally as the missionaries of the Territories who have tried among them for generations.

In the presence of such downright assertions as this one may feel diffidence in stating impressions, but our impressions are that Mrs. Wallace does not know what she is talking about. We should like to have such witnesses as Bishops Whipple and Hare speak to this point, as well as a score of others who have lived with North American Indians for a generation, and watched the softening of tribe after tribe under the influences of Christian teaching and example.

When we come to matters of pure description Mrs. Wallace is more acceptable. One of the first striking portraits which she draws is this:

> There passes my window at this moment a young Indian girl from Tesuque, a village eight miles north of Santa Fé. Like the beloved one of the Canticles she is dark but comely, and without saddle or bridle sits astride her little *burro* in cool defiance of city prejudice. Always gaily dressed, with ready nod and a quick smile, showing the whitest teeth, we call her Bright Alfarata, in memory of the sweet singer of the blue Juniata; though the interpreter says her true name is *Poy-ye*, the Rising Moon. Neither of us understands a word of the other's language, so I beckon to her. She springs to the ground with the supple grace of an antelope, and comes to me holding out a thin, slender hand, the tint of Florentine bronze, seats herself on the window-sill, and in the shade of the *portal* we converse in what young lovers are pleased to call eloquent silence. Her donkey will not stray, but lingers patiently about, like the lamb he resembles in face and temper, and nibbles the scant grass which fringes the acequia. I think his mistress must be a lady of high degree, perhaps the *caçique's* daughter, she wears such a holiday air, unusual with Indian women, and is so richly adorned with beads of strung periwinkles. She wears loose moccasins, "shoes of silence," which cannot hide the delicate and shapely outline of her feet, leggins of deer-skin, a skirt reaching below the knee, and a cotton chemise. Her head has no covering but glossy jet-black hair, newly washed with *amolé*, banged

*The Land of the Pueblos. By Susan E. Wallace. Illustrated. John B. Alden.

in front, and "is tricked off behind the ears in the shape of a wheel which resembles the handle of a cup" — the distinguishing fashion of maidenhood now, as it was more than three hundred years ago. Tied by a scarlet cord across her forehead is a pendant of opaline shell, the lining of a muscle shell, doubtless the very ornament called precious pearl and opal which dazzled the eyes and stirred the covetous hearts of the first *conquistadores*. Our Pueblo belle wraps about her drapery such as Castenada's maiden never dreamed of — a flowing mantle which has followed the march of progress. Thrown across the left shoulder and drawn under her bare and beautiful right arm is a handsome red blanket with the letters U. S. woven in the center.

The Pueblo Indians, or Indians living in villages, in Arizona and New Mexico are variously estimated at from 16,000 to 25,000. In New Mexico alone they have some nineteen villages, with an average population of perhaps 500 each. Each village is an independent commune, and there is no federation between one and another. The officers of government are a *caçique*, who is chief both in matters of church and state; three *principales* appointed by the *caçique*, and a governor appointed by the foregoing in council. The governor is the executive officer of the town. There are also an *alguacil*, or sheriff, a fiscal mayor, and a *capitan de la guerre*. No matter how small and insignificant the pueblo may be, it will have its full corps of officers. The Pueblo Indians are industrious, peaceful, thrifty, and orderly, and Mrs. Wallace's accounts of her visits among them present many points of picturesqueness.

Four of her chapters narrate an expedition over the wastes to certain turquoise mines, and in five more she tells of a hunt among a curious lot of archives in the Governor's palace at Santa Fé. Here we have some historical diversions, and glimpses of the mysterious Zunis. The miners, old and new, come in also to be photographed in the midst of their rude and lawless life, and picture succeeds picture in terms of form and color like this:

Imagine a *vega* of sea-like vastness, in a rock setting of ghostly sierras whose rent crags pierce through the rich blue air far above the snow line. In the primeval years the Apaches possessed the country, and with the poetic instinct which never quite forsakes the savagest of savages they called this range the Mist-Befringed Mountains. To reach the valley from the west we leave the main road and cross rough masses of lava which block the way. The seeming barrier ends in a narrow pass, a mile or so from wall to wall — a mighty stone corridor stately as Karnak, and gloomy with the all-pervading silence of death. At the end is a high natural gateway of red granite; passing under it we emerge into a smooth expanse level as water, an amphitheater whose blank surface is relieved by scattered masses of lava upheaved in some fiery earthquake long stilled, their rigid outlines jagged and bristling.

There is no verdure to soften the foot-hills so savagely hacked and split in yawning cracks. No tender moss, no shrub, no sparkling water or waving branches brighten the leaden hues of the gray desert; treeless, windless, waterless. If herbage ever grew there it is now overdrifted with sand. The wonderful mirage — most marvelous of nature's mysteries — swims over it in the dreamy haze of early morning. A deep, dark coolness follows the burning day, and the jeweled sky, of opal and turquoise, is unspeakably beautiful. Other change there is none.

The remarkable ruins of Montezuma's time along the Gila River in Arizona, and the Casas Grandes just over the Mexican boundary in Chihuahua, occupy the closing chapters. Mrs. Wallace weaves in a good deal of romance and sentiment with her descriptions, and lovers' foot-tracks are not lacking on these desolate sands. This trait makes her book human even in its loneliest scenes, and her pages convey a profound sense of the vastness of these southwestern expanses of desert and mountain, with their silence and their shimmering atmosphere, their mirages and mountains, their echoes of the tread of past and mighty civilizations, their hidden treasures, their possibilities of occupation and improvement in the future. It is all a wonderful land, stimulating to the imagination, impressive, weird; a corner of the national domain which the intelligent American should study and understand; and if not by actual inspection, then by means of books like this.

DOROTHY OSBORNE'S LOVE LETTERS.*

THIS is a book of rare and distinguished aspect. At once it attracts attention and wins respect by certain outward signs of inward quality, which have as much to do with the recommendation of a volume as of a man. What looks like hand-made paper, with a delightfully rough surface, ragged edges in a genuine state of nature, a large, clear type, and a perfectly plain cover in French gray with a paper label on the back — these features contribute to the quiet elegance of one of the most elegant of recent books; a book to satisfy the exactions of a connoisseur.

Dorothy Osborne was the wife of Sir William Temple, an English statesman and diplomatist of the seventeenth century. Their characters and lives are sufficiently important to have been the subject of Macaulay's pen in one of his vivid biographical memoirs. Sir William was born in 1628, studied for two years at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, set out on travel, and on his way to France, in the Isle of Wight, fell curiously in with this daughter of Sir Peter Osborne. Miss Dorothy was then twenty-one, he twenty. "She," to quote Macaulay, "is said to have been handsome, and there remains abundant proof that she possessed an ample share of the dexterity, the vivacity, and the tenderness of her sex." A courtship began, but the prospects of the lovers were not bright. Sir William's father had different and more ambitious designs for his son, and Miss Dorothy was surrounded with suitors on all sides, chief of whom was Henry Cromwell. For nearly seven years Sir William wooed before he won this lady fair. An active correspondence filled the time, he leading a rambling life meanwhile, sometimes on the Continent, sometimes in Ireland, sometimes in London. His letters are lost, but hers are preserved. Their marriage took place at last about 1654, and she lived till 1695. Husband, wife, and children all lie buried on the north side of the nave of Westminster Abbey.

A. D. 1652–54 — it was the era of the Commonwealth, Oliver Cromwell Protector, John Milton his private secretary. Van Tromp was fighting the naval battles of the Dutch. Roger Williams was stirring up commotion in Rhode Island. Mazarin was entering Paris. Fénelon was just born. Inigo Jones was just dead. The Dutch were colonizing the Cape of Good Hope. Such was the age of the world out of which this book tears a leaf of private letters.

The story of Dorothy Osborne was told two years ago in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. So told it fell into the hands of one of her admirers, who, having access to the original letters, made accurate and reverent copies of each one, down to the minutest detail. Research into historical particulars followed. And now we have the letters in full — Dorothy's to her lover, Sir William — accompanied with much critical and biographical comment. The arrangement is peculiar. We are not sure that we like it. The editor has "a holy horror" of foot-notes. We have not. Good foot-notes are often the best part of a book. The abundant matter which most editors would have put into foot-notes Mr. Parry has put into prefatory notes, one long one in smaller type prefixed to every letter. These notes are full of genealogical particulars with reference to all persons mentioned; and the letters with the notes carry the reader far into the interior of high life in England two hundred and thirty years ago. Great toil has manifestly been expended upon these notes, and the personal information they accumulate is immense.

The seat of the Osbornes was at Chicksands Priory in Bedfordshire, a low-built "sacro-secular" edifice, originally a nunnery, situated "on a slight eminence, with gently rising hills at a short distance behind, and a brook running to join the river Ivel, thence the German Ocean, along the valley in front of the house." Here lived the gentle Dorothy, and here she wrote these letters. Would the reader like to look at the old house a little more closely?

There is a crisp etching of the house in Fisher's *Collections of Bedfordshire*. The very exterior of it is Catholic, unpuritanical; no methodism about the square windows, set here and there at undecided intervals wheresoever they may be wanted. Six attic windows jut out from the low-tiled roof. At the corner of the house is a high pinnacled buttress rising the full height of the wall; five buttresses flank the side wall, built so that they shade the lower windows from the morning sun — in one place reaching to the sill of an upper window. At the further end of

* Letters from Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple. 1652–54. Edited by Edward Abbott Parry. Dodd, Mead & Co.

the wall are two Gothic windows, claustral remnants, lighting now perhaps the dining-hall where Cousin Molle and Dorothy sat in state, or the saloon where the latter received her servants. There are still cloisters attached to the house, at the other side of it, maybe. Yes, a sleepy country house, the warm earth and her shrubs creeping close up to the very sills of the lower windows, sending in morning fragrance, I doubt not, when Dorothy thrust back the lattice after breakfast. A quiet place — "slow" is the accurate modern epithet for it — "awfully slow;" but to Dorothy a quite suitable home, at which she never repines.

One has first to work up an interest in Dorothy's personal history in order to find an interest in her letters. They would not detain us long if we did not know something of the disposition, family condition, and romantic fortunes of her who wrote them. But once filling the mind with a sense of the times in which they were written, and with a picture of the lovers between whom they passed, we look them over with a tender curiosity. They are marked by intelligence, feeling, and the quaintness of their age. They breathe the spirit of the universal human heart, whose voice when touched by the master passion is always the same. How natural this bit of eagerness:

I did not sleep so well but that I chid my maid for waking me in the morning, till she stopped my mouth with saying she had letters for me. I had not patience to stay till I could rise, but made her tie up all the curtains to let in the light; and among some others I found my dear letter that was first to be read, and which made all the rest not worth the reading.

Thus Dorothy spends a day in her Chicksands home:

You ask me how I pass my time here. I can give you a perfect account not only of what I do for the present, but of what I am likely to do this seven years if I stay here so long. I rise in the morning reasonably early, and before I am ready I go round the house till I am weary of that, and then into the garden till it grows too hot for me. About ten o'clock I think of making me ready, and when that's done I go into my father's chamber, from whence to dinner, where my cousin Molle and I sit in great state in a room, and at a table that would hold a great many more. After dinner we sit and talk till Mr. B. comes in question, and then I am gone. The heat of the day is spent in reading or working, and about six or seven o'clock I walk out into a common that lies hard by the house, where a great many young wenches keep sheep and cows, and sit in the shade singing of ballads. I go to them and compare their voices and beauties to some ancient shepherdesses that I have read of, and find a vast difference there; but, trust me, I think these are as innocent as those could be. I talk to them, and find they want nothing to make them the happiest people in the world but the knowledge that they are so. Most commonly, when we are in the midst of our discourse, one looks about her and spies her cows going into the corn, and then away they all run as if they had wings at their heels. I, that am not so nimble, stay behind; and when I see them driving home their cattle I think 'tis time for me to return too. When I have supped I go into the garden, and so to the side of a small river that runs by it, when I sit down and wish you were with me (you had best say this is not kind neither). In earnest, 'tis a pleasant place, and would be much more so to me if I had your company. I sit there sometimes till I am lost with thinking; and were it not for some cruel thoughts of the crossness of our fortunes that will not let me sleep there, I should forget that there were such a thing to be done as going to bed.

Miss Dorothy and Sir William had their tiffs and turnabouts, their misunderstandings, difficulties, and dangers, but how faithful and serious and sensible she could bring herself around to be is manifest in this passage:

Here, then, I declare that you have still the same power in my heart that I gave you at our last parting; that I will never marry any other; and that if ever our fortunes will allow us to marry, you shall dispose of me as you please; but this, to deal freely with you, I do not hope for. No; 'tis too great a happiness, and I, that know myself best, must acknowledge I deserve crosses and afflictions, but can never merit such a blessing. You know 'tis not a fear of want that frights me. I thank God I never distrusted His providence, nor I hope never shall; and without attributing anything to myself, I may acknowledge He has given me a mind that can be satisfied with as narrow a compass as that of any person living of my rank. But I confess that I have an humour will not suffer me to expose myself to people's scorn. The name of love is grown so contemptible by the folly of such as have falsely pretended to it, and so many giddy people have married upon that score and repented so shamefully afterwards, that nobody can do anything that tends towards it without being esteemed a ridiculous person. Now, as my young Lady Holland says, I never pretended to wit in my life, but I cannot be satisfied that the world should think me a fool, so that all I can do for you will be to preserve a constant kindness for you, which nothing shall ever alter or diminish; I'll never give you any more alarms, by going about to persuade you against that you have for me; but from this hour we'll live quietly; no more fears, no more jealousies; the wealth of the whole world, by the grace of God, shall not tempt me to break my word with you, nor the importunity of all my friends I have. Keep this as a testimony against me if ever I do, and make me a reproach to them by it; therefore be secure, and rest satisfied with what I can do for you.

Portraits of Dorothy and Sir William accompany the book. The latter is after a painting by Sir Peter Lely. There is also an index. The loving and patient care with which the letters have been prepared for publication is most creditable, as is the generous workmanship with which they have been printed. A great many readers, who are interested in history more than in fiction, in persons more than in philosophies, in life more than in the science of life, will greatly enjoy these letters, and feel that they are introduced by them to a true and worthy woman whom it is a privilege to know, and through her made better acquainted with England at a vital point.

FICTION.

The Mystery of Mirbridge. By James Payn. Illustrated. [Harper & Brothers. Paper, 50c.] There is no doubt as to Mr. Payn's ability as a novel writer, and his best methods as an inventor and literary artisan are exemplified in *The Mystery of Mirbridge.* The "mystery" is ingeniously devised, carefully protected, and effectively engages the reader's interest. The characters, too, are strongly individualized, and drawn almost as distinctly in the letter-press as in the vigorous wood-cuts which accompany it. Rector Thorne and his wife the peacemakers, Clara and Lucy their well-contrasted daughters, Sir Richard Trevor and his French wife, loaded down with the embarrassment of past transgressions, their sons Hugh and Charles, repeating in their generation the experiences of the generation before, Beeton the poacher, and the others of his social stratum who play so important a part in the "mystery" — these are among the principal people of the story. But when we have said this much in praise of it we must stop. The basis of the "mystery" is the natural history of seduction, and in this respect the book lies beyond that line which is the inexorable limit of wholesome fiction. Its first chapters introduce facts in a family history which it is unpleasant to hear about even in a novel, and with which we should not choose to have a fresh young mind become acquainted even at the hands of so high-minded a narrator as Mr. Payn; and its progress lies too nearly along the suggestive border of the same low and miasmatic level of illicit relations between the sexes. To be sure most of the characters are lookers-on merely, and not actors in the experiences described, and with them the reader looks on, perhaps to regret and condemn; but there is too much in the story of the baser passions of human nature and their effects to suit the taste of the *Literary World.* The heredity of wrong-doing can be illustrated equally well with less objectionable materials. Apart from this feature the novel is one of Mr. Payn's most skillfully wrought and best.

The History of Nicholas Muss. An Episode of the St. Bartholomew. Translated from the French by Charles Du Bois Melley. [Harper & Brothers. $1.00.] The hero of this quaint and well-written tale is a *reitre* in the service of Admiral Coligny, and shares with his master, by whom he abides faithfully to the end, in the horrors of the St. Bartholomew. He makes his escape only at the last moment when commanded to do so by the Admiral himself, flying in company with a fellow servant through a loft and down into an alley, where they conceal themselves in an outhouse during the next few terrible hours. The narrative of his subsequent adventures is an exciting one. Not only Paris for that particular night, but all central France for a month thenceforward, was full of dangers, and every road was infested with cut-throats who, under the name of religion, plundered and murdered all wayfarers with impunity. How Nicholas Muss contrived to save not only himself but the young girl who afterward became his wife must be learned from the story, which is as well translated as it is conceived, and evinces a close study of the times of which it treats.

Maiwa's Revenge. By H. Rider Haggard. [Harper & Brothers. Paper, 50c. Do. do. Longmans, Green & Co. 25c.] Mr. Haggard's new story is short, stirring, and dreadful, as is to be expected. Our old redoubtable hero, Allan Quatermain, tells it at a congenial dinner party where he is one of four, and an evening's tale may be neither very long nor very complicated. This is simple enough. The material is African, and the subjects may be said to be three: first an unpleasant adventure with a rhinoceros, second a single-handed and successful hunt after three elephants, and third a fierce and bloody battle between two native chiefs and their retainers. This latter furnishes the opportunity for "Maiwa's Revenge." Maiwa is a young African, the wife to chief Wembe, who is a ferocious monster, and has slain by most

hideous means the child which Maiwa has borne him. His diabolical cruelty arouses Maiwa's vengeance, and she plays a prominent part in the savage campaign which results in Wembe's being literally caught in his own trap, and in the accompanying rescue of a white man whom he has kept in imprisonment and torture for a number of years. The scenes in this part of the story are decidedly blood-curdling; the elephant and rhinoceros hunts are exciting in a more moderate way. Mr. Haggard certainly knows how to write effectively in such a field as this, but the gentle reader will follow him at times with a shudder.

The Honourable Mrs. Vereker. By the "Duchess." [J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 25c. Do. do. Chicago: T. S. Denison.] The situation in this novel is one to delight the heart of the "Duchess," and in which that rather "fast" authoress is altogether at home. The Honorable Mrs. Vereker is the young, tender, lovely wife of a beast — a brute — of a husband, a drinking man and a drunken, a rake, a miserable, coarse, low-lived scoundrel, whom she has been virtually forced to marry by her weak father from financial considerations. To rescue her from this terrible bondage and give her to a husband more truly mated to her is the problem of the book. This end is accomplished without a divorce or an elopement or any illicit act, but not without a murder, the accessory of a seduction, and a considerable measure of profanity, slang, and fashionable flirtation. Vereker is about as repulsive a person as you commonly meet with in polite fiction, but the "Duchess" does not seem to mind him.

How They Lived in Hampton: A Study of Practical Christianity Applied in the Manufacture of Woolens. By E. E. Hale, D.D. [J. Stilman Smith & Co. $1.00.] Rev. Dr. Hale's volume is a story, and not a love story, only in form. The narrative style is used to throw into a shape generally interesting his ideas of the true relations of employer and employé. These ideas, of which the fundamental one is a fair division of actual profits between the three parties, after a minimum recompense has been first set aside for "labor," for "management," and for "capital," are those of a sagacious and shrewd man who thinks Christianity none too good for actual use in common business. They may seem like foolishness to the men hardened in a narrow routine, who are pleased to think that their contracted horizon includes all possible and desirable relations of labor and capital. Dr. Hale is possessed with the higher wisdom of a prophet who sees the radical insufficiency of present conditions; and he is withal a Yankee prophet, who can and does work out his vision of the kingdom of God among men in a tangible and feasible manner. All persons who believe that there is room for a new and better way in manufacturing, so far as the human relations are involved, should read and ponder Dr. Hale's narrative; not an actual state of things at his Hampton, the incidents are facts of more than one experience of the best business men elsewhere.

Pictures of Hellas. Five Tales of Ancient Greece. By Peder Mariager. [W. S. Gottsberger. 90c.] The Danish novelist, Mariager, has been very particular in his full preface to explain how much of his narrative is strictly historical. He has taken great pains with his portraiture of the social life of ancient Greece, and has embodied in these five tales a large amount of interesting detail. But as stories they make the impression of having been written in order to present the information, and hardly more than equal the least successful work of Ebers in similar fields. We can recommend them primarily as a story supplement to Prof. Mahaffy's volume on the social life of ancient Greece, and only secondarily as tales of human passion.

MINOR NOTICES.

The Library of American Literature.

A Library of American Literature. Compiled and edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. In 10 vols. Vol. IV. [C. L. Webster & Co.]

This fourth volume of the new *Library of American Literature* comprises Part I of that general division of the work which bears the sub-title of "Literature of the Republic," and gives us selections from the writings of very nearly one hundred authors belonging to the latter part of the last century and the first part of this. Few of these were professional authors. Authorship was not yet a profession with us. Authorship was for the most part an avocation — a pastime — of ministers, lawyers, and statesmen. Here nevertheless are to be found the first springs of the stream that is now so definite and flows with so broad a current. Among the more famous writers included in the present volume are Joel Barlow, who is represented by his "Hasty Pudding" and two other pieces; Hannah Adams, of whose autobiography a long extract is given; Alexander Hamilton, John Quincy Adams, William Wirt, Henry Clay, Joseph Story, Washington Allston, and Daniel Webster. Webster's antagonist in the United States Senate, Robert Young Hayne, furnishes a single speech, Calhoun two, Fisher Ames three. Rev. Drs. Emmons, Abiel Holmes, John S. J. Gardiner, Hosea Ballou, Archibald Alexander, Lyman Beecher, Eliphalet Nott, Bishops Hobart and Chase, and Joseph S. Buckminster are among the divines. Webster enjoys the largest amount of space. The obscurer writers are hospitably treated; witness such names as Levi Frisbie, Timothy Flint, Benjamin Allen, William Manford, Elihu H. Smith, Margaretta V. Faugeres, Tabitha Tenney, Sarah Wentworth Morton, and many others, poets of a single poem or authors of some one sketch or essay, or bit of history and biography. Tecumseh and Red Jacket appear for the Indians. Noah Webster and Noah Worcester — strange coincidence of names — are here; Elkanah Watson, the traveler of his day; Joseph Hopkinson, with "Hail Columbia," and Francis Scott Key, with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Charles Brockden Brown, with a few pages out of his novels. There are fifteen portraits in the volume, of which those of Brockden Brown and Joel Barlow are on steel; the rest on wood. The mechanical excellence of the volume is up to the standard of its predecessors, and gives promise of a work as stately and attractive in form as it will be unique and rich in substance. The four volumes now published carry the work as far along as to 1820.

Translations from Horace, with Notes. By Sir Stephen E. DeVere, Bart. [Thomas Whittaker. 40c.] The brother of Aubrey DeVere is not lacking in poetic ability, to judge from this third edition of his translations from Horace, in the "Camelos Classics," which embraces about one half of the Odes. The renderings of "O Navis" and "Beatus ille" are especially felicitous. Sir Stephen's long and pleasant preface on translation in general and Horace in particular, and his notes, make up a little volume which lovers of the poet will prize, and which is well fitted to make lovers of those who can read him only in English.

PERIODICALS.

Two of the illustrated articles in the August *Scribner's* are remarkable for the number and beauty of the wood-cuts, and one of these at the same time for the interest and value of its letter-press. The preëminence to which we allude belongs to Professor N. S. Shaler's paper on "Rivers and Valleys," which is about as satisfactory an example of popular scientific writing of the first class as is ever found. Prof. Shaler is an "authority," but he knows how to present the truth belonging to his field of study in a really fascinating form, as the introductory portions of his work on Kentucky so amply testified. This is an equally admirable and delightful excursion in the domain of physical geography, and we advise the taking of it by all who wish to find their out-of-door enjoyment in an instructive way. Mr. Forney's account of "American Locomotives and Cars" is only second to the foregoing in its subject, and perhaps by some readers will be deemed to surpass it even in this respect; for the railroad and its machines are really a wonderful feature of modern life, and these descriptions and high-class engravings put one in possession of many interesting facts. As for the lighter contents of the number, Mr. Stimpson continues his "First Harvests," Maria Blunt tells in "The Fate of the Georgianes" an effective sea story with accompanying illustrations, all of which will absorb many readers this month at the shore; Mr. Henry James gives out the third part of "A London Life;" and there are short stories by Octave Thanet and Sarah Orne Jewett. Mr. Stephens furnishes an amusing "Epilogue to his 'Inland Voyage.'"

Lafcadio Hearn contributes a second installment of his account of a midsummer trip to the West Indies to *Harper's* for August, and again brings before our eyes the marvelous color effects of tropical scenery and the awful splendors of tropical forests, while the account of the popular worship of Josephine at Fort-de-France is very touching. Rider Haggard gives us more of his hydrophobic fancies in "Maiwa's Revenge." There is an account of the remarkable Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle. C. H. Farnham writes of the Montagnais Indians of Southern Canada and the article is well illustrated. M. D. Conway is descriptive and reminiscential in his story of a Chiswick ramble on the outskirts of London. Mr. Warner writes of Cincinnati and Louisville in his "Studies of the Great West," describing among other things the profit-sharing scheme in operation at a large soap factory near the former city. A paper on Sandro Botticelli is carefully illustrated. Mr. Howells is delightful in "Annie Kilburn;" it would perhaps not be too much to say that he is putting his best work into it. The ethical

purpose and the artistic delineation of South Hatboro society are deliciously harmonized.

The August *Atlantic* is not by any means a frivolous midsummer number. The most suggestive article it contains is one that is sure to attract a good deal of attention—President Eliot's discussion of school programs and the question as to whether they can be shortened and enriched. Comparing the French system of rapid advancement with the American system of drill on lower branches, President Eliot finds much to say in favor of the former. The gist of the article is in these sentences:

> Why should an accuracy of knowledge and of statement be habitually demanded of children which adults seldom possess? . . . Few adult minds retain accurately considerable masses of isolated facts, and it is commonly observed that minds which are good at that are seldom the best minds. Why do we try to make children do what we do not try to do ourselves?

Akin to this paper is another by Horace E. Scudder on literature in the public schools, pleading for more extensive acquaintance with the best works of American authors. W. C. Lawton begins an exposition of the *Prometheus* of Æschylus. There is a paper on Bishop Sidonius and his relations with Theodoric. We suspect that Mr. House's "Yone Santo" has come to an end, but we are not sure. At any rate it is an excellent story and distinctly breaks new ground.

Mr. James's "Reverberator" comes to an end in *Macmillan's* for July. Captain Hozier finds England's real peril to be the loss of wealth due to a falling off in distributing trade, and suggests several remedies, such as duties on imports and a tunnel under the channel. The Hon. George Curzan, M. P., has an appreciative account of the Yosemite Valley; W. H. Hudson writes of Jacques Tahureau, one of the satellites of "La Pléiade;" J. H. Raven gives us more of his amusing and instructive diversions of a pedagogue; R. F. Bell celebrates Chancellor Boyd; Mr. Pater's "Gaston de Latour" is continued; and H. P. Traill discourses of "Lucian."

In the August *Forum* one finds as usual straightforward, earnest, and timely discussion of topics of the day. Judge James M. Love contrasts the trials of popular government in this country and in England, and concludes that we have far greater safeguards against anarchy. Edward Atkinson asserts that humanity will not starve as long as it is willing to do a fair day's work for a fair wage. Dr. Charcot maps out the topography of the brain. Mr. Cable urges the negro to individual exertion if he would better his social condition. Judge William D. Kelley finds our sources of national thrift in the protective tariff. G. R. Blanchard makes a solid argument in behalf of railway pools. Rev. John Snyder is sensible and incisive regarding our barbarous funeral customs, and Dr. L. W. Bacon handles "the faith-cure delusion" without gloves.

Lippincott's for August is almost entirely given over to "the complete novel," "Mammon," by Maud Howe, a story of a successful mining venture and what came of it in New York society. The story has a good deal of intensity, the satirical touches are telling in the extreme, the movement of the narrative is full of spirit, and the style graceful and polished. The winners in the prize competition for answers to various literary and historical enigmas are announced in this number.

NEWS AND NOTES.

—A statement to the effect that a Mrs. Florine McCray is writing an "authorized" life of Mrs. Stowe is still going the round of the papers, much to the indignation of literary society in Hartford. We are informed that the lady in question has received no permission to write any such life.

—A sonnet in the August *Atlantic* by Miss Lucy Catlin Bull of Hartford recalls a little volume of verses written by her when a mere child and published a number of years ago. The naïve humor and graceful imagery of those verses promised a great deal.

—Mr. Walt Whitman, who has not been well for some time, is better, and last week was at work again on his forthcoming book, *November Boughs*.

—Miss Edna Dean Proctor of Brooklyn has been visiting Mr. Whittier at his summer resort in New Hampshire.

—The rumor is denied that Rev. Stopford Brooke is to be invited to succeed the late Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke as pastor of the Church of the Disciples, Boston. His coming would be a marked addition to American literary forces. A portrait of Dr. Clarke is said to be progressing under the hand of his daughter, Miss Lilian.

—"Buffalo Bill," otherwise "the Hon. W. F. Cody," is writing a book under the title of *Story of the Wild West and Camp Fire Chats*.

—Mr. E. C. Stedman is not the "E. C. S." whose sketch of "Maurice Thompson at Home" has appeared in a late number of a Western literary magazine.

—Ticknor & Co. have in press *Newspaper Libel*, a handbook for editors and publishers, by Samuel Merrill of the Boston *Globe*; *A Sea Change*, Mr. Howells's latest farce, which appeared a week or two since in *Harper's Weekly*; *A Mexican Girl*, a novel of life in the sierras of Southern California, by Frederick Thickstun; and *A History of Presidential Elections*, by Edward Stanwood, in a new edition, timely to the present political season.

—Cupples & Hurd have ready a cheap edition of *The Story of an African Farm*.

—We have been told of several little incidents illustrating the effect of the late Rev. E. P. Roe's books, and showing how they have really done good. One was the case of a boy who had started to "go West" with the usual ideas about "shooting irons," etc. While on the way he came across a copy of one of these novels, which he read, and its influence was such as to make him give up his wild plans and return to his home.

—F. A. Stokes & Brother of New York announce a Life of President Cleveland, by W. O. Stoddard.

—The Worthington Company, New York, have ready *Studies in Criticism* by Florence Trail, seven essays entitled Pools Filled with Water, Glimpses into French Literature, Genius and Religion, Genius and Morality, History in Literature, Skepticism of the Heart, and the Decline in Art.

—Little, Brown & Co. will publish immediately Leech's *Pictures from Punch*, comprising nearly 4,000 sketches, illustrating English social life from 1842 to 1864, printed from new electrotypes of the original wood blocks.

—Ginn & Co. announce for September *Footprints of Travel* by Maturin M. Ballou, designed as a reader for school use.

—Mr. Oscar Fay Adams has edited for Lee & Shepard a volume of *Chapters from Jane Austen*, for school use.

—Mr. George Bancroft had a bad fall at his Newport home on the 14th, but has escaped so far any serious results.

—Mrs. Deland's novel, *John Ward, Preacher*, has reached a fourth edition, and a fifth is in preparation.

—Gen. Lew Wallace has written an authentic biography of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and George Alfred Townsend one of Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

—Rev. E. E. Hale's *Mr. Tangier's Vacations* has passed to a sixth edition.

—Our Shakespearian editor, Dr. Wm. J. Rolfe, with his wife and a son, has sailed from Boston since our last issue for his annual "satchel" trip to England and the Continent.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for early autumn publication *Behind Closed Doors*, by Anna Katharine Green, with a "wonderfully constructed plot;" *Omitted Chapters in History* as disclosed in the life and papers of Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia and first Attorney-General of the United States, with a portrait and other illustrations, by Moncure D. Conway; in the "Stories of the Nations," *The Story of Media, Babylon, and Persia*, from the fall of Nineveh to that of Babylon, by Z. A. Ragozin, of *Mediæval France*, from the reign of Hugues Capet to the beginning of the sixteenth century, by Gustave Masson, and of *Mexico*, by Susan Hale; the second and completing volume of *American Literature—1607–1885*, by Chas. F. Richardson; *Christian Doctrine Harmonized and Its Absolute Rationality Vindicated*, by Prof. J. S. Kedney; *Essays on Practical Politics*, by Theodore Roosevelt; *Would You Have Left Her?* a story by W. F. Kip; in the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series Thackeray's *Rose and Ring*, with fac-similes of the author's illustrations, *Undine and Sintram*, and Moore's *Irish Melodies*, both with illustrations, *Stories from the Italian Poets*, by Leigh Hunt, and *Essays of Elia*.

PRICES OF BOOKS.

[*From The Spectator.*]

In a volume which we owe to the enterprise of Mr. Elliot Stock* we find arranged, conveniently for reference, the prices paid during last year (to speak accurately, December, 1886–November, 1887) for some fifteen thousand books sold at book auctions. These prices, it must be remembered, are for the most part not what the ordinary public would have to pay. Book auctions, like other auctions, are frequented chiefly by the trade. Private buyers are permitted to pick up little matters of no particular value, but names which are recognized at once as of magnates in the book-selling business are appended to most of the lots. We may conjecture, indeed, in the absence of any explanation, that where a blank is left for the buyer's name, a private purchaser may be understood. Such blanks are rare, and never follow the really important items. A reader, then, of this vol-

* Book-Prices Current: a Record of the Prices at which Books have been Sold at Auction from December, 1886, to November, 1887. London: Elliot Stock.

ume may gather from it approximately the value of his own library, but not what he would have to pay for any contemplated additions to it.

It is satisfactory to find that, on the whole, literary merit has something to do with the value of books. Other considerations, some of them trifling enough, enter in; but this is always present in a degree. Mere rarity is not enough to make a book valuable, though it increases value enormously. Anyhow, there can be hardly found in this long catalogue one volume which has not merit or interest of some kind or other. If, as Leonard Fairfield's friendly bookseller in "My Novel" cynically remarks, "those who buy seldom read," they at least demand that what they buy should be readable, perhaps we ought to say, should have been readable at some time.

One naturally turns first to Bibles. They easily keep the head of the list, both for number and price. It so happened that Lord Crawford's sale fell during the year, and it brought some very rare specimens to the hammer. The *editio princeps*, by Gutenburg and Fust, conjecturally assigned to 1450–55, fetched £2,650, and another edition, the earliest that bears a date (1462), £1,025. Putting aside these gigantic figures, forty-one Bibles sold for £2,474. If the Bibles still fetch their price, the classics are sadly fallen in value. They do not even appear very often in the catalogues. Horace, as might be expected, heads the list, as far as number is concerned. The Aldine edition fetched £30 10*s*., and the Elzevir £18 5*s*. Next to these came Pine's sumptuous volumes, which sold for sums varying from £8 2*s*. 6*d*. to £3 5*s*. An *editio princeps* seems still to fetch a high price. Homer, we find, sold for £135; but anything less venerable and rare is at a discount. Ten volumes of the Elzevir Cicero going for £10 15*s*. would have seemed incredible to collectors of fifty, or even twenty, years ago. Many great classics do not appear at all, or in a lamentable fashion. Poppo's Thucydides, in eleven volumes, goes for the miserable price of £1 5*s*. The same bulk of third-class "cribs" would probably fetch more. Æschylus appears once, in the *princeps* (£3 10*s*.), Sophocles not at all. Euripides four times, the Aldine edition of 1503 selling for 6£ 17*s*. 6*d*. Pindar, Polybius, Statius, Ausonius, do not appear at all. Others occur only once or twice, and commonly at lamentable prices, which do not reach even the cost of binding. This, of course, represents a change which has been going on for some time. Middle-aged readers will remember the second-hand classical booksellers of a generation ago, who have disappeared and left scarcely a genuine representative. Some may recall the name of Baldock, of High Holborn, among whose twenty or thirty thousand volumes scarcely one non-classical book could be found. There is no such shop now, because the old classics below the first class have lost their value. The present writer bought the other day in one lot, for less than half a sovereign, four folios, a Plutarch (1620), a Homer (1564), and an Athenæus (1600). The prices marked in them, in an eighteenth-century hand, were £4, £1 17*s*. 6*d*., and £3 10*s*. 6*d*., respectively; and in the second (a Stephanus) the owner had written — "A magnificent collection rising daily in value!" *Felix opportunitate mortis!* He did not live to see it knocked down for something less than three shillings.

But if old tastes disappear, new ones arise to take, and more than take, their places. Perhaps that which most prevails just now is the passion for first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Browning, and some other modern authors. Most of us have sometimes regretted that a sagacious ancestor did not buy half an acre somewhere in the neighborhood of Cheapside or Lombard Street. A few have a regret far more poignant when they remember that an ancestor has had some precious possession of the kind and improvidently sold it. But in this last craze of book-buyers many of us may find occasions for reproaching ourselves. We have had these green-covered numbers of Dickens, these yellow-covered numbers of Thackeray, and treated them as so much lumber to be cleared out. Even if one has had the prudence to bind them, this very prudence has seriously damaged their value. Take "The Pickwick Papers" as an instance. "Complete in the original numbers," we find them bringing £9, or even £13 10*s*. Bound, they will hardly repay their original cost. And yet no sane person would prefer keeping a book in numbers. Browning Societies have naturally helped to raise the prices of the poet's works. "Bells and Pomegranates" brought £11 10*s*. to the lucky owner who had kept the book in numbers, and also had had the sagacity of denying himself the pleasure of reading it, for it is described as "uncut." It appears once only in the index, so closely do Browning collectors cherish their possessions. "Sordello" is mentioned twice, fetching on one occasion £2 15*s*., on the other £1 1*s*. only; but then, the latter copy had the misfortune to be bound in morocco with the top edge gilt. The ignorant might suppose this to be an advantage; but collectors prefer the native cloth, brown or green. But the Laureate keeps, as is meet, the crown in the way of prices. Here are four consecutive items. The edition of 1833, £26 10*s*.; the edition of 1842 (two volumes), £64; "Poems by Two Brothers," £11 10*s*.; "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical, by Alfred Tennyson," £26. For the most part, however, they seem to bring but moderate prices on an average, the first editions having been, as a rule, very large. But of all English books, "The Compleat Angler" "carries the cake." (We do not speak of such curiosities as Caxton's "Game and Playe of Chess" — £645.) The first edition (Walton, 1653, and Cotton, 1676) realized the enormous sum of £195. A second edition, only two years later (only that unluckily wanted the title-page), went for £3 3*s*. Ruskin is a name well known to collectors, and occurs many times in the list. The most valuable lot consisted of "The Stones of Venice," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "Modern Painters," all first editions. This sold for £64. This was the only time that a first edition of the last of the three came into the market. The first appeared more frequently, fetching as much as £20. Among minor books which owe their value to rarity rather than merit may be mentioned A Beckett's Comic Histories of Rome and England. They appear frequently in the lists and always command fair prices. Here, surely, the book collector's disinclination to read becomes a virtue. It is strange to think that for the price, or less than the price of these, one could get Dugdale's "Monasticon," or Clarendon's "History," or the "Biographie Universelle" (fifty-two volumes for £1 26*s*.), or Bell's "Poets" (forty-four volumes for £1 5*s*.) Such are the eccentricities of book-buying! *Large-paper* copies are in demand, and it adds to the value of a book that copies should be numbered. Yet here, too, there are anomalies which are not easily accounted for. Large-paper copies of "The Badminton Library," a creditable but not more than creditable series of publications, have risen in value; while *éditions de luxe* of books which stand on a quite different plane of merit have fallen. Probably, on the rare occasions when a sportsman buys a book, he is free with his money. To give some miscellaneous items, "The Memorials and Chronicles of Great Britain" (Master of the Rolls' series), one hundred and eighty-four volumes, sold for £38. They came from the library of a late professor of history, and were, curiously enough, *uncut*. "The Hakluyt Voyages," three volumes (£37); Froissart, published in 1525 (£41); Wynkyn de Worde's "Vitas Patrum" (£71), may be noted. A little volume of the "De Senectute," from the press of Benjamin Franklin, was sold for £11. Old American books generally, it may be observed, sell well. It would be a curious calculation, could it possibly be made, to compare the prices given for these thousands of volumes with what they cost the original purchasers. If we were to strike out some four or five hundred, which have reached an adventitious value from all kinds of circumstances, the balance would probably be against the present value. And these, it must be remembered, are the pick of English books. Countless multitudes pass into a worthlessness below any possible valuation. It is a melancholy reflection for those who write books, a class that threaten soon to be as numerous as the class that buys. A man may well think to himself, "The chances are great that my name will never appear in such a list, or that, appearing, it will be disparaged by the price set against it." The present writer has seldom felt such pride as when he saw that some books of his own had been sold for little less than they could be purchased at *new!*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE PORTRAYED BY HIMSELF: A Revelation of the Poet in the Career and Character of One of his Own Dramatic Heroes. By Robert Waters. Worthington Co. $1.25

LIFE OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By Richard Garnett, LL.D. Thomas Whittaker. 40c.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES OF PYRRHUS, CAMILLUS, PELOPIDAS, AND MARCELLUS. Cassell & Co. 10c.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. His Life, Written by Himself. [Classics for Children.] Ginn & Co. 50c.

TWELVE ENGLISH STATESMEN. Henry the Second. By Mrs. J. R. Green. Macmillan & Co. 60c.

Essays and Sketches.

POLITICAL ESSAYS. By James Russell Lowell. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50

LETTERS FROM DOROTHY OSBORNE TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, 1652–54. Edited by Edward Abbott Parry (Barrister-at-Law). Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50

THE INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS. By James Russell Lowell. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25c.

THE TARIFF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. A Series of Essays. By F. W. Taussig, LL.B., Ph.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25

INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY. By John M. Bonham. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75

THE PHONOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF OLD ENGLISH. By Albert S. Cook, Ph.D. Ginn & Co. 10c.

AIMS AND METHODS IN CLASSICAL STUDY. By William Gardner Hale. Ginn & Co. 25c.

THE POETRY OF THE FUTURE. By James Wood Davidson, A.M. John B. Alden. 65c.

Fiction.

THE SEPTAMERON. Philadelphia: David McKay. 35c.

MAIWA'S REVENGE. By H. Rider Haggard. Longmans, Green & Co. 25c.

ROBERT ELSMERE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Macmillan & Co. $1.50

THE RISE OF SILAS LAPHAM. By William D. Howells. [Ticknor's Paper Series.] Ticknor & Co. 50c.

PICTURES OF HELLAS. Five Tales of Ancient Greece. By Peder Mariager. Translated from the Danish by Mary J. Safford. Wm. S. Gottsberger. 90c.

THE REVERBERATOR. By Henry James. Macmillan & Co. $1.25

MADAME SILVA. By M. G. McClelland. [Sunshine Series.] Cassell & Co. 50c.

THE FATAL THREE. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon. Harper & Bros. 30c.

DOCTOR GLENNIE'S DAUGHTER. By B. L. Farjeon. [Globe Library]. Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.

BY MISADVENTURE. By Frank Barrett. [Globe Library.] Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.

UNCLE TOM'S TENEMENT. A Novel. By Alice Wellington Rollins. The Wm. E. Smythe Co. $1.50

A WINTER PICNIC. The Story of a Four Months' Outing in Nassau. By J. and E. E. Dickinson and S. E. Dowd. Henry Holt & Co. $1.00

A VIRGINIA INHERITANCE. A Novel. By Edmund Pendleton. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c. Cloth, $1.00

LADY HUTTON'S WARD. By Bertha M. Clay. [Globe Library.] Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.

TRACKING THE TRUTH. By the Author of "Barbara." [Globe Library.] Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.

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DAUDET'S THIRTY YEARS OF PARIS.*

PARIS as seen or rather as lived by Alphonse Daudet! What could be more delightful? And here is the whole story told with the wonderful candor and grace of which a Frenchman and a Frenchman of letters alone is capable. How charming the author's frankness, so free from egotism; how fresh and spontaneous his humor; how tender his tributes to old friends; how marvellous his sketches of fellow actors on the Parisian stage; how suggestive his descriptions of his literary methods! We see him at first going up to the capital, a crude provincial young schoolmaster, with forty sous in his pocket, determined to make a living by literature. Then comes the account of his home in an attic; the plays and poems he wrote; his first dress-coat and the first reception he attended; his first novel, *Le Petit Chose;* the literary salons to which he gained an entry; the story of how other books were written — *Tartarin, Letters from a Windmill, Jack, Fromont,* the *Nabab;* the production of his first play; descriptions of travel in Africa, of sojourns in country places — the whole joined together by a thread of reminiscence which invests the slightest incident with an irresistible charm.

Monsieur Daudet tells us much in this book of his literary methods — the notes jotted down here, there, and everywhere, the selection of characters, the collection of material, the rough draft, the perpetual questioning, "Shall I let Risler live? What must Delobelle or Frantz or Claire say in such and such a circumstance?"

The habit of relating my books aloud is with me a process of my work. To explain to others my subject elucidates it to myself, I become more deeply imbued with it; experiment upon my listeners what part will tell, and the conversation brings me new ideas — god-sends which, thanks to my excellent memory, I am able to retain. Woe betide the luckless caller who rashly intrudes on my feverish creation! I continue mercilessly in his presence talking instead of writing, putting together anyhow, so that they may be somewhat intelligible to him, the different parts of my novel; and in spite of the bored and absent looks with which he tries to fly from my superabundant improvisation, I build up my chapter and develop it in words.

But it is his wife, he says, who has to bear the greater part of these preliminary confidences, from morning to night, at dinner, at the theater, in homeward cab journeys — and when at length the story is written, "not a page she has not looked over, touched up, on which she has not thrown a dash of her fine azure and gold-dust." Monsieur Daudet does not resent the charge that he has copied from nature. "Copied from nature!" he exclaims, "I have never followed any other method."

Just as painters carefully keep their albums full of sketches where the outlines, attitudes, foreshortenings and movements of the limbs are caught on the spur of the moment, so have I for the last thirty years, collected a quantity of memoranda, in which I have recorded my observations, my passing thoughts, sometimes jotted down in a few short words sufficient to recall a picture, an intonation, which later on I have enlarged upon and brought into harmony with the more elaborate and finished work.

Not the least charm of this book is in the exquisite illustrations by Bieler, Montégut, Myrbach, Picard, and Rossi — dainty products of the brush dashed off with consummate skill, reproduced by some wonderful process, and scattered through the text, with which they are in subtle harmony. The volume in outward semblance and artistic value is a faithful reproduction of the original edition, and the translation by Laura Ensor, although at times somewhat free, and occasionally uneven, is in the main very readable and a fairly successful reflection of Daudet's incomparable style.

*Thirty Years of Paris and of My Literary Life. [By] Alphonse Daudet. Tr. by Laura Ensor. George Routledge & Sons. $1.50.

A WINTER PICNIC.*

THIS little account of tropical life, as viewed through Northern eyes, is as intelligent as it is vivacious. It gives, or purports to give, the experiences of a mother and three daughters who, escaping from a home in Western New York, where, to use the phrase of the late Thomas G. Appleton, they apparently "get a great deal of weather for their money," betake themselves for the winter to the Island of Nassau:

It had been the hard lot of these four to be born and reared in a "temperate climate." Not that they were ungrateful for their mercies; they took what the gods provided and made the most of it. They had fine sleighing sometimes from November to April, and when they could not ride they could skate — if they chose; or they could shut themselves into a furnace-heated house and watch the "beautiful snow."

Such were their winter amusements. And for summer they had the deep mud, damp, chilly winds, and fleeting snow-storms of April; the dismal rains of May, with a few milder airs interspersed; an occasional Lowell day in June ("what is so rare?") when they did venture to turn out the green house, then came the blazing wet heat of July and the blazing dry heat of August, both subject to constant variations of from twenty to forty degrees daily; early frosts in September; an October of Eden, though intermingled with cold blasts; some frosts in November, when they counted the halcyon days on their fingers and agonized over threatening frosts nearly every night, dressing the garden with newspapers only to be caught at last by the frost fiend. Finally, in desperation at this state of things, the four rose up from their "hole in the floor" one shivering January and fled full a thousand miles away.

The first stop of the picnic party was at the Royal Victoria, the great hotel built by the government for the accommodation of the blockade running and privateering gentry during the brief period of prosperity which visited Nassau as a result of the War of the Rebellion. But stairs tried the invalid of the party and the space was all too small for the artists, and they speedily removed to a small store-house which stood for rent, its only drawback being a total lack of furniture and the fact that no furniture can be bought in Nassau! Undismayed by this discovery, the four proceeded to equip their bare dwelling with every variety of shelf and table and side-board which can be made from pine boards, with mats braided on the "out island," and plates and dishes "patterned with Jackman's clematis the size of life," proceeds of a wreck, and so obtainable only by long search all through the town. A couple of iron bedsteads were hunted out, a colored man persuaded, without too long delay, to make mattresses and pillows for them; "I knows Americans means business. I works for them often, and I always puts on steam and does as I 'grees." Sofas and chests of drawers are evolved from wooden boxes with a draping of chintz, and the ugly wall paper gradually disappears under a mass of pastel and water color sketches, air plants, pods of all sorts of description, and sea treasures of every kind. The bare cottage becomes a delightful residence, and the daily doings of the party, what they buy in market for dinner, who cooks it, and what it costs, the varieties and quantity of fruit which can be had for two pence, the bewildering profusion of new flowers, the droll phrases and ideas of the different mammas and black boys who serve them, all are narrated with a spirit and fun which gives the record the charm of an

*A Winter Picnic. By J. and E. E. Dickinson and S. C. Dowd. Leisure Hour Series. Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.

intimate conversation, while never degenerating into slang or personality.

The younger members of the party are enthusiasts as to flowers and shells and sponges, but their scientific knowledge, happily for their readers, is not sufficient to render their descriptions dry or tasteless. They really give an idea as to how a strange flower affects you, and how an unknown fruit looks or tastes, by a happy knack at what may be termed differentiated comparison. They tell you, for example, what northern fruit a pawpaw or a custard apple is most like, and then in what respect it isn't like it. They take us to sea gardens, where we float about in boats with panes of glass set in their bottoms, and look down into the coral and sponge growths and the wonderful fish and sea flowers which float among them, and they make us see it. It is partly by a special turn of description which these young people seem to possess, but it is also in large measure the subjectiveness and the entire freedom from conventionality of the narrative, which is given in the form of letters, interspersed with talks; and "papers," with the discussions to which they give rise. There is much fun, too. Nothing escapes the quick eyes of the Northern girls, from an oleander of a new shade of pink to a maumer with a new turn of phrase. They visit all the shops and the churches and study all the local methods and manners; they make guava marmalade and sorrel jam and preserve shaddocks and mangoes in their stone walled kitchen, nicknamed "Bethesda," and then go out and rummage up old cans and bottles in which to preserve these treasures, for sweetmeat jars are as unobtainable as anything else, except "climate," fruit, flowers, and fish, in Nassau. The tiny "well" garden of the house produces 5,000 roses during the four months of their occupancy, beside violets and arums and lilies innumerable, and we are almost as sorry as they when late May comes, and with it the necessity to "auction" the pine boxes and the iron bedsteads and come away from the too brief taste of Paradise, and could find it in our hearts to echo "old Jamaica" as she stands on the wharf weeping over her "misses": "I hope I meet you in dis worl' again; if not, I pray I meet you in Parajise o' Gawd."

FRATERNITY.*

ONCE in a while — once in a weary while, alas! — the tide of current literature forever flowing in, never ebbing, about the reviewer's table, brings something new and fresh to the eye. Amid the rubbish of the moment floats a little casket of unique design; it is seized with eager hands and eagerly is it opened; it exhales a rare perfume, the eyes light upon treasures rich and rare, and the dreary task of salvage is glorified in a moment. Who would not fish long in muddled waters for such a *trouvaille* as this?

Something of this sort were our emotions when in a heap of "summer reading" we came upon *Fraternity: A Romance.* Here is a new voice and it speaks out bold and strong. Its earnest, vibrant tones move the heart. It is a voice with a message and it tells the message in an allegory that fascinates the fancy and leaves the mind thrilled to a higher purpose. In conception and form it is alike unhackneyed. The scene is Wales; the narrative has the spontaneous charm of an artist in love with his theme. The preface sounds the key-note:

> Let each man open doors and windows to the light, and see what treasure he has to impart. None is so poor but he may find some one poorer, with whom to share his comparative wealth; none so ignorant but some portion of truth is his to spread; none so unimportant but his smiles and mirth, his love and sympathy, ease in some degree the great world-burden.

Then the story opens with pictures of life in Wales — the noble scenery, grandly portrayed, the people with all their aspiration, and national discontent, and impatience of control, their determined struggle against poverty and their eagerness for learning — and amid these scenes and this people one Edmund Haig, a poor schoolmaster, who, after his apprenticeship as a private tutor, sees the path of duty marked out plainly before him, and goes among the dwellers at the slate quarries to teach their children and to show them by example how to lead better and nobler lives. Edmund Haig is certainly a wonderful creation for a novelist, and with all his self-devotion, his single-mindedness, his firm adherence to a lofty ideal, he is by no means impossible. He surrenders love and wealth that he may be true to his grand watchword — "Fraternity." "Gold does not cure discontent," he says, "but the influence of noble, educated men and woman may conquer it."

> My theory is, you know, that all places would be equally warm and bright if all were equally open to the light. Instead of leaving the dark places, and turning our backs upon the helpless inhabitants, we must remain there, working, cutting down and breaking through the giant growths of superstition, ignorance, prejudice, and envy, till the sun shines down and darkness is defeated. The mistake generally made in helping the poor is the endeavor to drag up individuals out of the dark, and a constant struggling up of enlightened spirits from amongst them. What we want is rather a constant immigration from the brighter spheres to ours, to aid in *changing* it, not to assist us in *quitting* it.

But the author does not allow his ethical purpose to override the artistic force of the narrative. The people in *Fraternity* are all real, from the Trevors of Pengwr Hall to the little ragged waifs of the quarries; each has his or her individuality definitely portrayed. And yet the force and fascination of the book arise undoubtedly from the sincere manner in which it takes hold of the great problem of modern times — the education and the elevation of the masses. The author is strong in his belief that most of the evils of class distinction arise from the struggle for wealth on the one hand and blind adherence to the dogmas of conventional theology on the other. What we need, he says, is the Christianity that will go among the sick and the sorrowful and stretch out a helping hand. But the poor themselves have their part to do.

> We poor men, too, think too much of money. Come, let us take up poverty cheerfully, young Wales! Is not education open to all, science eternally true, and art forever beautiful? Are we not young and brave? Is not the sleep of the laboring man sweet? Do we not take a pride in our work? Sing! and bid defiance to discontent and envy! Who shall make us afraid? Conquer self, that is the secret of freedom. Love each other, that shall make you happy; and control of self shall make you equal with the highest gentlemen in the world!

Surely this is the message we all need, rich and poor alike, and it is impossible not to find it wise and just. The book is therefore deserving of a hearty welcome and is sure to have a wholesome and elevating influence upon every mind that is able to come to it in the spirit of sympathy.

* Fraternity; A Romance. Macmillan & Co. 50c.

MOUNTAIN TRAILS IN COLORADO.*

AS a book about Colorado, written by a Colorado man and published in a Colorado city, this has special interest. And it is certainly a creditable product of the Rocky Mountains. We do not expect much of a State like Colorado as yet in the way of a really indigenous literature; but this product, if a sample of what may be expected, is encouraging. Mr. France, whose pseudonym is "Bourgeois," is already known as the author of *Rod and Line in Colorado Waters.* This, like that, is a book of sport, which sportsmen in particular will relish, and it is full of the flavor of the Wild West, of the scenery of the Rockies, and of the character, experience, and adventure which have their haunts there. It professes also to be a humorous book, and though the humor is sometimes forced, and forces the reader to smile if he smiles at all, there is some entertainment in it, and occasional amusement. It is a book of the soil, in any event, and as different from an Eastern book about the West as a book could be.

One of the good things in it is the report of the sermon preached at Blind Horse Gulch, a mining camp of half a dozen cabins. The place of worship was a log house, sixteen by twenty, with a few empty boxes and beer kegs for seats, and a shoe-box for the "sacred desk." On the present occasion some one had filled an old tomato-can with wild primroses and asters, and placed the humble "floral offering" on the extemporized pulpit. The extract which we proceed to quote begins with a portrait of the preacher:

* Mountain Trails and Parks in Colorado. By L. B. France. Denver: Chain, Hardy & Co.

He was a moist-eyed, melancholy man, in black trousers voluminous at the knees; a white shirt, wrinkled black coat, and a nose not in keeping with the weather. He looked at the flowers; they did not seem to touch him favorably and he placed them in a corner on the floor. He then opened the "services" by nasally reading a hymn beginning:

"I have sought round this verdant earth
For unfading joy"—

(I thought he had, and would have felt sorry had he given me time.) He seemed to take a great deal of enjoyment in reading, and I concluded he intended to read the hymn all over again, but he stopped at the end of the second verse, requested the congregation to "join in," and himself "pitched the tune." His was not a voice calculated to inspire emotion, but he seemed to be satisfied with it, at least until the congregation had concluded the verses "lined out." After that he believed them capable of the emergency. They were led off by a sweet tenor which I recognized as the property of Cheyenne Jack. I knew Cheyenne well, but was not aware up to that time that he was at all familiar with hymns. Cheyenne was a slender, wiry man of thirty, perhaps, with long hair; fine, light-colored, silky hair, that hung down upon his shoulders and looked as though it might belong to some mother's three-year-old pet; all it lacked was the curls; a clean shaven face, except a heavy drooping mustache a shade darker than the hair; blue eyes that always wore a smile in them, unless you looked a little below the surface, then you would detect something that made you feel you would rather be friendly with Cheyenne. There was nothing in the least offensive; he was a very quiet-spoken man and greeted every one with a cordial handshake and that pleasant smile. The air in the saloon might be blue with the effects of bad whiskey and the fumes of tobacco, or resonant with profanity and the click of revolvers, but not an oath would Cheyenne utter; and at such times you could always see that smile and feel the light under it. He had never killed a man—at least in this neighborhood—but somehow it had become a custom to follow his advice without the advice being irksome. I knew him once to stop an incipient unpleasantness by suddenly breaking out with "Home, sweet home," and by the time it was concluded the boys were all shaking hands, swearing "it's all square," and drinking as harmoniously together as though no cloud had ever descended in their vicinity. In Cheyenne I thought I detected the projector of the flowers in the tomato can. But I must not forget the "services." When the hymn was concluded the preacher said: "I will now invite your attention, my friends, to the Book of Jonah," and he read the whole of it. Then we had another hymn beginning:

"There is a land of pure delight
Where saints immortal reign,"

wherein Cheyenne assumed the lead without ceremony. The preacher then announced his text as from Ezekiel: "The first chapter, from the first to the seventeenth verses; and I will especially invite your attention this morning, my brethren, to the fifteenth and sixteenth verses." "'Now as I beheld the living creatures, behold one wheel upon the earth by the living creatures, with his four faces. The appearance of the wheels and their work *was* like unto the color of a beryl; and they four had one likeness; and their appearance and their work was as it were a wheel in the middle of a wheel.'" The verses were repeated and the preacher proceeded: "My discourse this morning, my dear friends, as applied to the text, will be upon the ordinance of baptism. To this end I will divide my subject primarily into three heads, and the three heads into nineteen minor heads. For their appearance and their work was as it ware a wheel in the middle of a wheel. Therefore, listen unto me and believe. *Firstly*—Who may of right be baptized? *Secondly*—The mode of baptism. *Thirdly*—The design of baptism. These, my brethren, are the three prime heads; the minor heads we will develop as we proceed. First, then, who may be baptized? This you will see is an important question—*who* may be baptized? *But*, it is made more important by putting it as I have first put it: who may of *right* be baptized? Of *right*, my friends. Because the right of which I speak is a broad right and may extend to all, young *and* old, black *and* white, because they four had one likeness, and their appearance and their work, *their* work, my friends, in the words of the text, was as it ware a wheel in the middle of a wheel. It has been written: feed my sheep and feed my lambs; without lambs there can be no sheep, and without sheep there can be no lambs. You read of whole houses being baptized, but you must not take always the literal words; this, my brethren, refers not to the house in the literal sense, not to the tabernacle built with hands, but to them in the house, whole families, as it ware; that is what is meant by whole houses, for the appearance of the wheels and their work was like unto the color of a beryl, and as it ware a wheel in the middle of a wheel. Whole houses then, or whole families, my brethren, as we are to understand the words, may include lambs and they may not include lambs. But because there are no lambs, is that an argument against baptism being the right of all houses? Some houses have lambs, some not—of such is the kingdom of heaven, for behold one wheel upon the earth by the living creatures with his four faces, and they four had one likeness, and their appearance and their work was as it ware a wheel in the middle of a wheel. But again, it has been written: Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them. Mark the language—*all* nations; that must also mean lambs. Can there, *can* there, my friends, be nations without lambs? then how can all the nations be baptized and the lambs left out? I ask, how *can* it be? and pause for a reply. For their work, *their* work, my friends, was as it ware a wheel in the middle of a wheel. And yet again, my brethren, them that believe *and* are baptized—believe *and* are baptized, shall be saved; who, I ask, who believes quicker than the lambs, and they shall be saved, for their appearance and their works are as it ware a wheel in the middle of a wheel—" Just about this time I noticed that my lamb was getting drowsy; I told him he must not go to sleep; then he said he was hungry. I gave him permission to go to camp, and cautioned him to go quietly. Getting the boy off caused me to lose the thread of the discourse, and I tried for some time to recover it. I heard something about Ananias, of whom I never did entertain a favorable opinion, admonishing Paul to arise and be baptized, and that the great apostle must have been standing during the administration of the divine ordinance. Also that the Israelites passed through the Red Sea as by dry land, and the clouds poured out water, which he called the baptism of the Israelites unto Moses. I also caught "so shall ye sprinkle many nations," and concluded that our friend had reached some place under the second head of his discourse and was couching his theological lance in favor of sprinkling, as the orthodox "mode." But he soon knocked my conclusion in the head by asserting that at Pentecost three thousand were baptized in one day, by dividing the business up between six of the twelve apostles and assigning some forty odd sinners to each apostle, who "took them down into the water." While I was demonstrating the correctness of the problem from a mathematical as well as a practicable standpoint, the wheels went round again, and so quietly that I again lost consciousness of time. Then I was aroused by the adjuration: "Believe *and* be baptized or you will be *damned*." The preacher leaned over his frail pulpit and with a sweep of his arm took us all in; for the first time I appreciated the foresight that suggested the removal of the tomato can with the flowers. We all quieted down again after this outburst, and I lost the thread for the third time; it began to get serious with me, and instead of following the thread I began to tie knots in it, and tangle it up in the wheels in a way that threatened imbecility, when I heard him mention Jonah. Now Jonah always held a tender place in my regard; he was a man of misfortune because of his modesty; yet he had spirit enough not to take graciously the undoing of the work he had accomplished. So when he mentioned the name of Jonah I awoke—to an increased interest in the discourse. "In reality, my brethren," continued the preacher, "Jonah was baptized, but it was not a baptism of the spirit; Jonah was running away from the Lord; it was only his body that got wet; but he prayed in the belly of the fish; then he began to *believe*, my friends, and to feel a regeneration of the spirit. *Yet* he was not saved; he was carried round for three days and nights in the belly of the fish, and even then, after all that time, the fish found Jonah such an indigestible sinner that he vomited him up on the dry land. Then, my friends, *then* it was that Jonah looked round for his old felt hat and dusted for Nineveh; *then* it was that the spirit of the Lord smote him hip and thigh, and he went and preached as he was bid; and so, my friends, you see *his* appearancs and *his* work was as it ware a wheel in the middle of a wheel." It was nearly two o'clock when Cheyenne passed round with the hat and a face as long as the preacher's.

Cheyenne Jack is only one of the characters who appear in these pages. There is a Professor who talks metaphysics, and a Doctor who deals in science, and a small boy who furnishes some of the fun. Two rather unmanageable ponies, Breckenridge and Bismarck, come also under the head of characters; and several touching adventures mingle with camp-fire talk and scenes in the park and on the trail. Very well executed vignettes on wood illustrate the book, whose whole form and spirit are good in their way and promising.

MEXICO.*

MRS. BLAKE furnishes the first, descriptive, portion of this book, 172 pages, on "Mexico Picturesque," and Miss Sullivan the second, historical, portion, 56 pages, on "Mexico Political and Progressive." Both portions are made out of matter originally printed in the *Boston Journal* and the *Catholic World*. The historical sketch is rapid, and tells an old story, which scarce needs telling again. Its more valuable features are the contemporaneous survey of the Mexican estate, including statistics, educational facilities, ecclesiastical affairs, and revenue. The shortsightedness of Mexican tariff makers is astonishing, and is illustrated here anew by many curious particulars.

Mrs. Blake's account of her Mexican excursion is fascinating. Is it overdone? She writes in glowing terms. Everything is rose-colored. If the picture be true, Mexico is a paradise. Nobody can look upon it without wishing to see the reality. We have read no descriptions of the land, its cities, its people, its antiquities, which compare with these for charm and for graphic power. We give a guess that Mrs. Blake traveled with a "Raymond Party," which certainly affords advantages for seeing the best of a strange land, and we doubt if any individual tourist would fare so well or find so much to please under other conditions.

* Mexico. Picturesque, Political, Progressive. By Mary Elizabeth Blake and Margaret F. Sullivan. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Mrs. Blake enters Mexico from Texas at El Paso "with no more consciousness of change than in passing from one portion of a frontier town to another," but "in a moment it is as if a magician's wand had been raised."

He left on the other side of the river the busy, bustling American settlement, thriving but ugly: he enters upon enchantment here. A soft, caressing air woos like mild breath of welcome after the sharpness of a northern February; linnets sing deliciously to the morning; willow withes are turning yellow by the narrow ditches of clear water. Through the brown, dusty plains stretch winding lanes, outlined by high walls of dried mud, behind which shine the rosy glow of peach-blooms, or scarlet-tipped hedges of cactus spikes. Low, flat-roofed, adobe houses fit into the blank wall, relieved occasionally by a heavily barred door, or stand in the midst of bare, dry fields, as cheerless and desolate as they. On each side, shallow streams, brought from the hills or from hidden springs, run in sluiceways which at intervals cross the roadway. Here and there a carpet of delicate green, the drooping grace of a plantation of young cotton-woods, or the checkered squares of a thriving market garden show where the precious water has been freely used; for here, as elsewhere, the most barren tract blossoms at touch of moisture. The field laborers are usually dressed in white cotton, fashioned into short trousers and sleeveless shirts. The women move shyly, covered to the eyes in the long blue scarf, or reboso, which is part of the national costume. Half-naked children, with dark skins and glorious eyes, play about the grated door-yards, which open into small patios, or courtyards, beyond, bright sometimes with shrubs and flowers. The men, with wide-rimmed sombrero and gay zarape, lounge or work or walk about with a grave, dark-eyed imperturbability which contrasts strangely with the inquiring vivacity of their class at home. The blank white walls of the old cathedral, with its broken belfry of adobe, rise across the fields; down one narrow lane comes a caravan of enormous covered wagons, each drawn by sixteen mules in bright trappings, and driven by swarth muleteers in costumes that seem borrowed from Carmen. Around another corner dashes a mounted caballero, sitting his small but fiery horse as if the two made but a single creature full of superb motion. The man wears a broad sombrero, brilliant with silver braid; his short, loose velvet jacket is bright with rows of silver buttons, as are also the wide velvet trousers which lose themselves in stirrups of fringed leather. The animal is resplendent in silver-mounted harness, with embroidered saddle heavy with inlaid work; across his neck is thrown a folded blanket of scarlet wool; over his flanks falls a long fleece of silky black fur. And the Centaur-like grace of steed and rider flashes before one's delighted eyes, to disappear as mysteriously again behind the jealous hedges.

Under a mesquite-bush by the wayside one may see an Indian woman scouring a tall earthen jar, preparatory to swinging it, fresh filled from the well, upon her shoulder in the old biblical fashion; under another, a couple of wrinkled crones are washing clothes in a shallow ditch, and spreading the wet pieces upon the cactus plants to dry. Now and again a drowsy little tienda shows one or two unhurried customers at its narrow counter; or a corner cantine has its inevitable handful of quiet pulque-drinkers; or a silent brown group, their glowing eyes alone showing trace of excitement, gathers around a pair of fighting cocks. The sky above is as blue as Colorado; the air is pure and sweet, with the softness of a late May day; and between you and the matter-of-fact, work-a-day world you left a few hours ago, are a thousand miles of distance and a lifetime of difference.

This brilliant passage is the first of a long and almost unbroken series in which Mrs. Blake transports her readers into the very presence of the scenes through which she passes. You see with her the long table-lands that stretch to the southward, cut up by parallel mountain ranges, striking in outline and rich in color. At Chihuahua the route touches the first distinctively Mexican city. Deep purple mountains form its background, the tall towers of the cathedral dominate it, the streets with their colonnades of arches and frescoed walls have an almost Moorish aspect. Passing Chihuahua the route crosses great haciendas, traverses fields laden with harvests, and rises presently by bold grades to the city of Zacatecas, where suggestions of the East abound again. At Leon, a city of 75,000 people, the mantilla begins to appear; worn by women of an erect and graceful carriage. At the little city of Guanajuato the soul of our author bursts out in an ecstasy — "quaintest spot and most delightful in the wide world."

Squalor and poverty, open sewers and the highest death-rate on the continent, were powerless to dim its delightsomeness. A walled city among the mountains, a fortified place set upon the side of heights so steep that the houses seem to be fastened to the rock rather than resting on it, and that a misstep on the dizzy uppermost level of the narrow, high-pitched streets would precipitate the unlucky one into the midst of some plaza three or four hundred feet below. A lovely, bewildering spot, full of lanes and arch-ways, and winding, twisted market-places; with a rabble of picturesque people, selling every oddity under the sun, and a screen of matting; with a crossing and interlacing of narrow, paved ways, which give at every ten steps the effect of a kaleidoscope, with a vista of infinite beauty and novelty at each turning. The upper balconies of the many really beautiful houses were gay with bright awnings and marvellous flowers; the old church of the Jesuits was magnificent in fine arches of soft, pink stone, and wonderful carvings fine as strips of lace-work; the overhanging hills toppled against the deep blue sky wherever one turned, and through a hundred different arches, some vision of softly frescoed, slender-pillared inner courts, bright with blossoms and fresh with greenery, flashed out, no matter how swiftly one passed. From the flat roof of the castle or citadel, where long ago the beloved head of the patriot Hidalgo was perched, ghastly and gory, on the scene of his first triumph, a most exquisite view of the city was to be had. The celebrated reduction works of the fifty mines, which have made the place rich as well as beautiful — great massive, fortress-like structures of gray stone, perched here and there, far up the mountain-sides, with masses of buttresses and arches and loop-holed, stern walls — filled the background of each picture, look which way one would. Underneath, and around, and above — for, high as it was, the climbing city climbed higher still — the fine net-work of paved streets ran between softly colored masses of buildings, some like pale green malachite, some of delicate pink, some of deep red sand stone, some of creamy white. The amphitheater of the bull-ring was just beneath us; a large pottery, where immense piles of red glazed ware caught the sun's rays like so many mounds of rubies, was next; the small flower-decked plazas shone like emeralds. It was a collection of precious things.

The approach to the City of Mexico "begins thirty miles away." The consciousness of a new influence in the landscape forces itself on the mind. Country roads become stately avenues, winding through fertile meadows between rows of massive cotton-woods. Flashes of water appear in the sunlight, hedges and plantations succeed to dust-covered plains, bridges and acqueducts, flumes and ditches, furnish signs of population and irrigation, and soon the snowy summits of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl rise in the blue heavens, and at length "the spires and domes of the great city, glowing with varied color," fill the foreground.

Having reached the City of Mexico we are at a loss to know what to select for quotations. On every page almost is a picture which we are tempted to hold up to the reader's eye. The market and a market-day, the Iturbide Hotel converted from an imperial palace, the old Carmelite Convent in the outskirts, the far-famed Castle of Chapultepec, the National Palace, the cathedral and the churches, the Viga Canal, the neighboring towers of Puebla and Toluca, the descent of the mountains to Vera Cruz, the immense plantations of coffee and the maguey, and the miraculous shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, such are among the views which pass before us, every one as vivid as this which we select at random:

On the crest of one hill we looked down a deep ravine to the City of Mexico, thirty-two hundred feet below, and forty miles away. An ocean of overlapping mountains, tossed together like wind-swept billows, surrounded a nest of small valleys, that dimpled in a thousand forms of picturesque beauty as far as the eye could reach. Divided only by brilliant green hedges of the maguey, the climbing fields of rich brown soil, fresh ploughed for tillage, crept to the topmost point of the nearer heights; a rapid mountain stream, fringed with drooping willows, crossed here and there by rude bridges, ran through the center, and fell like an arrow of light into the depths below. A steep mountain-path, up which a train of burros were painfully climbing, passed over the crest of the nearest hill to some farther valley beyond. The pink towers of an old church, half hidden in trees, rose in bold relief on the summit of one hill; on the slope of another, a ranche of adobe, with dull red roof, made a glorious bit of color; and over the most distant peak of all, the dense shadow of a departing thunder-cloud was smitten by one strong beam of brilliant sunshine, which broke, like Ithuriel's spear, into a thousand sparkling points below. Now and again a whirling sandspout rose in an airy column, far off on some gray desert-like plain, as we passed. A motionless fisher with his net, standing in a shallow pool, rested like a fine statue-like figure against the sky; the drooping scarlet flowers of a wilderness of pepper-trees stretched away on either side; and far on the hillside, a silent village, its pale clay walls shining behind adobe hedges, lifted its ruined church-tower amid a somber grove of cypress. Enormous heaps of corn-stalks for fodder, and grain gathered into piles as large as a New England barn, showed how the resources of the country are being husbanded to prevent a repetition of the famine which devasted its homes a few years ago. Still farther on begins the winding, limpid river, which runs between its high clay banks, down the different terraces of table-lands in this lovely region, and makes the valley of Toluca, with its two or three crops a year, one of the most fertile and valuable in all Mexico.

Her two last chapters, the seventh and eighth, Mrs. Blake devotes to "Literary Mexico," giving an account of some novelists and poets of the country, of whom there is an imposing list. Twelve representative novels are sketched in outline, with intelligent criticism of their character, and a

number of samples of Mexican verse are inserted.

A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION.*

"LUCAS MALET" is now well known as the pseudonym of Mrs. Harrison, a niece of Charles Kingsley, and author of *Mrs. Lorimer* and *Colonel Enderby's Wife*. With her first novel she took a high rank among contemporary writers of fiction, and *A Counsel of Perfection* shows the ripening of her talent to fair and generous fruitage. It is a novel that takes a deep hold on life, and its depictions of character are so carefully studied, so intuitive in conception, so fine and consistent in detail, that they amount almost to revelations. There is nothing blurred, or vague, or distant in this picture. Everything is brought within reach of the unaccustomed eye, and the background is always an effective element, never overwrought, yet skillfully emphasized. The *dramatis personæ* are limited to half a dozen, and the action is therefore free and rapid. The drama is really the drama of a single soul; the interest is strongly concentrated; but the problem of personal influence and personal responsibility is here most ably exemplified.

The situation in the opening chapters is somewhat similar to that of *Middlemarch*. Instead of Casaubon we have Dr. Casteen, the Church historian, a man who has isolated himself as far as possible from all outside human relations and who is wholly devoted to his books. His library is his temple, and his forthcoming history of the early Fathers his only object of desire. We meet him first as he is taking his half-hour morning walk — "a tall, spare, old gentleman, clad in rather rusty clerical garments, his shoulders bowed as with much stooping over books, his hands clasped behind him, his head poked forward and protected by a very large soft Panama hat; a green silk shade fitting across his high, narrow forehead, and forming a little pent-house roof over his eyes; and on his feet, though the gravel was dry as the proverbial bone, a pair of large galoshes."

Miss Lydia Casteen, the doctor's daughter, is the victim immolated upon the altar of scholasticism. When the story begins she is already verging upon her fortieth year, and since early girlhood she has lived in seclusion as her father's secretary. She was still pretty.

Miss Casteen's face and her whole manner and bearing were marked with a certain serenity; but with a serenity rather of expectation than of accomplishment. There was a look in her eyes as of one who looks and listens, not eagerly or anxiously, but with a kind of chastened patience — a look which, on the face of a maiden lady whose youth has passed or is passing away, possesses a charm of unconscious pathos, and impresses the sympathetic observer with a tender reverence. What are they waiting and listening for, these dear, child-eyed spinsters? A revelation, alas! which may prove to have a good deal more of earth than of heaven in it, if even it comes.

By and by Miss Casteen's revelation comes. She has a friend, a butterfly, gad-about sort of woman, who rescues her from paternal tyranny and takes her to Switzerland, where she has a brief period of delicious communion with nature, and where she meets Antony Hammond — a good-tempered, easy-going idler, with "a face and figure eminently fitted for genteel comedy." It is Hammond, the man of the world, who is fasciuated by Miss Casteen's artlessness, her innocent enjoyment, her flavor of "a fresh-plucked fruit with the dew still on it, out of some quiet, English country garden." And so the comedy begins. We must not unveil too fully what follows. The sequel is what might have been expected. But the charm and the power of the story are in the gradual unfolding of these two natures, one so fresh and pure and aspiring, the other so sophisticated, so facile, so self-contented. Both have their awakening, but it comes to each in different ways and with far different results.

The trend of the story is not altogether serious. Albert Denison, the member of Parliament and aggressive reformer, is admirably depicted and so is the trivial-minded social hypocrite, his wife. *A Counsel of Perfection* is surely a novel to be read and remembered. It has the lights and shadows of reality, and it is inspired by an ideal purpose which helps the reader to larger views and a better comprehension of every-day humanity.

THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM.*

THIS novel, it seems, has waited five years to get to American readers under an American imprint, and it might have been left to wait a good many years longer, for any loss American readers would have suffered by not getting it. "Original" and "daring" it is called, and original and daring it certainly is; in parts it is also powerful; but it is unnatural and unreal, and almost entirely disagreeable. A kind of fascination in it we readily concede; but it is the fascination of some strange, uncouth, repulsive monster out of the depths; a devil-fish or the like, the look of which is enough to make one creep.

The author, it is mysteriously hinted, is scarcely out of her teens. If this is a first book, as it probably is, it is a notable one. But we trust she will live to write books enough better than it to make her and her admirers forget it.

A large part of the peculiar power of the book lies in the remoteness of its scene and materials; in the novelty of the accessories and the marked and repulsive individuality of one or two of the characters. It is a new sensation to the novel-reader to be transported to the lands of the Kaffirs, and to watch the development of the master passion among huts and kraals, and under the light of the burning African sun or the full African moon. The landscape is the weary plain of shifting sand. The red walls of the farm house, the dried-up foliage, the thirsty cattle, the hurrying, scurrying ants and beetles, are its conspicuous features. The human element is furnished by a coarse termagant of a Boer-woman, sitting with her feet on the stove, wiping her face on her apron, and swearing at the weather in Cape Dutch; by a vulgar, cruel, canting hypocrite of an Englishman, Bonaparte Blenkins, as downright a rascal as ever acted in the pages of fiction; a simple-hearted German overseer, who wins our affection; and a trio of children, a boy and two girls, whose advancing fortunes give substance and shape to the story.

We shall not tell the story here. The fate of the poor German, the brutal cruelty of the Englishman, the silly vanity of the Boer-woman — Tant' Sannie, as she was called — the sufferings of the children, the coming of maturity, with its passions and perils, Lyndall's sin, and the sorrows it brought; we will only name these colors in the picture, and add that the picture is on the whole a dark, somber, and painful one to look upon. There is genius in the painter, the subject compels attention, the figures are striking, the action sometimes lifelike, the human heart plays its old part — the part that belongs to Africa with all other lands; but we turn away from it with anything but pleasant impressions.

This book will be read and talked about, but a great deal will not be missed by those who skip it.

FICTION.

For Fifteen Years. A Sequel to "The Steel Hammer." By Louis Ulbach. Tr. by E. W. Latimer. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] *For Fifteen Years* is a much better story than *The Steel Hammer*, of which it is the sequel. The situation so clumsily developed at the close of the former novel forms a suggestive psychological motive for its successor. A man has committed a crime; his wife is conscious of the dreadful fact; the two, having been in self-enforced exile, return to Paris, where the widow of the man who has been wronged is living with her daughter. The wife of the criminal takes the widow into her own family, and there a thrilling drama of revenge on the one hand, of expiation on the other, is wrought out. The progressive degeneration of Gaston de Monterey is portrayed with a great deal of insight, and the triumph of Gabrielle even when the avenger seems to win all is a remarkable demonstration of the author's capacity for grasping the intricacies of a noble character struggling between love for an individual and love for justice. The courtship of Roger and Florence is a romantic episode, and the conclusion cannot fail to gratify the large class of readers who like to have a novel "end well."

*A Counsel of Perfection. By Lucas Malet. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

* The Story of an African Farm. By Ralph Iron. (Olive Schreiner.) New edition. Cupples & Hurd. $1.00.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, AUGUST 18, 1888.

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DAUDET AND L'IMMORTEL.

HARDLY anything in the range of literature in a generation has so stirred literary Paris as Daudet's latest work, *l'Immortel*. It is not because of its audacity, since audaciousness in one form and another is an element of most popular work. Nor has it any special power of construction or charm of style, beyond many other books of the hour, though Daudet is master in both. But these elements are the essential if attention is to be fixed, and the French writer of the day, novelist, critic or essayist, has learned the technique of his art so perfectly, that, on that side, nothing is left to be desired. That often he says nothing, makes no difference, for it is a nothing so carefully and skillfully clad, that with such texture and colors it is quite impossible to conceive of underlying emptiness. The style is the man very literally, the disappearance of the man actual having long ago become an accomplished fact, but the French reading public is content, and so long as the requisite finish and polish is evident asks for nothing better.

In Daudet's case, art has done its most, and to this absolute command of his tools he has added deep worldly wisdom, keen sarcasm, more humor than is the Frenchman's usual portion, and now and then, as in "Jack," an unexpected quality of sympathy and tenderness. Merciless dissection is one of his chief gifts, and whoever has tasted this quality in *Numa Roumestan*, finds it in no less measure in this latest work, which all Paris is reading and which is piled on every book-stand, from boulevard to quay. There are very mingled emotions to be discerned in the discussions that one hears wherever a knot of readers are gathered together. The Parisian has been defined as an animal who respects nothing, yet under tendencies apparently the most iconoclastic, lingers always a deep-seated conservatism. Jeer at the *Académie Française* as he may, it is the goal of every writer's ambition, and though the individuals of the Forty may each in turn find himself lampooned and derided, the Forty as a whole mean a power from which there can be small appeal.

It is not surprising, then, that the book still creates a flutter whenever mentioned, or that interviews have been had with prominent academicians, who have been urged to state as fully as possible their views both of Daudet and his book. "An instantaneous photograph," is the verdict of one. "A succession of pictures," says another. "It is not *one* Immortal that he has painted, but *the* Immortal; the Institute in its entirety. Not a character but shares in the academic life, each having the part that best suits age, sex and station. It is a marvel; a spectacle."

A marvel certainly, as American readers are now discovering for themselves. What is less known, and indeed almost unknown, is that it is an actual historical study, quite as thorough in its nature as that of Gambetta in *Numa Roumestan*, for the misadventure which he attributes to his Astier-Rehu, really afflicted, more than twenty years ago, the old age of an illustrious geometrician. The story is too long for full reproduction, but its substance once known, gives almost a tragic interest to the romance. It was July 8, 1867, that M. Michel Chasles, then seventy-five years old, made a present to the *Académie des Sciences*, of which he was a member, of two letters from Rotrou to Cardinal Richelieu on the founding of the *Académie Française*, and at the same time he sent two letters of Rabelais to Charles V to the Academy of Belgium. Both the latter were declared by experts to be forgeries. This M. Chasles denied firmly, and confided to his friends that these letters were but a suggestion of the treasures in his possession. "I have manuscripts proving beyond doubt," he said with emotion, "that the discovery of the law of gravitation is due, not to Newton, but to Blaise Pascal."

This statement, repeated to the president of the academy, brought about an investigation, and M. Chasles produced a correspondence between Pascal and Robert Boyle, as well as letters to the young Newton himself. M. Thiers took the side of Chasles, and from pure patriotism claimed the discovery for Pascal, but M. Prosper Faugére proved beyond doubt that the letters were the work of a stupid forger, who had simply copied some pages from old books. The indignant M. Chasles responded by producing a mass of fresh documents, and sent to the academy at Florence a letter of Galileo's, which was in turn pronounced a forgery. After various similar experiences, a demand as to where he obtained such trash, brought out the following facts: Eight years previously, a little old man, Vrain Lucas by name, had appeared to him, announced himself as a fellow townsman, and showed him a letter from Molière. "This letter," he said, "is one from a remarkable collection made by the Comte de Boisjourdain, who emigrated in 1791. He was shipwrecked and lost, but his collection was saved. A part was ruined by water, but a part is for sale." M. Chasles paid at once 500 francs for the letter, and the little man retired as well pleased as the buyer.

He returned speedily, this time with letters of Racine and Rabelais, sold for 200 francs each. In short, the custom was established. M. Chasles had no doubts, and in the eight years that followed, he bought 27,000 of these productions, paying for them 140,000 francs. There were momentary qualms and hesitations, for now and then the work was less skillfully done than usual, but as a whole Vrain Lucas guarded every point, and M. Chasles dared not confide his occasional doubts to any one, since his faith in the collection as a whole was absolute, and he dreaded lest some other amateur should deprive him of a possible acquisition. Vrain Lucas had pledged himself to ultimately secure the whole collection for his patron, but fear lest there might be some evasion, so weighed upon M. Chasles, that at last he determined to force matters and to this end entered complaint. Vrain Lucas was arrested. The collection came before experts, who did not delay in pronouncing it one of the most masterly of forgeries, which might well have deceived the very elect. There were letters of every time, from that of Judas Iscariot to Mary Magdalen, to a correspondence between Eschylus and Pythagoras, as well as Alexander the Great and Aristotle. Vrain Lucas was found guilty, but admiration for his inventive powers modified the verdict, and it was M. Chasles who was the real sufferer.

Such is the extraordinary story which Daudet has embodied in this latest romance, and for which the French Academy is made responsible. Naturally there is deep disgust among the honorable members, and literary Paris laughs, but is also aggrieved. In the meantime M. Daudet is reaping a golden harvest, settling what other studies shall be utilized, and what phase of the established order of things shall next come under his knife, and Paris waits, certain that whatever the choice, a distinct sensation will result. What more can one ask?

HELEN CAMPBELL.

Paris, July 30, 1888.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

— Douglas of Edinburgh has published *Circuit Journeys*, a posthumous volume by the late Lord Cockburn, containing about as free comment on men and things during his half-century of active life as one ever finds in print.

— In the *Athenæum's* account of the European literature of the past three months Mr. Krapotkin gives an account of the Russian, V. Garshin, who was only thirty-three when he put an end to his life of suffering:

All his literary remains are embodied in two small volumes of "Tales," and yet these two little volumes have been unanimously recognized by both the schools into which our literature is sharply divided as ranking among our best productions in fiction. Quite a young man, he volunteered for the Balkan War, and his "Remembrances of the Soldier Ivanoff" are second only to Count Tolstoi's Sebastopol sketches. The "Four Days of a Wounded Soldier" — the tale of a wounded Russian who lies forgotten amidst the bushes on the battle-field, and is slowly dying side by side with the Turk whom he has mortally wounded, and who has wounded him — is a wonderfully fine analysis of the feelings of two men whom an unknown force has rendered foes for a moment, and who subsequently are united in a common fate. The little tale is a terrible indictment against war, and yet it is written with utmost simplicity — a really artistic simplicity which permits its being placed side by side with the best pages of Tourguénief and Tolstoï. In 1879 an execution was pending at St. Petersburg, and the summary justice of a court-martial had produced a most painful impression on society. During the night Garshin made a desperate effort to obtain a reprieve for the condemned. He failed in his attempt, and two days later, seized by a nervous disease, he ran away from his friends who kept watch over him, wandered on foot over Russia, and was at last confined in a provincial lunatic asylum. He soon recovered, and wrote "The Red Flower," a most striking description of the double consciousness of a madman who knows his illness and yet makes superhuman efforts to destroy some red flower — a red poppy he saw in the garden of the asylum — because that flower, stained with the blood of all martyrs of humanity, appears to be, in his imagination, the cause of all human sufferings. Garshin's tales are records of what he saw, felt, and suffered himself. But his brain was tormented by the same questions and contradictions which perplex so many of his contemporaries, so that his tales reflect the actual state of mind of educated society in the Russia of today; and he was endowed with a fine artistic taste which permitted him to show in a few traits the very bottom of the human heart. He possessed to a high degree the really artistic gift of obtaining the most powerful effects by the simplest means.

— In Mr. E. R. Russell of the *Liverpool Daily Post* the *Spectator* has found a critic of Matthew Arnold after its own heart. Mr. Russell has just printed a paper on Mr. Arnold read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool of which the *Spectator* "ventures to say that it is nearer to the kind of paper which we might have expected Matthew Arnold to write upon his own prose works if he had had (as perhaps he had) the detachment of mind to put himself at a distance from his own thought than anything else on the critic whom we have lost that has come under our notice." And then, going on to speak for itself, the *Spectator* says:

Matthew Arnold is often lovable, lovable for his grace, his tenderness, his sedate purity, his tranquil and collected patience, his wistful regrets. But hardly anywhere does the secret of his charm seem to us to be the power of his love. He is serene, gentle, reasonable, gracious, with a keen eye for the cooler beauties of life, and a fine ear for all the flute-like voices of nature; but he is not the poet of love, though he may be the poet of insight, and especially of insight into the faith that is seen in retrospect. And for our own parts, we should say that poetic charm has no single fountain, but is almost as manifold in its secret sources as it is in its modes of expression — being one thing in Homer, another in Dante, a third in Milton, a fourth in Shelley, and a multitude of separate things in Shakespeare.

— Mr. W. R. Morfill writes to the *Academy* of July 21 on "the Language and Literature of Georgia," a subject of which little is known in England or America. The Georgian language resembles the Basque in structure, and Tiflis is the headquarters of its literature. In this beautifully situated city of the Caucasus are to be found ecclesiastical and secular MSS. of a great age, uses of which are now beginning to be made. A "Society for the Spread of Education among the Georgians in their own Language," founded at Tiflis in 1879, has accumulated a valuable library. Among modern poets of Georgia Mr. Morfill mentions Gregory Orbeliani; Alexander Tchavtchavadze, whose eldest daughter married the Russian dramatist, Griboiedov, and after a long widowhood sleeps by his side in the mountain church of St. David at Tiflis; Nicholas Baratashvili, who died in 1846 at the early age of thirty, leaving a volume of fine lyrics, some of which have been very happily rendered by Herr Leist and Prince Ilya Tchavtchavadze — a man of rare accomplishments, renowned a a lyrical poet, and now the most prominent literary man at Tiflis. He is proprietor of the daily journal, half political, half literary, *Iveria*. At his hospitable house I was able to make the acquaintance of some of the most interesting men of that city. Other writers of eminence are Akiki Tzeretelli, Vakhtang Orbeliani, and Raphael and George Eristavi.

— At the recent auction sale in London of Mrs. Procter's books the following items caught the attention of the *Athenæum*: "Thackeray's 'Esmond,' with inscription to Mrs. Procter, signed 'W. M. T.' 13*l*. 'The Charles Dickens Birthday Book,' presented by Kate Perugini, 6*l*. Mr. J. R. Lowell's 'Democracy,' 'to my dear Young friend Mrs. Procter, 1886,' 4*l*. 4*s*. Mr. Swinburne's 'Atalanta in Calydon,' 'from the author,' 7*l*. The Browning books, of which there were eighteen different works, produced 26*l*.; and the minor books generally realized 100 per cent more than their ordinary value. This was to be expected under the circumstances."

— Mr. Stuart Cumberland, F.R.G.S., has written, under the title of *The Queen's Highway*, an extremely interesting account of his recent journey overland, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Vancouver Island to Halifax. This is the route which is destined to be the favorite from Great Britain to the Far East. The climate of Vancouver Mr. Cumberland pronounces the most delightful in the world. British Columbia, he says, has the "best all-round climate in the dominion," and the advantages of the Canadian Pacific route for all trans-continental travelers he depicts in strong colors. One touch is this:

— the abundance of coal at both termini. From England to Colombo, Panama, Calcutta, or even Hong Kong, no coal is found available for the steamers until the English coal comes within economical distance of the Australian fuel; and whether the steamer carries it herself or gets it carried for her, every pound of the coal she uses has to be transported 1,150 miles to Gibraltar, 2,130 miles to Malta, 2,950 miles to Alexandria, 4,150 miles to Aden, or 6,650 miles to Colombo, at a rapidly increasing cost, for her consumption as she proceeds on her way from England. "The Queen's Highway" presents every advantage with regard to coal, for at Louisburg, within 2,350 miles of Liverpool, the steamer reaches the port of shipment of one of the largest coal deposits in the world, whilst at Vancouver she starts again from a point where coal can be obtained in abundance.

— Mr. Motley's correspondence is to be published by Murray in two volumes.

— Mrs. Ross (*née* Duff Gordon) has in Murray's press *The Land of Manfred*, a narrative of excursions in Apulia and other parts of Southern Italy.

— Chatto & Windus have in press a new edition of Adah Isaacs Menken's *Infelicia*, the first edition of which has been scarce for a long time.

— The fourth and concluding volume of Halkett & Laing's *Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature* is announced for early publication.

— Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, Keeper of the MSS., has been appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum.

— Alexandre Dumas, Sully-Proudhomme, Zola, and Leger are among recent nominations to the Legion of Honor.

— The Bulgarian government has appropriated 60,000 francs for literary and scientific works, and drawn up regulations for the promotion of literary and historical study. "It is proposed," says the *Academy*, "to give a reward to all persons who bring to light ancient MSS. or literary documents of value, as well as those who send copies of popular songs, proverbs, riddles, etc., hitherto unpublished, or descriptions of usages and customs. These will be published in a collection edited by the minister of public instruction. Assistance will also be granted to the publication of literary and scientific works in Bulgarian, and of works written in foreign languages if intimately relating to the history and literature of the country. Another regulation provides that all antique objects discovered in Bulgaria belong to the state. It is forbidden to make excavations and searches for antiquities without official permission, on pain of confiscation of all objects found. There is the same penalty for attempting to export antiquities without permission.

— Do our readers remember Alexander Verestchagin's *At Home and in War* reviewed on p. 214 of this volume of the *Literary World*? His brother, Vassily Verestchagin, painter, soldier, and traveler, who appears indeed in Alexander's book, has published two volumes of *Autobiographical Sketches*, which a Mr. F. H. Peters has translated for Bentley & Son of England. The book is much like his soldier brother's, a spirited and readable personal narrative, as graphic as a portfolio of pictures. Let the following extract illustrate its quality, the description being of the results of the Mohammedan rebellion against the Chinese government in the region of Tchugutchak:

Presently large clumps of trees were visible in the distance on both sides of the road, marking the farms, of which there were many round Tchugutchak. About two versts outside the town we saw several ruined houses and chapels; the paintings on the walls were still uninjured. Some splendid old trees were still standing, but quite dead, for the irrigation canals are silted up and the soil is quite dry. In the town similar sights meet the eye. Wonderful groves and avenues, the work of years, are sometimes completely destroyed or going to decay. As you approach the town it is hard to believe it is empty; you cannot help hoping to meet some human being, if it be only a robber. But not a soul is to be seen anywhere. The houses are for the most part uninjured, and likewise the paintings on the walls and the wooden latticework of the windows. Potsherds and fragments of articles of every conceivable kind were lying all about — vessels of iron and clay of all sizes, a quantity of copper coins strung on a string, dresses, caps, plaits of hair, shoes of all sizes — the clumsy shoes of Dunghans and Calmucks side by side with the miniature slippers of Chinese women. I put a pair of extraordinarily small slippers in my pocket as a memento. But above all, skulls are to be seen lying about everywhere. The town is like a vast tomb, and the whole impression it produces is terrible. I wandered about for a whole day in B.'s company, and then for several days alone, without being able to accustom myself to this stillness as of the grave, and to the sight of all these streets, chapels, theaters, and squares standing forever empty. The gate of the fortress, which the besiegers had blown in, is still tolerably strong. Near the gate is to be seen the entrance into the subterranean gallery by which the besiegers, after a long and tedious siege, made their way into the fortress. Then came a merciless butchery, in which no one was spared. Skulls and bones lie literally in heaps against the walls here and all around the fortress; at many points, *e. g.*, by several of the gates, the skulls were piled up to a great hight. In the fields round the town, too, lie skulls; as far as the eye can reach, skulls, and skulls, and again skulls. The wolves and the jackals have already done their work; the ravens are still engaged in picking the bones clean for the sun and rain to bleach. One of the farms in particular which lie nearest the town abounds in bones. A body of Calmucks, fifteen thousand strong, came this way to help the besieged; but a force of only a few hundred Dunghans fell upon them, drove them back, and killed them to the very last man. What wonderful energy on the part of the insurgent Mohammedans, what cowardice on the part of the Chinamen! I had enough to occupy me; from the governor's palace to the simple little houses of the common people, all the dwellings were habitable, all were painted, all decorated with paintings, sculptures, bas-reliefs, flowers, dragons, etc. Theaters of an original construction, Buddhist temples in which some colossal idols were still intact (though the Mohammedans evidently showed great zeal in overthrowing these and breaking them in pieces), seemed almost to be waiting for the people to throng in to their prayers and their amusements. For three whole weeks I lived with one Cossack and one Tartar in a wretched cabin outside the walls of the fortress, and every day from morning till evening I roamed about, looking at everything, drawing and painting. Occasionally a wild goat would stray into the courtyard where I was painting, stand transfixed with astonishment, and then rush off at full speed across the steppe.

— Mr. T. W. Higginson has in press, to be issued by Lee & Shepard in autumn, a volume called *Travellers and Outlaws: Episodes in American History*. It contains various historical essays, published in the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*

etc. — as "Old Salem Sea Captains," "A Revolutionary Congressman's Journey," "A New England Vagabond," "The Maroons of Jamaica," "Gabriel's Defeat," "Nat Turner's Insurrection," etc. There will be some additions and an appendix of authorities. Mr. Higginson's *Monarch of Dreams* has been translated into French by Pierre de Champvaux and is to appear in Paris.

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART IN IRELAND.*

IT is a relief to have something pleasant to read about Ireland; in the midst of boycotting and plans of campaign to learn that there is art in Ireland, and to know that along with much that is harsh, cruel, and vindictive, there are some things Christian. So vivid and urgent is Ireland's present that we are in danger of forgetting the picturesqueness and dignity of Ireland's past. Miss Stokes's book turns back the pages of history a thousand years, to times when the Emerald Isle was prosperous and peaceful, when monks in monasteries were busy illuminating their MSS. or embroidering the precious metals with filagree and fretwork, or piling great stones into rough masonry and laying the foundations of architecture.

Early Christian art in Ireland — that is from about the middle of the 6th century to the middle of the 13th — had in the main these three forms of development: embellished manuscripts, fine metal work, and architecture, with a little rude sculpture thrown in. Miss Stokes takes up these three lines in their order, and presents an interesting panoramic view of their historic evolution. Manuscript illumination was carried to an extreme of perfection in the Irish monastery. One of the most famous of Irish MSS. is the "Book of Kells," which is an example of workmanship of the first class. The Irish scribes employed a character resembling that of the Latin Romance MSS. of the 5th and 6th centuries. More than sixty of these scribes attained fame before A. D. 900. Tradition has it that St. Columba wrote no fewer than 300 books with his own hand. Certain portions of the celebrated Stowe missal are of Irish origin. Other Irish MSS. of note are the "Book of Dimma," a copy of the Gospels which was found in its "shrine" by boys hunting rabbits in 1789; the "Book of St. Moling," containing the four Gospels in Latin, with a formulary for the visitation of the sick; the "Garland of Howth," another copy of the Gospels; the "Psalter of Ricemarch," a MS. of the 11th century, which belonged at one time to Archbishop Ussher; and an Irish "Antiphonary," or book of hymns, belonging to the 9th or 10th century. Besides these Irish relics, strictly such, there are scattered through the libraries of England and the Continent a large number of ornamented MSS. produced by scribes who were of Irish birth or training, all of which have a style peculiarly their own. Spirals, zigzags, lozenges, circles, and dots are favorite forms of decoration in all of these; while the drawings of the human face and figure are generally barbarous and often hideous. The traveling Irish monks who wrought these beautiful works in these lands of their pilgrimage were men of rough exterior, but often of manifold accomplishments. These relics of their handiwork are to be found today at Schaffhausen, Basel, Coire, Eichstadt, Würzburg, Tegernsee, Ratisbon, Fulda, Trier, Gheel, Cambray, and Leyden.

Passing to metal-work the Irish artificers made a variety of ornaments in gold, silver, and bronze; bells, chalices, crosiers, brooches, and shrines or cases for sacred books and consecrated bells. These shrines were sometimes as valuable as the objects they contained, often beautifully enameled and chased and studded with precious gems. One of the most remarkable of the chalices is that found at Ardagh. It is of a two-handled urn-like pattern, classic in its outlines and exquisitely ornamented, about 7 inches high and 9 1-2 inches wide at the top, with a base 6 1-2 inches broad and a bowl 4 inches deep. Gold, silver, bronze, brass, copper, and lead enter into its composition. The chasing seems to have been done with a chisel and a hammer, and glass and amber are joined with the enamel.

In ancient sculpture Ireland shows a large number of monumental stones, some of them burial stones, others altar stones and crosses. Forty-five "High Crosses" still remain standing on Irish soil, thirty-two of them richly ornamental, and eight of them bearing inscriptions. Many of these stone crosses are striking and beautiful. Their embellishment consists of historical and descriptive panels, depicting scenes from Scripture or the lives of the Saints, and the work in them is fine and choice considering its age, which is at the least six hundred years.

Miss Stokes's concluding chapter is devoted to architecture, the first forms of which of course were rude and rough, consisting simply of unshapen stones in a state of nature laid loosely together with only a faint semblance of order. Dressed stone and cemented joints began to appear in the 6th century, and some of the early doorways to the churches, for example, are remarkable for their massive character. Great blocks of limestone, 10 or 15 feet in length by 6 and 8 in width, are found dovetailed into each other with a truly artistic skill. The round tower is a peculiar feature of archaic Irish architecture. More than a hundred examples of it were in existence at the beginning of this century. Sometimes the round tower was an appurtenance of a church, sometimes it stood independently. It generally carried a bell. Its walls always tapered toward the top.

An extremely useful appendix to Miss Stokes's book is a folded sheet at the end containing a chronological table of all the classes of Irish art-work mentioned in the foregoing pages, enabling the reader to trace their development at a glance, and to see how manuscript writing was followed by metal work, and metal work by sculpture, and sculpture by architecture. The names of scribes, artisans, and builders are given in connection with their chief works and the dates of the same. An index completes the book.

* Early Christian Art in Ireland. By Margaret Stokes. Illustrated. London: Chapman & Hall. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.50.

THE LIFE OF WM. E. FORSTER.*

HERE is the worthy memoir of a noble man. There are in England noblemen and noble men. Mr. Wm. E. Forster was not one of the former, but he was one of the latter. As with Mr. Gladstone, no artificial title was ever attached to his name; his was the knighthood of a singularly pure and lofty character and an exceptionally beautiful and beneficent life. Mr. Wemyss Reid had an inspiring subject. He has handled it well. The work has received and will continue to receive the warmest encomiums as being the just, judicious, faithful, impressive biography of a public man whose career was of importance, and deserves a fitting memorial.

Mr. W. E. Forster will be remembered in this country as that earnest Liberal statesman who, with Bright and Cobden, stood so staunchly by us during the trying days of the Civil War, and the whole burden of whose influence and service was thrown on the side of liberty, education, and reform in all the great political struggles in which he bore a part. Next perhaps to Mr. Gladstone, and along with Bright and Cobden, Mr. Forster stands among the foremost statesmen of his time. A representative of the highest quality of English character, he was a brave and efficient officer of the government, and a leader who had a following not only in thought but in legislation and diplomacy.

Mr. Forster was born in 1818. His father was a Quaker peacher and his mother a sister of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. From both parents he inherited the instincts which controlled his life — integrity, unselfishness, love of liberty, sympathy with all who were oppressed, the true enthusiasm of humanity. His childhood was marred by delicate health. One of its traits was a strong love of nature; but one of the traits of that love was a compassionate regard for animal life which never allowed him either to shoot or fish. His political perceptions awoke as he entered his teens. Before he

* Life of the Right Honourable William Edward Forster. By T. Wemyss Reid. 2 vols. London: Chapman & Hall. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $8.00.

was out of them he was reflecting sagaciously and writing intelligently on public affairs. He was schooled at Bristol and Tottenham. At eighteen he began factory life at Norwich, and while with his hands he mastered the secrets of the wool trade and manufacture, with his head he assisted his philanthropic uncle in the preparation of his writings and speeches. His tastes and ambitions pointed to the political field, but he was obliged to make his own living. His uncle desired him for a private secretary, but his father did not consent, and though he was within a few months of his majority at the time, thus dutifully did he take his father's refusal:

> . . . I understand thy motives, and know that it has been a real trial to thee, in fulfilling what thou believes to be thy duty as my father, to do anything which may be disagreeable to me.

He declined a good situation in a brewery, because he could not conscientiously resort to brewing to gain a livelihood. At length in 1841 he formed a wool partnership with another young man at Bradford, and founded a business with which he was connected till the day of his death.

But Mr. Forster, "Long Forster," as the tall, gaunt young wool stapler was familiarly called in those days of beginnings, had ambitions beyond business. English politics had destined work for him to do, and in 1861 he took his first seat in the House of Commons. This was the beginning of a distinguished public career.

Meantime in 1853 Mr. Forster had made a first appearance as a contributor to the reviews, and from that time on used his pen with marked effect in the instruction and guidance of public opinion on all living and moral questions. In 1850 he had married Jane Arnold, a daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. In this marriage, to a woman outside the Society of Friends, he ran counter not only to the customs of his sect, but to a formal remonstrance from its leaders, and was in consequence excommunicated. Years afterward, to a deputation of Quakers who had waited upon him in his ministerial capacity, he said: "You people turned me out of the society for doing the best thing I ever did in my life." He had previously discarded the Quaker dress, changing it in a single hour for ordinary apparel.

Before his marriage Mr. Forster had made the acquaintance of many leading people, including Carlyle, whom he joined for an excursion in Ireland in 1849, and Emerson, who visited him in 1848. Indeed as early as 1845, when he was in his thirties, he was on terms of intimacy with Maurice and Carlyle, the genius and teaching of both of whom had a strong attraction for him, and in 1847, at his bachelor home at Rawdon, near Apperley Bridge, Yorkshire, he had a three weeks' visit from the Carlyles, which is the subject of letters as follows to his friends the Foxes:

> Past nine in the morning, but no chance of breakfast yet. Carlyle has just informed me from the abysses of his bed he will be ready in half an hour, and Mrs. C., I am told, has been poorly all night, so I catch a chance of beginning a letter to you. I have been spaaing in this distinguished company now for three days. I joined them at Matlock Friday morning. We took a drive to and picnic that day in Dovedale, came via Haddon Hall to Buxton on Saturday, and on here yesterday, performing the Peak Cavern in the afternoon. Tonight we hope to arrive at Rawdon via Sheffield. I find my company not only informing but most pleasant and easy. Mrs. C. like a girl in her delight at new scenes and situations, and the Master uncommonly good-humored and accommodating, glad to find any one to relieve him of the trouble of traveling, his general tone a good-natured humorous sarcasm, but every now and then a burst of furious indignation or a flash of fiery eloquence. His pictorial power is wonderful, I should think unmatched. It is pleasant to see such a mind so completely at play, and moreover they have both of them so much real heart and genial kindness about them that I believe I shall form a decided friendship with them. It's little notion of a Sunday they have; but last evening I deluded them into a Methody meeting-house, for which I did catch it afterwards. It was a sad failure; a local preacher full of fluent cant, or rather a pair of them praying at one another with all sorts of disgusting contortions. I was sorry to be with him at such a burlesque of prayer. He was furious afterwards, declaring that their belief, if any, was in "a heaven of lubber land," "a paradise of Burton ale and greasy cakes," and declared that little more would have roused him to protest; that it would be well if they would forthwith cast off this rotten blanket, and step forth in their naked skin — said rotten blanket being the Methody garment of the religious idea. Of course he constantly utters shocks to all one's ideas and principles, sacred and profane; but it is no use arguing with him, as he takes no notice of argument, not even of a contradictory fact, so I wait the exhaustion of his fury, and then if absolutely needful, content myself with a quiet, simple protest.
>
> Rawdon, Aug. 17th. — I was interrupted yesterday and have been unable to get on with my scrawl till now, when my guests have both departed to bed. Mrs. C. was really ill all yesterday, but revived when she got quietly here, and both of them seem really to enjoy the quiet of this place, declaring that there is more of that "desideratum" than they have had for many years; but I suppose they will soon find it unbearably dull and take themselves off. We had one rich scene on our journeyings. Determined to see Buxton properly, we drove to a first-class hotel in the Crescent — a stylish, comfortless temple of ennui, inhabited by old maids and worn-out, half-pay roués and peaked-up parsons, a species of walking white neck-cloths, altogether a race of men the most opposite to Carlylean that can be conceived. Well, down we went to table d'hôte, self at the bottom as last comer, C. and his wife on one side of me, and a tall, starched, gentlemanly Irish parson, the ruling genius loci on my left. For a time all went on easily in silent feeding or low grumbling, till at last Carlyle began to converse with the parson, then to argue with him on Ireland, then to lose thought of all arguments or table d'hôte, and to declaim. How they did stare! All other speech was hushed; some looked aghast, others admiring. Of course they none of them had ever heard or seen any approach to such a monster. We remained incog. the whole time, spite of all the schemes of the guests and the entreaties of the waiter to book our names, and my proposal to Mrs. C. to save our expenses by showing him at so much a head.
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> . . . . . .
>
> Carlyle and his wife are still with me, and seem to take to Rawdon kindly; like the quiet, said quiet being both novel and refreshing. He is busy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a lotos-eater. She certainly is better than when I first found them at Matlock, and a most pleasant companion she is. I have formed quite a friendship with her, and I trust with him too. Catching such a visit is of course quite a trophy in life, but one accidental advantage would amuse you, viz., the salutary discipline of having a man in the house whose way is constantly consulted before my own; partly because he will have it, and partly because I prefer giving it him.
>
> Monckton Miles came yesterday and left this morning, a pleasant, companionable little man, well-fed and fattening; with some small remnant of poetry in his eyes and nowhere else, delighting in paradoxes, but good-humored ones; defending all manner of people and principles in order to provoke Carlyle to abuse them, in which laudable enterprise he must have succeeded to his heart's content, and for a time we had a most amusing evening, reminding me of a naughty boy rubbing a fierce cat's tail backwards, and getting on between furious growls and fiery sparks, but managing to avoid the threatened scratches. . . .

From the moment Mr. Forster's foot was first planted on the ladder of public service, he went steadily upward. Character, endowments, taste, and ambition determined his future. In Parliament he made his mark at once as a Liberal. By 1865 he was Under Secretary for the Colonies; in 1868 he was Minister of Education, and at work on the legislative reform which gave England her present improved and effective system of schools; while his later part in the famous Geneva Arbitration, and his final Secretaryship for Ireland, grandly rounded out his public career.

Mr. Forster was a discerning traveler, who enjoyed other lands than his own not only for their novelties, but as subjects of political and social study. Besides two studious journeys through Ireland, he visited Paris in 1848 to observe the effects of the Revolution, and twice went as far East as Constantinople. In 1874 he visited the United States, where his course toward our country during the Civil War had made him many friends. All these journeys are fully described in Mr. Reid's volumes, by means of copious extracts from journals and letters, and the descriptions possess great interest, not so much for any graphic power in them as for their insight and sagacity, and the intellectual purpose behind them. There are many entertaining passages in the American narrative, and one pathetic episode, namely, the account of his visit to the house where his father had suddenly died more than twenty years before, Low's Ferry House, on the Holston River in Tennessee. A very tender feeling fills the heart as we linger with the filial pilgrim at this shrine.

Mr. Forster's more private traits are well brought out in the pleasant account of his home at Wharfeside and of his domestic life in general. Two chapters relate with much detail the closing scenes of his life, after he had retired from political duty.

The distressing particulars of the Potato Famine in Ireland, as he saw it in 1846, form an entire chapter. So does the history of his accomplishment of the Education Bill another. Two portraits, the later of them singularly fine, and a full index, complete the

work, which is altogether the most notable, important, and workmanlike English biography received for some time.

MR. CRAWFORD WITH THE IMMORTALS.*

THE rare versatility of Mr. Crawford shrinks from no task to which he may set his hand, and when he undertakes to summon spirits from the vasty deep, we feel sure that he will succeed in getting up a very respectable and highly entertaining séance. If we are to have spiritistic phenomena at all, this is an excellent form for them. Not many living men are as wise and witty as are Mr. Crawford's ghosts. It is an imaginary conversation cast into the form of the novel, and where Landor himself might have failed, Mr. Crawford comes off with glowing colors. The mechanical preparations for the incantation are perhaps a little clumsy, but there is something ingenious in the idea of substituting a colossal electric battery for the magician's traditional wand; and when on the dreamy Italian shore the shades of Cæsar, Heine, Dr. Johnson, Leonardo da Vinci, Pascal, Chopin, Bayard, and Francis the First of France, gradually materialize and hold gentle converse with Augustus Chard, and Lady Brenda, and golden-haired, impetuous Gwendoline, and the languid, graceful, gray-eyed Diana, we are forced to acknowledge that the affair is very cleverly managed. The topics discussed by ghosts and mortals are various — ranging from love, music, romance, and realism, to immortality, religion, wit, and happiness, and throughout the protracted symposium the individuality of each distinguished colloquist is skillfully maintained. It is interesting of course to hear Chopin criticise Wagner, to have Cæsar's opinion of Napoleon, to listen to Heine as he analyzes modern realism, to get from the very lips of Francis the philosophy of his multitudinous loves, to receive Leonardo's views regarding the vicissitudes of art, to obtain Pascal's ideas concerning the development of Christianity, and to drink in Dr. Johnson's words with regard to Darwinism and the rights of man — and in every instance the author has thrown himself well into the character and has not introduced any inharmonious note. The one gloomy thing about the book is its representation of the life led by the immortals, who are simply spectators of human activity, exiled from all participation in the growth of the universe, melancholy idlers on the shores of time, their work forever done, their destinies accomplished, vague, wandering shadows of a vanished past, retaining an interest in man's affairs, yet powerless to influence man's welfare. Not so have hopeful and prophetic minds delighted to picture the future state. Mr. Crawford's conception of immortality is akin to that of Dante in the *Purgatorio;* he hints at a vast limbo of darkness and vacuity where departed spirits are

> imprisoned in the viewless winds,
> And blown with restless violence round about
> The pendent world,

to escape from which is paradise indeed — so that imperial Cæsar and all this lordly crew sojourn at a pretty Italian villa as if it were the Eden of the blest, and part from fellowship with their mortal friends in sighs of more than human sadness.

* With the Immortals. By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co. $2.00.

ROBERT ELSMERE.*

THE appearance of an American edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's second novel has been impatiently awaited by readers of the current English periodicals, who learned last spring that it was a religious story of the highest order for thoughtfulness and artistic finish, one to which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Andrew Lang devoted whole articles in the reviews. After seven editions of the stereotyped three-volume form had been exhausted, the English publishers at last brought out a one-volume edition, of which they immediately sold five thousand copies; and it is this edition which American readers now have before them in a neat volume of six hundred pages. We anticipate for *Robert Elsmere* even a warmer reception here than it has had in England, for it is a great novel. It will attract the lover of the best literature because of its extreme literary power and charm, and it will gain the absorbed attention of all men and women who see that religion, "the most overwhelming of human interests," as Mrs. Ward calls it, is undergoing a transformation in these days of speculative ferment and of social upheaval not unlike that which Christianity itself once wrought in ancient belief and faith. We can scarcely imagine a more tender and reverential discussion of this great change, from the standpoint of the most thorough rationalism of Matthew Arnold's type, than this story, in which the whole great difficulty of a radical change of theology, leaving undisturbed, even increasing, a profound religious faith, is traced through the brief life story of a devoted man. Mrs. Ward has made so much use of actual personages for her leading characters, she has drawn Thomas Hill Green, the noble Oxford professor of moral philosophy, so frankly, for instance, as the Henry Grey of this book, and the whole temper of her story is so realistic, that one reads *Robert Elsmere* much as if it were an actual biography. Probably Arnold Toynbee has furnished more than one feature for the portrait of Elsmere himself.

Robert Elsmere is a young clergyman of the Establishment who came under the potent influence of Henry Grey's religious genius at Oxford. Grey had rejected as "an exquisite fairy tale" the popular Christianity, but he was a man in whom faith was a necessity, and he had clothed with a new and larger meaning the terms of Christian theology, "incarnation," "revelation," "resurrection," while saying very plainly, "Miracles do not happen." Elsmere, a radiant and eager soul in a delicate body, feels under Grey's preaching "an actual burning certainty of belief" spring up in him "in place of natural disposition and reverent compliance." But it is a purely religious inspiration; he takes up his first charge in the family living at Murewell with no suspicion that Grey has had any other effect upon him than to deepen and quicken his religious feelings. He does heroic work in his quiet Surrey parish among the poor, the suffering, and the ignorant, and preaches with gospel earnestness a living word. Not until he becomes intimate with the Squire, Roger Wendover, a famous skeptical scholar and author, does the intellectual nature in him fully awake to learn that "faith has a judge in truth." Himself a student of history at first hand, he comes to perceive the state of mind out of which the testimony to the gospel miracles sprang, and to feel that as a "modern man" he cannot receive such evidence. Intellectually the Squire's arguments convince Elsmere, and he cannot continue to preach "with a whole region of the mind shut up, as it were, barred away from the rest" of him. He must leave "the Church," after two years' service, whatever arguments Broad Churchmen may use to justify themselves in remaining in it. But he does not leave religion. For faith itself — in God and a spiritual order — had been so wrought into the nature by years of reverent and adoring living, that nothing could destroy it. With Elsmere, as with some real men of religious temperament, belief in Christianity and faith in God had not been at the outset a matter of reasoning at all, but of sympathy, feeling, association, daily experience. Then the intellect had broken in and destroyed or transformed the belief in Christianity. But after the crash, *faith* emerged as strong as ever, only craving and eager to make a fresh peace, a fresh compact with the reason. He holds on with the full force of his strenuous nature to a theism which "can never be disproved," to say the least of it, while relinquishing that Christianity which is "a question of documents and testimony."

Elsmere resigns his living and after a time organizes in the east of London a "New Brotherhood of Christ," which brings home to scoffing workmen the loving humanity of the historical Jesus, the friend of man. Not long is it permitted him to lead this movement. He dies overcome by an enthusiasm for humanity which has led him into labors beyond his strength. He does not die be-

* Robert Elsmere. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

fore his wife, in whom the Puritan fiber was strong, and who had long held out, despite her love for her husband, against the heretic in him, whom she could not understand and would not attempt to understand, "had undergone that dissociation of the moral judgment from a special sense of religious formulæ which is the crucial, the epoch-making fact of our day. 'Unbelief,' says the orthodox preacher, 'is sin and implies it;' and while he speaks the saint in the unbeliever gently smiles down his argument, and suddenly in the rebel of yesterday men see the rightful heir of tomorrow."

The main line of the book, indeed, is its tracing with the finest delicacy of analysis the process of alienation and reunion between Elsmere and his loving wife, bred in another world, intellectually, than his own. She is a saint, too, but a Puritan saint, and the trying question between them is whether she has fanaticism enough in her to overcome her rooted affection. Humanity is stronger at last than her inherited beliefs; these she does not surrender, but she comes completely to acknowledge that there are more ways to God than one. Her husband, who says in his last days that "we cannot realize Him in words, we can only live in Him and die to Him," has found another way new and strange to her, but it too, she must confess, is a path of life.

Catherine Leyburn, Elsmere's wife, has a sister Rose who is a wayward musical genius. Against Catherine's ascetic bent the young girl frets her soul in angry resistance, until Elsmere's larger wisdom shows his wife that beauty is a part of the divine ordinance for this human world, and that all æsthetic talent is to be cherished. A large part of the story is devoted to Rose and her fortunes. It might be detached without much injury to the chief narrative. But *Robert Elsmere* is above all a novel of character, and the fortunes of the Leyburn sisters are set before the reader with a fullness wherein each stroke is necessary to the finished picture of reality; the unity is the unity of family life.

Mrs. Ward is not given to overmuch description of nature, but her sketches of scenery, first in Westmoreland, the home of the Leyburns, then in Surrey where Murewell lies, are the work of a true artist who has the Wordsworthian sense for the secret meanings of the landscape. Full of deep thoughts on the religious and social problems of our day, *Robert Elsmere* is a book which expresses with a remarkable completeness the varied interests of the modern mind, the mind which cannot be infidel to reason, but which also cannot and must not divest itself of faith in the living God or of fellowship with the Christ of Nazareth, and which finds for all its difficulties a solution in helping distressed mankind. "The sphere of a patient ignorance, which abstains from all attempts at knowing what man cannot know, and substitutes trust for either knowledge or despair, was perpetually widening."

These are words which might well stand as expressing the fundamental thought of *Robert Elsmere*. We are much mistaken if Mrs. Ward has not done her generation a service toward clearing its mind and elevating its temper, in the composition of this remarkable novel. Its readers must confess its singular depth, beauty, and power, let their attitude toward its creed be what it will.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The National Revenues.

The National Revenues. Edited by Albert Shaw, Ph.D. [A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00.]

This "collection of papers by American economists" gives eighteen brief essays by as many writers, belonging chiefly to the new school of economists — President Walker, Labor Commissioner C. D. Wright, Profs. H. C. Adams, Ely, Seligman, Clark, Wilson, R. M. Smith, Hadley, Folwell, Bemis, Laughlin, and others. Prof. R. E. Thompson is the only one who essays a full defense of the protective system; but the tone of several is more indulgent to protection, as excusable, at least historically, than the tone of the older school. The practical matter with these writers, however, is the disposition of the surplus with which the United States treasury is now afflicted. All the contributors agree that our revenue system needs revision, and that our internal revenue policy should be continued, while "raw materials" should come in free of duty. On other points there is an interesting diversity among these teachers, who have all studied carefully the facts of our existing financial situation. Dr. Shaw has made a collection of opinions from men who deserve to be heard on the economic questions of the day, and he has supplemented the work of his contributors with the necessary prelude and postlude, adding many figures valuable for immediate reference. The volume is the best kind of reading for thoughtful citizens in these months of political debate.

The Legislative System in Ireland.

Historical Review of the Legislative Systems Operative in Ireland from the Invasion of Henry the Second to the Union (1172–1800). By the Rt. Hon. J. T. Ball, D.C.L. [Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.]

The author of this brief and highly judicial treatise on the Parliament of Ireland was Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Disraeli. He has succeeded in the difficult task of impressing Nationalist and Tory alike, in Ireland, with his fairness and thoroughness. His book gives, what is elsewhere lacking in the voluminous literature of the Irish question, a consecutive narrative of the legislative systems which have obtained in Ireland, and an exhibition of their relations to each other. The rudiments of Parliament under Henry Second are noted, and the development of the system followed until it issued in the autonomy of the period just before the Union. First came a local parliament subject to restrictions, then a local parliament free from limitation, then the Imperial Parliament in which Ireland was represented. The working and the results of the first two of these constitutions are the subject of Dr. Ball's candid and thorough examination. It is clear that he considers the second, which admitted the equality in dignity of the two kingdoms, far preferable to the first, which implied inferiority and dependence; but into the vexed question of home rule he does not enter. Both advocates and the opponents of home rule should make themselves familiar with the facts which Dr. Ball here presents in the dry light of reason, unobscured by partisanship for or against the existing order.

Industrial Liberty.

Industrial Liberty. By John M. Bonham. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.]

Mr. Bonham's purpose is to analyze "the salient political and industrial evils of our time, and to measure, by fundamental rules, the departure, in some of our governmental and industrial methods, from these principles." Industrial liberty he defines as consisting "in the freedom of each individual citizen, guarded by such delegated authority, contributed by each, as is necessary to preserve this individual freedom equally to each; and this liberty includes the freedom of each individual citizen to contract, and the sanctity of contract." In the light of this definition he considers the modern corporation "as something of a political solecism" and a "serious threat to the harmonious progress of the republican idea." In that "hybrid parasite," the "trust," he sees the full development of all the innate evils of the corporation principle, and he illustrates this position by a review of the notorious Standard Oil Company. The obvious connection of the "trust" with the protective system Mr. Bonham points out in the chapter on Protection. But his devotion to Mr. Herbert Spencer's thorough-going individualism appears in the chapters on Paternal Government, in which he makes a labored and quite unsuccessful argument against the American public school system as an invasion of private rights. Mr. Bonham fails to note the fundamental fact that society has a right to protect itself from the extreme dangers inherent in popular ignorance, self-preservation being as much a duty for the State as for the individual. His work rightly demands the attention of those who would understand the most recent developments of our competitive system of industry and trade as they appear to an extreme individualist.

The Tariff History of the United States.

The Tariff History of the United States. A Series of Essays. By F. W. Taussig, LL.D., Ph.D. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.]

Professor Taussig's scholarly, able, and candid volume contains four papers, two of which have seen the light before in the "Questions of the Day" series, while the other two are reprinted from the *Political Science Quarterly* and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* of the present year. No fairer treatment of "Protection to Young Industries" can be found than that given here; in connection with this paper the three essays on the tariff of 1828, tariff history from 1830 to 1860, and the history of the present tariff, form a clear and very helpful brief history of our whole tariff system from 1789 to 1887. Prof. Taussig is a tariff reformer who favors "a careful and judicious pruning of the present duties" as "the part of sound policy for the immediate future." The chapters on Germanic Ideas of Law, the Feudal System and the Christian Church as a great factor in mediæval civilization, are especially good, where all the chapters are good. The reference to Jesus as probably an Essene (p. 135) is, however, questionable in itself, and out of place in a manual which

should admit only well-ascertained facts. The style of Prof. Faussig's book strikes us as somewhat over-simplified, considering that its readers will not be children. In striking contrast with this simplicity are the bibliographical references, indicating the thoroughness and solidity of the author's learning, which he knows how to wear so lightly for the sake of others.

MINOR NOTICES.

England as She Seems.

England as She Seems. Being Selections from the Notes of an Arab Hadji. By Edwin Lester Arnold. [Frederick Warne & Co. 30c.]

Mr. Arnold is a son of the author of *The Light of Asia*, and connected with the London Daily *Telegraph*. He, of course, is the Arab Sheik, whose impressions of England are recorded in this little book of a hundred and twenty-eight pages. It purports to be the Sheik's own writing, but the disguise is too thin. The hand of the clever young Englishman shows through. However, he has skillfully put himself in the stranger's place, and details with good effect the way the sights of London and Windsor, of English town and country life, might be supposed to look to an Eastern stranger. The scheme is not a new one; other writers have worked it up in fancy or in fact; and as a fancy it enables an English critic of his countrymen to make some sly passes at national faults, follies, and foibles. The imitation of a foreigner's judgment is quite successful.

The author of *Social Life and Literature Fifty Years Ago* is apparently a resident of Salem who has been hurt by Mr. Henry James's remarks upon the meager social horizon which that respected city afforded for the budding genius of Hawthorne, and who proceeds to vindicate the bygone era in a moderate amount of very temperate sarcasm. This backward glance will be beneficial to those who lament the narrow opportunities our fathers enjoyed. [Cupples & Hurd. $1.00.]

The *Books That Have Helped Me* articles, upon which we commented from time to time as they appeared in the *Forum*, have been published in handy pamphlet form. Aside from the revelations of character they afford, it is difficult to see of what benefit the articles in question can be to any one, for the fact remains that the books which "help" one person do not by any means "help" another. It is interesting to know the literary provender upon which noteworthy personages have subsisted, but who cares about the books that "helped" Tom, Dick, and Harry, or — except in a vague and general way — whether they were "helped" at all? Literature nowadays is heavily freighted with the confessions of minor intellects, and if we are going to get over the ground at all a good many of them will have to be spared. [D. Appleton & Co. 30c.]

To their "Library of Continental Authors," the London publishers have added Balzac's *Cousin Pons*. The translation by Philip Kent, B.A., impresses us at a hasty glance as being exceedingly well done — at any rate it is in English and not in Anglo-Gallic, and that is saying a good deal as translations go. [Frederick Warne & Co. 35c.]

Mr. Gordon Trumbull has compiled an illustrated list of *Birds which Interest Gunners*, giving their scientific and popular names, their portraits and descriptions, and particulars of their haunts and habits. It is not a naturalist's book, but a sportsman's, and is animated by murderous intent. The shot-gun and game-bag go with it. The Harpers have published it handsomely. [$2.50.]

Mr. James H. West's six "sermon-lectures" on *The Complete Life* find their religion in science and nature, and are addresses to the intellectual rather than the spiritual man. [Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 60c.]

Pictures at Play is a "skit" in which the portraits at the London Academy and other public galleries are made to come down out of their frames and talk in prose and poetry, French and English; but we do not see much wit in it. [Longmans, Green & Co. Paper, 35c.]

Summer sojourners along the Long Island and New Jersey shores will find it worth their while to buy a copy of *The Animal Life on Our Seashore*, by Angelo Heilprin, a Philadelphia naturalist, which in a simple form and with the help of many wood-cuts gives much information respecting the shell-fish, jelly-fish, star-fish, sponges, etc., of the localities named. [J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 50c.]

The basis of Mr. D. H. Montgomery's *Benjamin Franklin: His Life Written by Himself*, is of course Mr. John Bigelow's edition of the autobiography. Mr. Montgomery has prepared the text for school use, with notes and a continuation, and it appears as a volume in "Classics for Children." [Ginn & Co. 50c.]

Cassell & Co. have brought out a new and revised edition of Mr. Cozzens's *Yachts and Yachting*, first published last year, and extended by means of a chapter on the contributions to the subject of 1887. The drawings in this book are peculiarly satisfactory. [$2.00.]

G. P. Putnam's Sons have published in a neat pamphlet James Russell Lowell's notable addresses before the Reform Club of New York, last April, on *The Independent in Politics*. The Independent, or Mugwump, is a person of great interest to the two great parties in these days, and Republicans and Democrats alike can find no more profitable study of his character than the one here given by Mr. Lowell. [Paper, 25c.]

In *An Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages*, Professor Ephraim Emerton covers, in the "primer" style, a period of history which the common manuals pass over lightly, and too often contemptuously. It is the great merit of this handbook that it sets forth these same "Dark Ages" as centuries of growth as well as of decay. [Ginn & Co. $1.25.]

Snap Dragon and Old Father Christmas. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. This is another of the many little volumes which have been made up since Mrs. Ewing's death, from her contributions to *Aunt Judy*. The two Christmas tales which it contains, though short and slight, are helpful and sweet stories and have the aroma of delicate charm, which is the peculiarity of their author's work and seems inseparable from what she does. [E. & J. B. Young & Co.]

PERIODICALS.

The *Century* for August is unquestionably a very strong number. Mr. Cable's account of home-culture clubs for the cultivation of the individual and the inculcation of fraternity is worthy of careful consideration. It teems with significant thoughts and is full of suggestion for those who would lend a hand in the elevation of humanity. Mr. Kennan describes his first meetings with the political exiles in Siberia, and makes known the process by which he was converted from a critic to a sympathizer with their cause. An excellent biographical sketch in this number of the *Century* gives us an insight to Mr. Kennan's character and achievements, and a portrait showing him at work appears as frontispiece. Dr. Lyman Abbott deals with the problem of the pulpit of today in a broad and liberal spirit which will attract the sympathies of many readers. Recognizing the current tendency to materialism, Dr. Abbott urges that the pulpit of today, if it is to retain its hold upon the masses, must deal with questions of the day and preach the three great truths that wealth is a trust, labor an honor, and liberty obedience. Other papers in this number are on the Trappist monastery in Kentucky, by James Lane Allen; Lincoln Cathedral, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer; on an excursion in the Catskills by John Burroughs; and the first of a series on sidereal astronomy by Prof. E. S. Holden. Mr. Janvier's story, "A Mexican Campaign," strikes us as very thin. It contrasts unfavorably with the virile humor of Mr. R. M. Johnston's "Experiments of Miss Sally Cash."

The *Overland Monthly* shows continued signs of rejuvenescence, and while its literary quality constantly improves it becomes if anything more and more distinctively western in scope and tone. The illustrations now given are not perhaps remarkable as works of art, but they illustrate and are almost invariably serviceable additions to the text. The August number has a comprehensive article on the artesian belt of the upper San Joaquin and the wonderful transformations effected in desert places by irrigation, which is evidently the secret of success in Southern California. D. S. Richardson describes some of the thrilling adventures of Harry Morse, the famous sheriff of Alameda County, and J. E. Thompson begins an account of overland staging in the fifties. Mr. Hands brings out a good many useful facts in his discussion of the coal and iron interests of the Pacific coast, while Abbot Kinney is logical and persuasive in stating the case, morally and materially, against protection. The best of the fiction is "Her Vocation," a short story by Maria Louise Pool.

The student of literature who takes up *Macmillan's* for August will doubtless turn first to Sidney Colvin's article on "Some Letters of Keats." The original manuscripts of the letters from which Lord Houghton first printed fragments (supplied by "a Mr. John Jeffrey of Louisville, Ky., who married George Keats's widow) have come into Prof. Colvin's hands for publication, and it is found that the versions heretofore given are defective and mutilated. "Mr. Jeffrey would often arbitrarily leave out the very pith of the passage." Some of the omitted fragments are given verbatim by Prof. Colvin and are of the utmost interest as revelations of Keats's character. Among them is the first draft of "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," showing the poet's corrections. Mr. Goldwin Smith opens this issue of *Macmillan's* with a decisive exposition of the fallacy of imperial federation; Lord Coleridge presents reminiscences of the late Principal Shairp; there is a stirring ballad of the Armada by Rennell Rodd;

and a new story, "Cressy," by Bret Harte, is fairly begun. It is throughout a noteworthy number.

The *Bibliothèque Universelle* for June opens with an article on the French army by Abel Venglaire, who admits the extraordinary proficiency of the armament from the mechanical point of view, but who finds Napoleonic traditions still ruling in matters of organization, too much routine, too much centralization of command, too little attention to modern tactics, so that the French army today may be compared to a feeble and awkward man clad in the best of mail and provided with instruments of warfare which he is unable to handle. Th. Chapins continues his account of his travels among the mountains of Norway; Aug. Glardon proves conclusively the absurdity as well as the immorality of "games of chance," under which head he includes horse-racing and lotteries; E. Rios, in discussing the contemporary literary movement in Spain, gives much space to a consideration of Señor Valdès's new romance of journalistic life — *El Quarto Poder*, "The Fourth Estate" — which is highly praised for its brilliant satirical power.

It is not easy for the most alert consumer of periodical literature to keep up with Mr. Henry James nowadays. Here is the *English Illustrated* for August with the beginning of a new story from his pen — "The Patagonia." The title does not refer to the southernmost country on this hemisphere, but to the ship in which a select Boston company is to cross the ocean with a genuine South End girl in charge, a girl from "that indefinite social limbo," says Mr. James, that "nebulous region which condenses here and there into a pretty face, in which the daughters are an 'improvement' on the mothers and are sometimes acquainted with gentlemen resident in more distinguished districts of the New England capital — gentlemen whose wives and sisters are in turn not acquainted with them." The illustrated articles in this number are on Rugby, and the parcels post and postal telegraph.

Three Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church and five other prominent Episcopal clergymen, three of them Doctors of Divinity, unite in a symposium in the July number of the *Church Review*, which only comes to our hand this second week in August. The symposium occupies only ten pages, but is evidently regarded as the *pièce de resistance*. And what does the reader suppose to be the subject around which these eight learned and reverend men gather? What topic has summoned them to conclave? Is it to concert ways and means for arousing a deeper interest in Christian Missions? Is it to propose methods for bridging the gulf between the rich and the poor? Is it to consider what the Christian Church can do to avert war? Is it to devise measures for dealing with intemperance and the social evil? Is it to construct an address to Christian people on the need of deeper spirituality of life? Is it to protest against extravagance and display, to appeal for honor to the Lord's Day, or to propose fair terms between Christianity and the scientific temper of the times? No; none of these topics, but the following: "Ought the General Thanksgiving in Morning and Evening Prayer to be said by the Minister alone, or by the Minister and People together?" *O tempora! O mores!*

The broad scope of the *Andover Review* is well instanced by its August number, which shows that the editors of this monthly live on a hill and see far and wide. Theology at Andover seems to be not truth in the abstract, but truth applied to life, and the life may have an extensive range. It may be, as this August number suggests, the cunningness of "Truth," or the philosophy and style of Mr. Walter Pater, or the immorality of "Misquotations," or the "Natural History of Atheism," or "the Criminal," or "Woman's Work in the Church," or "Presidential Elections," or "Missions." The *Andover Review* turns to all points of the compass. There are notices of many new books in this number.

A sketch of the late Professor Bonamy Price may be found in *Temple Bar* for August; also, under the title of "The Second Armada," one of those imaginary pictures of an invasion of England by a foreign power which are so popular over the water just now.

In the *American Magazine* for August Dr. W. F. Hutchinson depicts a tropical paradise, the island of Trinidad in the Caribbean, where the climate, during the winter months, is "simply unsurpassed." Dr. Hutchinson again takes issue with Mr. Froude, who, we are told, got his impressions of Barbadoes in one day and of Trinidad in three days, and whose statements "bear the impress of previous and advised preparation." Burgoyne's surrender and the Saratoga monument are the themes of a readable historical review by C. H. Crandall. Frederic Schwatka writes of the Eskimo. Trehor Ohl sketches the personalities of six story writers for children, Miss Guiney, Mrs. Diaz, Mrs. Rollins, and others, who are represented also in a series of very unflattering portraits. Discussing the new poetic faith, C. L. Hildreth says:

It is indeed difficult to find a sigh in modern poetry and impossible to discover a curse. We make more of happiness, and we take evil less heavily to heart. Death itself, no longer welcomed as an opiate to intolerable pain, is calmly regarded as a natural event, neither to be coveted nor avoided. . . . Faith is the word — unalterable faith, be it religious or philosophical; faith, not only in the good which is, but that which inevitably is to be, here or hereafter.

The *Cosmopolitan* comes up fresh and blooming with its midsummer August number, asserting that it is still very much alive and that it means to remain so. Certainly it shows no signs of dissolution. The opening paper on roses is gracefully written and is illustrated with some striking color effects. Mr. Roe's last story, "Miss Lou," is now appearing as a serial in the *Cosmopolitan*. Leroy-Beaulieu's "Black and White Priests of Russia" is full of information. Wang Chin Foo writes of the Chinese in New York, and Frank G. Carpenter in an ultra-Jenkinsy vein of the "Ladies of the American Court." The whole article is a piece of vulgar gutter journalism and is out of place in any reputable magazine. Paul R. Cleveland answers the query, "Is Literature Bread-Winning?" most decidedly in the negative, and rehearses examples to verify his statements, showing a familiarity with the lives and resources of some contemporary literarians which will make them wince.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

858. The Basques. Will you kindly give me the names of books which treat of the ancient history of the Basques, their language and its derivation, and their legends.

C. P. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Wm. Von Humboldt's Adelung's Mithridates. Berlin: 1817.
Do., on the Aborigines of Spain. Berlin: 1821.
Chaho's Dictionaire Basque. Paris: 1857.
Ticknor's Spanish Literature. Vol. III.
Michel's Le Pays Basque. Paris: 1857.
Do.'s Romancéro du Pays Basque. Paris: 1859.
Russell's Biarritz and the Basque Countries. London.
Stephens's The Basque Provinces. 2 vols. London.
Vincent's In the Shadow of the Pyrenees. Scribner: 1883. One chapter on the Basques.
Ford's Handbook of Spain.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Mr. Stevenson's *Black Arrow*, "a tale of Tunstall Forest," ran as a serial during the latter half of 1883 in *Young Folks*, a paper enjoying a considerable popularity among the youth of Great Britain, the story appearing professedly as the work of a "Captain George North." Subsequently revised for further publication as a serial, it appeared in March of the present year in a syndicate of American newspapers, and in May in a few English newspapers, as "The Outlaws of Tunstall Forest," by Robert Louis Stevenson. The complete volume was published in the United States in June, with the title "The Black Arrow, a Tale of the Two Roses," and an English edition is in course of preparation. This successful resuscitation of a story is as remarkable from a commercial standpoint as is the *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* from a literary point of view.

— Mr. W. M. Griswold, the compiler of indexes — and a compiler of indexes is a public benefactor — has at last taken in hand *Harper's Weekly*, and his *Index* thereto, from 1857 to 1887, is now ready. Printed on thick paper and bound in cloth, it can be had for $2.50. Mr. Griswold's address is East Capitol Station, District of Columbia.

— Halifax, N. S., is much elated over the discovery that the late Professor James De Mille was the author of *A Strange MS. Found in a Copper Cylinder*, that recent sensational romance which out-Haggards Haggard. The Harpers, it is said, have not officially admitted the authorship, but do admit that the author's manuscript had lain in their safe awaiting publication upwards of ten years.

— The next volume in the "Theological Educator" series now being published by Mr. Thomas Whittaker will be Dr. Marcus Dod's *Introduction to the New Testament*. It will be issued in a fortnight.

— Mr. George Parsons Lathrop will publish this month his Battle Ode, Gettysburg, read before the Society of the Army of the Potomac on the battle-field, July 3d. Only portions of the poem appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* for July, and the ode will now appear for the first time revised and complete in pamphlet form, on wide-margined pages, and with an illustration, from the De Vinne press. It will bear the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons, and be for sale by them. Orders may also be sent to Mr. Lathrop

directly, who is now at New London, Conn. The edition will be small and printed from type.

— A library edition of the novels of the late E. P. Roe is to be brought out in England.

— A curious arrangement is that by which G. P. Putnam's Sons become the London agents for the publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

— Cassell & Co. report sales of 63,000 of *King Solomon's Mines*, 24,000 of *Treasure Island*, and 21,000 of *Kidnapped*.

— Harper & Brothers have issued Walter Besant's *Fifty Years Ago*, an illustrated account of English life, customs, and manners half a century ago, when Queen Victoria ascended her throne. *The Land Beyond the Forest*, publication of which was recently announced by the Harpers, is delayed for a few days.

— *The Record of a Human Soul* is the title of an anonymous little book to be published shortly by Longmans, Green & Co. It is the honest account of the struggle of a skeptic who ardently but unavailingly desired to believe, from the coming of the doubt until the hour when the doubter at last sees a light in heaven. It is described as "introspective and subtle but not morbid;" its language is said to be simple and direct, and the record is promised to be useful to not a few who have only the honest doubt, in which there may be more faith that in half the creeds.

The Gentle Camel.

[From Count Gleichen's "With the Camel Corps up the Nile."]

A camel's hind legs will reach anywhere — over his head, round his chest, and on to his hump; even when lying down, an evil disposed animal will shoot out his legs and bring you to a sitting posture. His neck is of the same pliancy. He will chew the root of his tail, nip you in the calf, or lay the top of his head on his hump. He also bellows and roars at you, whatever you are doing — saddling him, feeding him, mounting him, unsaddling him. To the uninitiated a camel going for one with his mouth open and gurgling horribly is a terrifying spectacle; but do not mind him, it is only his way. He hardly ever bites, but when he does you feel it for some time. As a matter of fact, we only once had a man laid up from a bite in the hand, but he had to go into hospital for it. I heard of one or two men having a leg broken from a kick at various times, but it was the exception and not the rule, for a camel is really a very docile animal, and learns to behave himself in the most trying positions with equanimity, though I fear it is only the result of want of brains.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

LIFE OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER. By T. Wemyss Reid. In two volumes. London: Chapman & Hall. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $8.00

LIVES OF THE ENGLISH POETS. Addison, Savage, Swift. By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Cassell & Co. 10c.

Essays and Sketches.

ESSAYS AND TALES. By Joseph Addison. Cassell & Co. 10c.

A NOTE ON INDO-EUROPEAN PHONOLOGY. With Especial Reference to the True Pronunciation of Ancient Greek. By David Beatson Murdoch. London: Trübner & Co.

Fiction.

THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM. A Novel. By Ralph Iron. (Olive Schreiner.) New edition. Cupples & Hurd. $1 00

A MEXICAN GIRL. By Frederick Thickstun. [Ticknor's Paper Series.] Ticknor & Co. 50c.

NINETTE. An Idyll of Provence. By the author of "Vera." D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

NOBODY KNOWS. By a Nobody. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.25

COUSIN PONS. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Philip Kent, B.A. Frederick Warne & Co. 35c.

THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT. A Novel. By Mrs. E. Lynn Linton. Harper & Bros. 25c.

LOVE'S VENTURES. A Novel with an Affidavit. By Harry Julian. New York: The Truth Seeker Co. 50c.

BEYOND COMPARE. By Charles Gibbon, author of "For the King," etc. T. S. Denison. 25c.

AN ICELAND FISHERMAN. A Story of Love on Land and Sea. By Pierre Loti. Wm. S. Gottsberger.

BENEDICTA. By Mrs. Alfred Phillips. [Series of Select Novels.] J. B. Lippincott Co. 25c.

KARMEL THE SCOUT. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. [Sunshine Series.] Cassell & Co. 50c.

A MERE CHILD. By L. B. Walford. [Leisure Moment Series.] Henry Holt & Co. 30c.

THE YOUNG SEIGNEUR. By Wilfrid Chateauclair. Montreal: Wm. Drysdale & Co. 50c.

Poetry.

THE CANTERBURY POETS. Edited by William Sharp. *Odes of Horace*. Translated, with notes, by Sir Stephen E. De Vere, Bart. Third edition. Enlarged. Thomas Whittaker.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Vol. IV. A Blot in the Scutcheon. Colombe's Birthday. Men and Women. Macmillan & Co. $1.50

LAMARTINE'S MEDITATIONS. Edited, with Biographical Sketch and Notes, by George O. Curme, A.M. D. C. Heath & Co. 75c.

Science and Philosophy.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL. A Handbook for the Press. By Samuel Merrill. Ticknor & Co. $2.00

YACHTS AND YACHTING. With over 135 illustrations. By Fred. S. Cozzens, and others. New and revised edition brought down to date. Cassell & Co. $2.00

BENCH WORK IN WOOD: A Course of Study and Practice. By W. F. M. Goss. Ginn & Co. 75c.

SOUND, LIGHT, AND HEAT. By Mark R. Wright. Longmans, Green & Co. 80c.

LONGMANS' SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. By George G. Chisholm, M.A., B.Sc. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.05

ELEMENTARY PHYSIOGRAPHY. By John Thornton, M.A. With maps and illustrations, Longmans, Green & Co.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA. Vol. VII. Calvin-Cevennes. John B. Alden. 50c.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC LESSONS. No. 5. By George B. Loomis. Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. By Linus France. Ginn & Co. $1.35

A TEXT-BOOK OF GEOMETRY. Revised edition. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M. Ginn & Co. $1.35

CÆSAR'S ARMY: A Study of the Military Art of the Romans in the Last Days of the Republic. By Harry Pratt Judson. Ginn & Co. $1.10

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH AND VOLAPUK LANGUAGES. By John Rellye. Chicago: L. Schick. 50c.

TOPICS IN ANCIENT HISTORY. By Clara W. Wood, Mount Holyoke Seminary. Ginn & Co.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Edited by James A. H. Murray. Part IV. Sect. 1. Bra-Byz. Completing Vol. I (A and B) $2.00

DO. DO. DO. Part IV. Sect. 2. C-Cass. Commencing Vol. II. Macmillan & Co. $1.25

A LIBRARY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time. Compiled and edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson. In 10 vols. Vol. IV. Charles L. Webster & Co. $3.00

THE ANIMAL LIFE OF OUR SEASHORE. By Angelo Heilprin. J. B. Lippincott Co. 50c.

THE DEFINITIONS OF EUCLID. With Explanations and Exercises. By R. Webb, M.A. London: George Bell & Sons.

Theology and Religion.

THE COMPLETE LIFE. Six Sermon-Lectures. By James H. West. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 35c.

THE WORLD AND THE KINGDOM. By Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi. The Bishop Paddock Lectures for 1888. Thomas Whittaker. 75c.

AMONG THE THEOLOGIES. By Hiram Orcutt, LL.D. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co. 75c.

Travel and Observation.

ENGLAND AS SHE SEEMS. Being Selections from the Notes of an Arab Hadji. By Edwin Lester Arnold. Fred'k Warne & Co. 30c.

MEXICO: POLITICAL, PROGRESSIVE. By Mary Elizabeth Blake and Margaret F. Sullivan. Lee & Shepard. $1.25

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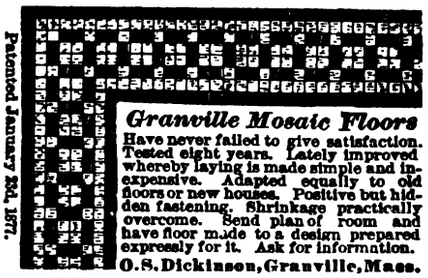

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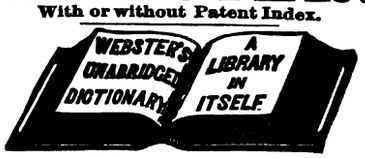

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The Literary World.

VOL. XIX. BOSTON, SEPT. 1, 1888. No. 18.

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MR. HOWELLS'S "A SEA-CHANGE."*

THOSE who take up *A Sea-Change* expecting to renew in its pages the pleasure obtained from *The Register*, *The Elevator*, and *The Sleeping Car*, will infallibly be doomed to disappointment. Mr. Howells's earlier farces have been in reality comedies, and comedies of the most sparkling and delightful sort. *A Sea-Change* is purely and wholly farcical, and in it the author's characteristic humor seems to have suffered a transformation into something new and strange, and (shall we say it?) something verging closely on the insipid and the trivial.

The situation is of course conducive to hilarity, but somehow Mr. Howells does not make of it what we have a right to expect from his versatile talent. A rejected lover fleeing from Boston finds himself on the same ocean steamer with the object of his adoration. She is a petted darling of luxury, and he a Harvard graduate and a reporter on a Sunday paper, with a salary of ten dollars a week. "He is very talented, with an ambition to shine as the scholar in politics," and "as such things go he is in the way to promotion. In less than twenty-five years he might hope to be an Own Correspondent, with fifteen dollars a week." Still, Muriel has rejected him and his presence is distressing to her sense of propriety. He must go ashore. But the "Mesopotamia" (that is the vessel's name) has been three days at sea when the young people meet, and by an observation taken in the boiler-room the captain finds that she is already (she belongs to the "Retarder Line") twenty-three miles from land. It is decided therefore that the unhappy lover must be transferred to the first iceberg they meet, and as he utters his "justification" in plaintive song, Muriel falls asleep and dreams that her suitor is wooed and won by the princess of the ice fairies. She awakes, a reconciliation is effected, and the affair concludes with a "breakfast-bell" song and a sailor chorus:

> If I had a sweetheart, and she was a rover,
> Haul away, boys, haul away!
> I'd follow her all the wide world over,
> Haul away, boys, haul away!

Some of the interpolated lyrics, notably "You ask me why," are exceedingly pretty, and some of the satire on the accommodating captain, the insatiable steward, the noble tars, etc., is sufficiently amusing. The slang skilfully interwoven into some of the songs has an antiquated flavor, though no doubt it was fresh enough when *A Sea-Change* was written, several years ago. Perhaps on the stage, with an appropriate setting and the added attraction of music, Mr. Howells's "lyricated farce" might afford decided amusement to the author's admirers. In cold type it has a very *Pinafore*-ish flavor, and he who undertakes to read it through from beginning to end may perhaps be pardoned if he now and then intersperses his gentle laughter with a yawn.

*A Sea-Change; or, Love's Stowaway. A Lyricated Farce in Two Acts and an Epilogue. By W. D. Howells. Ticknor & Co. $1.00.

MR. MEESON'S WILL.*

IT is pleasant to find that when he gets away from the raw beef and bloody bones business, Mr. Rider Haggard is actually capable of an amusing story. Amusing *Mr. Meeson's Will* assuredly is, at least in motive. The conception is quite worthy of James Payn, although we cannot by any means say as much of the narrative, which is clumsy in form and tedious in the sequence. After the secret is out the interest falls off to a great extent and the reader can easily guess what is coming. There is a good deal more of ferocity than of probability in the picture of Meeson's publishing house, but delicacy is something we have no right to expect from Mr. Haggard — and delicacy in satire least of all.

It is equally useless to hope that Mr. Haggard will ever learn to write the English language correctly. The brutality of his ideas and the rudeness of his speech coincide very happily. Mr. Haggard thinks he has fittingly characterized the death of a young girl when he says, "One more human item lay still and stiff." Ignorant of the fact that "lurid" means "pale yellow," he talks of "the lurid hue of blood." He will have it that "the sunbeams heat *coldly* as the *warm* breath of some human passion" on the cliffs of the desert island, and "Augusta gazed upon those drear cliffs that had so nearly proved her monumental pile." "Eustace," we read, "had never seen Augusta but twice." Eustace is an Oxonian, but he is capable of saying, "Don't be alarmed; it's only me." "To the right of the door on entering is a statue of the architect of a pile of which England has certainly no cause to feel proud," is a fine example of Mr. Haggard's felicity in the use of his mother tongue. "He, by the way, writes novels, like you do," remarks one of Mr. Haggard's personages, ostensibly a cultivated gentleman. "Where had they gone to?" is a phrase for which Mr. Haggard assumes the responsibility. We will conclude our selection of apposite quotations with this passage, gleaned from the fourth chapter:

> There is *no* doubt *but* that if through any cause — such, for instance, as the sudden discovery by the great and highly civilized American people that the *seventh* commandment *was* probably intended to apply to authors, among the rest of the world — the pecuniary rewards of literary labor *should* be put more upon an equality with those of other *trades*, literature — as a *profession* — *will* go up many steps in popular esteem.

But no, we cannot pause here. One more quotation displaying Mr. Haggard in the guise of a philosopher:

> The highest sort of happiness has a peculiar faculty of recalling to our minds that which has troubled them in the past, the truth being that extremes in this, as in other matters, will sometimes touch, which would seem to suggest that sorrow and happiness — however varied in their bloom — yet have a common root.

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*The Magic Skin. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. With an Introduction by George Frederic Parsons. Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

ity of science and the incapacity of philosophy. Never was there such a drama as is here unfolded in the career of Raphael, Marquis de Valentin

The book must indeed be taken, as Mr. Parsons urges in his admirable introduction, as a commentary on the excesses of modern civilization, the worship and pursuit of material success. Raphael is a young man of genius who wishes to get on in the world. He is drawn from the work that might have given him fame as a benefactor of the race, by his mad infatuation with Fedora, who personates society. At first petted, then cast aside for some new favorite, he gives himself up to sensual pleasures, and at last, losing sight of his earlier ideal, devotes himself wholly to the mad race for wealth and place and power, which in the Paris of Balzac's day was already becoming the chief object of existence, and whose dread proportions the great novelist and seer clearly anticipated. But Balzac goes farther than a mere exposition of social conditions. He shows that every step in the direction of selfish enjoyment carries with it a sure and deadly penalty. With every unholy, gross, egoistic wish on the part of its possessor, the magic skin shrinks in its proportions; and when at length it vanishes, the soul with which its fate is mysteriously connected goes out in a passion of impotent desire. The meaning cannot be ignored. He who lives the life of self enters upon a road that leads to expiation, and he is powerless to escape his fate. Those who, because they are strong and greedy and unscrupulous, win the prizes of modern society by plundering their weaker or more generous rivals, simply make their own punishment sure. They are condemned to a life of low ideals, of perpetual strife, of anxious vulgarity. Their hearts are filled with the torments of unattainable ease and luxury, and when they grasp the fair fruitage of success it turns to bitter ashes in their hands.

It is a terrible sermon and most terribly does Balzac enforce it. *The Magic Skin* is a book that ought to be read and pondered in America today, for here, as in Paris half a century ago, we are suffering from the tyranny of materialism in its grossest forms; the ideal of human thought and human endeavor is hidden, and society is feeling the drain upon its resources when many of the brightest intellects of the day turn to money-getting or money-spending as the chief aim of their activities. It is Balzac's glory that he saw the coming evil before it had reached its present gigantic proportions, that he put his finger upon the sore while it was still small and easily remediable, and said to humanity, "Thou ailest here." Not content with a diagnosis merely, he also declared the remedy, for Balzac was a firm believer in human progress, and he saw that if vice were to be defeated it must be by first restraining the deadly influence of self-interest — that society must be purified by adhering to the highest and not to the lowest ideals. In this he put himself in line with all the great thinkers and reformers of modern times, and this overwhelming ethical purpose gives his works — and more particularly the one now before us — a great and marvelous power.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.*

EARNEST students and lovers of scandal may alike find attractive matter in this volume just published on newspaper libel. The chief purpose seems to be to aid writers for the press in guarding themselves and their journals from libel suits, by giving them brief, lucid statements of the principles on which such suits are founded, illustrated by narratives of trials which have attracted attention during the century or so now closing. The book is, in short, a popular law book limited to libel as its subject. We call it "popular," for it is small, untechnical in style, and skillful in its selection of illustrative cases which are adapted to interest the reader by their circumstances. We pronounce it "a law book," for it is characterized by legal accuracy (not stiffness) of style, by a definite plan and scope of contents, and by a judicious citation of authorities.

The opening chapter concisely delineates the manner in which the liberty of the press was in the early history of newspapers defended, and gradually established by Franklin, Zenger, Hamilton, Croswell, and others. In this connection one is surprised to read that in England, as late as 1867, the right of newspapers to publish parliamentary proceedings had not been established. Explanations follow that a libel may do injury to the reputation, which is redressed by a civil action for damages in money; that it may incite open quarrels, which tendency is met by a criminal prosecution and punishment; and that it may further deserve attention from the courts as a contempt. A chapter on "Publication" mentions interesting points, such as that news agents who sell newspapers are liable to be sued for libels in them. So are agents of the Associated Press. So are either writers or publishers of paid advertisements. So are persons engaged in drawing, printing, selling or circulating newspapers containing libelous cartoons. Oh! life is too short to allow of our repeating all which Mr. Merrill tells of the dangers of libel suits which overhang gentlemen connected with newspapers. A chapter on "Language which is Libelous" gives numerous illustrative examples; and does not quite conceal from the careful reader that there need not be any language at all to constitute a libel. Slander is defamation by *word of mouth*. Libel includes any other form of defamation; that expressed by pictures, by signs or tokens, by music if that be possible, or any way you please. The artist who turned his delinquent sitter's portrait into a picture of Midas bearing an ass's ears was undoubtedly chargeable with libel, though he used no words. Riding a man on a rail, or tarring and feathering him, would be actionable as a libel, for either would be using signs or tokens holding the victim up to ridicule or reproach. But Mr. Merrill was quite right not to enlarge on this subject to the newspaper fraternity, as they (except the caricaturists) have little concern with it. He has treated his rather tempting topic quite comprehensively, all things considered.

This being the year of a presidential election, the time would be opportune for epitomizing the chapter on "Political Libels." Mr. Merrill states the principle of law to be that articles written in a fair and temperate manner, which do not wantonly impugn the character and motives of persons under discussion, and which discuss the public conduct of candidates for office, may be published freely, if they are not malicious or reckless, but are founded on fact. If there were some grounds for what is written, and it relates to matters important to be considered by the public as bearing on the election of the candidate, it may be published; and proof that the writer was misinformed as to the facts or ill-judged in his opinion will not expose him or his editor or publisher to lawsuits. Such articles are what are called "privileged."

* Newspaper Libel: A Handbook for the Press. By Samuel Merrill. Ticknor & Co. $2.00.

THE POETRY OF THE FUTURE.*

TAKING it for granted that the future is to have a poetry — a doubtful premise when we consider the present degradation of the poetical art — Mr. Davidson undertakes to show what, in the nature of things, that poetry will be. In substance it will be, as heretofore, the spiritualizing truths of nature; in form, Mr. Davidson thinks, it will be more emancipated from traditional bonds and more and more in harmony with the idea which the poet seeks to convey. In treating of prosody Mr. Davidson is radical in his views and forcible in his arguments. The prime essential of verse, he maintains, is rhythm, and to this all other attributes may, at need, be sacrified, and to it all other attributes must be subordinate. Rhythm in English verse is measured, not by syllables, but by accent; "a foot consists of one accented syllable preceded — in every case except the mone or foot of one syllable — by one, two, or three unaccented syllables." Applying this system of scansion to many examples, Mr. Davidson finds occasion to differ from the "orthodox prosodial fossils," as he felicitously dubs the adherents of the

* The Poetry of the Future. By James Wood Davidson. John B. Alden. 60c.

classical school. Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," for instance, he designates as iambic and not trochaic, scanning in this way:

Tell | me not | in mourn | ful num |
bers Life | is but | an emp | ty dream |
For | the soul | is dead | that slum |
bers And | things are | not what | they seem | .

In a word, Mr. Davidson takes the ground that a poem is intended to be read or spoken, and starting with this theory he deduces the universal law that "the pause produced by the stress of accent marks and makes the end of the foot, be the rhythm what it may." The crucial test then for any piece of verse is to determine whether or no it is written in strictly rhythmical language. Applying this test to Longfellow's "Evangeline," Mr. Davidson decides in the negative.

Close at her father's side was the gentle Evangeline seated,
spinning flax for the loom, that stood in the corner behind her.
Silent awhile were its treadles, at rest was its diligent shuttle,
while the monotonous drone of the wheel, like the drone of the bagpipe, followed the old man's song, and united the fragments together.

This portion of "Evangeline," at any rate, is prose, and that not because of Longfellow's attempt to write in measured verse, but because "of his still greater mistake of trying to write in dactylic hexameters, so called." It is easy to see that, adopting such a course of reasoning, meter, stanza, and rhyme are, in English poetry, merely empty forms which hamper the poet and serve to confuse his meaning. "There is not a poem in meter, stanza, and rhyme, in the English language," Mr. Davidson boldly asserts, "that can be read aloud as it is written without marring the meaning or making singsong of the piece." To illustrate this proposition, he gives the following from Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women" as indicative of the author's true meaning:

She, flashing forth a haughty smile, began:
"I governed men by change, and so I swayed all moods.
'Tis long since I have seen a man.
Once, like the moon, I made the ever-shifting currents of the
blood according to my humor ebb and flow.
I have no men to govern in this mood:
That makes my only woe.
Nay — yet it chafes me that I could not bend one will; nor
tame and tutor with mine eye that dull, cold-blooded
Cæsar.
Prythee, friend, where is Mark Antony?"

One naturally thinks of Walt Whitman as the author who has in modern times shown the greatest disregard for meter and stanza. But is disregard for meter and stanza the sole requisite of poetry? We quote Mr. Davidson once more:

Walt Whitman lacks almost utterly in his spiritual or nervous organization that sense of melody which may be called an ear for rhythm. If this is so it is his misfortune, and has been, as we think, fatal to him as an artist. If the matter of his writings have merit even as prose or as what-not, he will live; but his rank *as a poet* cannot well be greater in the future than it is in the present. Neither his iconoclasm nor his advanced naturalism is poetry, nor is either of them in our sense very poetical.

These are sensible words and no competent critic will, we think, gainsay them. Stanza, meter, and rhyme are not essential to poetry, but rhythm is essential, and it is by rhythm alone that poetry, in form at least, is to be tested. Mr. Davidson dwells upon the tendency in music — even in church and concert music — to require that melody and words shall go together; that, where the stanza is preserved, there shall be separate music for each stanza; and in the end he thinks that all prosodial trammels will be banished from concert and church music as they have been banished from the modern opera. Mr. Davidson has a number of thoughtful pages upon the subject of rhyme, which, when used to terminate a fixed number of feet, he denounces as obstructive and injurious. His conclusion then is that poetry "not only ought to discard meter, stanza, and rhyme, *as they are now used*, but has actually done so, except to the eye alone; that the verse measures a sentence or a leading phrase and the stanza corresponds to the paragraph, in prose; that terminal rhyme is, like meter and stanza, an impediment to free and natural expression, and to that extent directly objectionable; and, in fine, that no revolution in the structure of verse is imminent, but that poets should, and doubtless will, shape their poems so as to assist and not to impede or confuse the reader, which will be done by making their verses and their stanzas, when they use stanzas, to depend upon and thus to show the natural divisions of their *thoughts* and not merely equal measures of *words*."

We have given Mr. Davidson's opinions at some length because they distinguish very clearly an important tendency in contemporary literature, and because we believe his views to be in the main sound and true. Certainly, if poetry is to hold its own in the future it must be through force of ideas and not through forms easily imitated by the shallow verse-tinker. When this truth is recognized, the whole tribe of current poet-asters will vanish, for their trade will be gone, and we shall have in their stead men and women of imagination who have something to say and who will dare to express their thoughts in the most simple and direct, and therefore most effective, manner. A heap of "recent poetry" confronts us; would that the day predicted by Mr. Davidson had already come!

ENGLAND FIFTY YEARS AGO.*

TO a citizen of the venerable United States of America, who has lately passed through the dignity of a centennial commemoration, this book of an Englishman, sketching the social and civic lineaments of England *Fifty Years Ago*, seems rather a child's play at reminiscence! In these jocose terms might we greet Mr. Besant's volume. More seriously regarded it is a book of somewhat greater interest for English readers than for American. One must know the England of today familiarly and well to enjoy the contrasts here presented between it and the England of the eighteen thirties. How can we picture the London of 1837 unless we know the London of 1887? Therefore the importation of this book, or the imprinting of it, in this country is an experiment. Mr. Besant's pleasant name will win attention to it. The profuse and curious illustrations make it vastly entertaining to the eye. And there certainly are those who will greatly relish its quaint descriptions of town and country, society and school, manufactures and sports, as they were known two generations ago.

The chapters have headings as follows:

Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies, The Year 1837, London in 1837, In the Street, With the People, With the Middle Class, In Society, At the Play and the Show, In the House, At School and University, The Tavern, In Club and Card-Land, With the Wits, Journals and Journalists, The Sportsman, In Factory and Mine, With the Men of Science, Law and Justice.

In the year 1837, Mr. Besant begins by saying, England was still, to all intents and purposes, in the eighteenth century. The country was yet untouched by that American influence which is now illumining it with new ideas. There were no railways, trades-unions, or telegraphs. The majority of the country folk could neither read nor write. Freedom of speech was limited. The Reform Act was only just passed, and its effects had not begun to be felt. The population of Great Britain had but just passed sixteen millions. London had only a million and a half. There were 3,026 stage-coaches in the country, of which 1,507 started from London. Only 668 British steamers were afloat, the omnibus had been only recently introduced, and there were no hansom cabs. There was a two-penny post in London, but no penny post, no book post, no parcel post. The great railways were all begun, but none was completed.

Turning to the colonies, the coast of Australia even had not been fully surveyed. New South Wales was a penal colony. New Zealand had not a single town or English settlement upon it. South Africa showed Cape Colony only. British North America was the abode of Indians, trappers, buffaloes, bears, and rattlesnakes.

King William IV died June 20, 1837, and Victoria, the present Queen and Empress of India, succeeded to the throne. London was then twice as big as Paris is today. Temple Bar was still standing. The roads all around the town were blocked with turnpikes. The King's Mews stood on the site of Trafalgar Square. Northumberland House still adorned the Strand. No Thames Embankment as yet, and no penny steamers on the Thames. Debtors' prisons were in "full swing." The law still recognized two hundred or more capital offenses, and hanging was almost a daily exhibition.

One of Mr. Besant's good pictures is this of

Middle-Class Society in 1837.

The middle class was far more a class apart than it is at present. In no sense did it belong to society. Men in professions of any kind, except the two services, could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections; men in trade — bankers were still accounted tradesmen — could not possibly belong to society. That is to say, if they went to live in the country they were not called upon by the county families, and in town they were not admitted by the men

* Fifty Years Ago. By Walter Besant. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

into their clubs, or by ladies into their houses. Those circles, of which there are now so many — artistic, æsthetic, literary — all of them considering themselves to belong to society, were then out of society altogether; nor did they overlap and intersect each other. The middle class knew its own place, respected itself, made its own society for itself, and cheerfully accorded to rank its reverence due. The annals of the poor are meager; only here and there one gets a glimpse into their lives. But the middle class is much better known, because it has had prophets; nearly all the poets, novelists, essayists, journalists, and artists have sprung from it. Those who adorned the Thirties and the Forties — Hood, Hook, Galt, Dickens, Albert Smith, Thackeray — all belonged to it; George Eliot, whose country towns are those of the Thirties and the Forties, was essentially a woman of the middle class. Middle-class life — especially in the country — was dull, far, far duller than modern life even in the quietest country town. The men had their business; the women had the house. Incomes ran small; a great deal was done at home that is now done out of it. There was a weekly washing-day, when the house steamed with hot soap-suds, and the "lines" were out upon the poles — they were painted green and were square — and on the lines hung half the family linen. All the jam was made at home; the cakes, the pies, and the puddings, by the wife and daughters; the bread was home-made; the beer was home-brewed (and better beer than good home-brewed no man need desire); all those garments which are not worn outside were made at home. Everybody dined in the middle of the day. Therefore, in the society of the country town dinner-parties did not exist. On the other hand, there were sociable evenings, which began with a sit-down tea, with muffins and tea-cakes, very delightful, and ended with a hot supper. Tobacco was not admitted in any shape except that of snuff into the better kind of middle-class house; only workingmen smoked vulgar pipes; the Sabbath was respected; there was no theater nearer than the county town; the girls had probably never seen a play; every man who respected himself "laid down" port, but there was little drinking of wine except on Sunday afternoons; no one, not even the ladies, scorned the glass of something warm, with a spoon in it, after supper. For the young there was a fair once a year; now and then a traveling circus came along; there was a lecture occasionally on an instructive subject, such as chemistry, or astronomy, or sculpture; there were picnics, but these were rare; if there were show places in the neighborhood, parties were made to them, and tea was festively taken among the ruins of the Abbey. Fashion descends slowly; it is now the workingman who takes his wife into the country for tea; fifty years ago he took his wife nowhere, and scorned tea. Open-air games and sports there were none; no lawn tennis, Badminton, or anything of that kind in those days; even croquet, which is now so far lost in the mists of antiquity that men of thirty are too young to remember the rage for it, was actually not yet invented. Archery certainly existed, and the comic writers are always drawing pictures of the young ladies sticking their arrows into the legs of people a hundred feet or so wide of the target. But archery belonged to a class rather above that which we are now considering. There was not much sketching and painting. There was no amateur photography; there was no catching of strange creatures in ponds for the aquarium — a fashion also now happily extinct; there was not, in fact, any single pursuit, amusement, or game which would bring young people together in the open air. There was no traveling; the summer holiday had not yet got down in the country. In London, to be sure, everybody down to Bevis Marks and Simmery Axe went out of town and to the seaside in July or August; but in the country nobody thought of such a thing; not the vicar's daughters, not the solicitor's wife, not the family of the general practitioner; the very school-master, who got his four weeks in the summer and his three at Christmas, spent them at home in such joy as accompanies rest from labor. With no outdoor amusements, and with no summer holiday, how much is life simplified! But the simplicity of life means monotony — *faciunt vitam, balnea, vina, Venus.*

The London Middle Class at this period lived in and around "the City." Bloomsbury was the principal suburb. Many of its residents had their own carriages, and drove to and from their places of business every day. To this great middle class belonged chiefly the debtors' prison.

Swagger was prevalent in 1837; everybody swaggered. Dress was flashy and manners were loud. Cuffs, stocks, and breastpins were large and showy. Insults were freely bandied. The favorite amusement was the play. Audiences were critical, and were larger then in proportion than today. The most fashionable theater was Her Majesty's, where only Italian opera was performed. Everybody "in society" was obliged to have a box for the season. Prices were low.

In his ninth chapter, on Parliament, Mr. Besant quotes from *Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons, 1838*, some interesting descriptions of Brougham, Wellington, Lyndhurst, Peel, Russell, Palmerston, O'Connell, Bulwer, Disraeli, and other leaders of the times; and the accompanying portraits frequently spice the text. In the next chapter, the tenth, follows a graphic account of

The Tavern of 1837.

Plenty of the old taverns still survive to show us in what places our fathers took their dinners and drank their punch. The Cheshire Cheese is a survival; the Cock, until recently, was another. Some of them, like the latter, had the tables and benches partitioned off; others, like the former, were partly open and partly divided. The floor was sanded; there was a great fire kept up all through the winter, with a kettle always full of boiling water; the cloth was not always of the cleanest; the forks were steel; in the evening there was always a company of those who supped — for they dined early — on chops, steaks, sausages, oysters, and Welsh rabbit, of those who drank, those who smoked their long pipes, and those who sang. Yes — those who sang. In those days the song went round. If three or four Templars supped at the Coal Hole, or the Cock, or the Rainbow, one of them would presently lift his voice in song, and then be followed by a rival warbler from another box. At the Coal Hole, indeed — where met the once famous Wolf Club, Edmund Kean, President — the landlord, one Rhodes by name, was not only a singer but a writer of songs, chiefly, I apprehend, of the comic kind. I suppose that the comic song given by a private gentleman in character — that is, with a pocket handkerchief for a white apron, or his coat off, or a battered hat on his head — is almost unknown to the younger generation. They see the kind of thing, but done much better, at the music halls. Really, nothing marks the change of manners more than the fact that fifty years ago men used to meet together every evening and sing songs over their pipes and grog. Not young men only, but middle-aged men and old men, would all together join in the chorus, and that joyfully, banging the tables with their fists, and laughing from ear to ear — the roysterers are always represented as laughing with an absence of restraint impossible for us quite to understand. The choruses, too, were of the good old "Whack-fol-de-rol-de-rido" character, which gives scope to so much play of sentiment and lightness of touch. Beer, of course, was the principal beverage, and there were many more varieties of beer than at present prevail. One reads of "Brook clear Kennett" — it used to be sold in a house near the Oxford Street end of Tottenham Court Road; of Shropshire ale described as "dark and heavy;" of the "luscious Burton, innocent of hops;" of new ale, old ale, bitter ale, hard ale, soft ale, the "balmy" Scotch, mellow October, and good brown stout. All these were to be obtained at taverns which made a *spécialité*, as they would say now, of any one kind. Thus the best stout in London was to be had at the Brace Tavern in the Queen's Bench Prison, and the Cock was also famous for the same beverage, served in pint glasses. A rival of the Cock, in this respect, was the Rainbow, long before the present handsome room was built. The landlord of the Rainbow was one William Colls, formerly head waiter at the Cock, predecessor, I take it, of Tennyson's immortal friend. But he left the Cock to better himself, and as at the same time Mary — the incomparable, the matchless Mary, most beautiful of barmaids — left it as well, gloom fell upon the frequenters of the tavern. Mary left the Cock about the year 1820, too early for the future Poet Laureate to have been one of the worshipers of her Grecian face. Under Colls's management the Rainbow rivaled the Cock in popularity. The Cider Cellar, kept by Evans of Covent Garden, had gone through a period of decline, but was again popular and well frequented. Mention may also be made of Clitter's, of Offley's, famous for its lamb in spring; of the Kean's Head, whose landlord was a great comic singer; of the Harp, haunt of aspiring actors; of the Albion, the Finish, or the Royal Saloon, Piccadilly, where one looked in for a "few goes of max" — what was max? — in the very worst company that London could supply.

. . . . . .

The tavern! We can hardly understand how large a place it filled in the lives of our forefathers, who did not live scattered about in suburban villas, but over their shops and offices. When business was over, all of every class repaired to the tavern. Dr. Johnson spent the evenings of his last years wholly at the tavern; the lawyer, the draper, the grocer, the bookseller, even the clergy, all spent their evenings at the tavern, going home in time for supper with their families. You may see the kind of tavern life in any small country town to this day, where the shopkeepers assemble every evening to smoke and talk together. The tavern was far more than a modern club, because the tendency of a club is to become daily more decorous, while the tavern atmosphere of freedom and the equality of all comers prevented the growth of artificial and conventional restraints. Something of the tavern life is left still in London, but not much. The substantial tradesman is no longer resident; there are no longer any clubs which meet at taverns; and the old inns, with their sanded floors and great fireplaces, are nearly all gone. The Swan with Two Necks, the Belle Sauvage, the Tabard, the George and Vulture, the Bolt-in-Tun — they have either ceased their existence, or their names call forth no more associations of good company and good songs. The Dog and Duck, the Temple of Flora, Apollo's Gardens, the Bull in the Pound, the Blue Lion of Gray's Inn Lane — what memories linger round these names! What man is now living who can tell us where they were?

A conspicuous feature of London and London life in 1837 was the club, and especially the gambling club, the most famous of which institutions perhaps was

Crockford's.

Everything at Crockford's was magnificent. The subscription was ten guineas a year, in return for which the members had the ordinary club and coffee-rooms providing food and wine at the usual club charges — these were on the ground floor — and the run of the gambling-rooms every night, to which they could introduce guests and friends. These rooms were on the first floor; they consisted of a saloon, in which there was served every night a splendid supper,

with wines of the best, free to all visitors. Crockford paid his *chef* a thousand guineas a year and his assistant five hundred, and his cellar was reputed to be worth 70,000*l*. There were two card-rooms, one in which whist, écarté, and all other games were played, and a second smaller room, in which hazard alone was played. Every night at eleven the banker and proprietor himself took his seat at his desk in a corner; his *croupier*, sitting opposite to him in a high chair, declared the game, paid the winners, and raked in the money. Crockford's "Spiders" — that is, the gentlemen who had the run of the establishment under certain implied conditions — introduced their friends to the supper and the champagne first, and to the hazard-room next. At two in the morning the doors were closed, and nobody else was admitted; but the play went on all night long. Crockford not only held the bank, but was ready to advance money to those who lost, and outside the card-room treated for reversionary interests, post-obits, and other means for raising the wind. The game was what is called "French hazard," in which the players play against the bank. Thousands were every night lost and won. As much as a million of money has been known to change hands in a single night, and the banker was ready to meet any stake offered. Those who lost borrowed more in order to continue the game, and lost that as well. But Crockford seems never to have been accused of any dishonorable practices. He trusted to the chances of the table, which were, of course, in his favor. In his ledgers — where are they now? — he was accustomed to enter the names of those who borrowed of him by initials or a number. He began life as a small fishmonger just within Temple Bar, and, fortunately for himself, discovered that he was endowed with a rare talent for rapid mental arithmetic, of which he made good use in betting and card-playing. The history of his gradual rise to greatness from a beginning so unpromising would be interesting, but perhaps the materials no longer exist. He was a tall and corpulent man, lame, who never acquired the art of speaking English correctly, — a thing which his noble patrons — the Duke of Wellington was a member of his club — passed over in him. Everybody went to Crockford's. Everybody played there. That a young fellow just in possession of a great estate should drop a few thousands in a single night's play was not considered a thing worthy of remark; they all did it. We remember how Disraeli's "Young Duke" went on playing cards all night and all next day — was it not all the next night as well? — till he and his companions were up to their knees in cards, and the man who was waiting on them was fain to lie down and sleep for half an hour. The passion of gambling — it is one of those other senses outside the five old elementary endowments — possessed everybody. Cards played a far more important part in life than they do now; the evening rubber was played in every quiet house; the club card-tables were always crowded; for manly youth there were the fiercer joys of lansquenet, loo, vingt-et-un, and écarté; for the domestic circle there were the whist-table and the round table, and at the latter were played a quantity of games, such as Pope Joan, Commerce, Speculation, and I know not what, all for money, and all depending for their interest on the hope of winning and the fear of losing. Family gambling is gone. If in a genteel suburban villa one was to propose a round game, and call for the Pope Joan board, there would be a smile of wonder and pity. As well ask for a glass of negus, or call for the Caledonians at a dance! Scandals there were, of course. Men gambled away the whole of their great estates; they loaded their property with burdens in a single night which would keep their children and their grandchildren poor. They grew desperate, and became hawks on the look-out for pigeons; they cheated at the card-table (read the famous case of Lord De Ros in this very year); they were always being detected and expelled, and so could no more show their faces at any place where gentlemen congregated; and sank from Crockford's to the cheaper hells, such as the cribs where the tradesmen used to gamble, those frequented by city clerks, by gentlemen's servants, and even those of the low French and Italians. They were illegal cribs, and informers were always getting money by causing the proprietors to be indicted. It was said of Thurtell, after he was hanged for murdering Weare, that he had offered to murder eight Irishmen, who had informed against these hells, for the consideration of 40*l*. a head. When they were suffered to proceed, however, the proprietors always made their fortunes. No doubt their descendants are now country gentry, and the green cloth has long since been folded up and put away in the lumber-room, with the rake and the croupier's green shade and his chair, and the existence of these relics is forgotten.

Few chapters in Mr. Besant's book will be more enjoyed by American readers than the 13th, "With the Wits," in which pass before us in procession a brilliant company of authors, many of whom have since become most distinguished, and have added bright luster to England's literary page. Dickens in 1837 was just beginning his career with *Sketches by Boz* and the *Pickwick Papers*. Bulwer had published five works, Disraeli three, Browning two. Hood was at his prime. Scott, Coleridge, and Byron were just dead; Wordsworth and Southey were still writing; De Quincey and Christopher North, Landor and Leigh Hunt, were all at work. Four thousand persons, it was estimated in 1836, were earning their living in Great Britain by literary labor; of these, 700 were London journalists. Books were plenty, popular, and profitable. One of the London literary centers was

Gore House, the Countess of Blessington's,

at this time a widow, still young and still attractive, though beginning to be burdened with the care of an establishment too expensive for her means. She was the author of a good many novels, now almost forgotten — it is odd how well one knows the name of Lady Blessington, and how little is generally known about her history, literary or personal — and she edited every year one of the "Keepsakes" or "Forget-me-Nots." From certain indications, the bearing of which her biographer, Mr. Madden, did not seem to understand, I gather that her novels did not prove to the publishers the literary success which they expected, and I also infer — from the fact that she was always changing them — that a dinner at Gore House and the society of all the wits after dinner were not always attractions strong enough to loosen their purse-strings. This lady, whose maiden name was Power, was of an Irish family, her father being engaged, when he was not shooting rebels, in unsuccessful trade. Her life was adventurous and also scandalous. She was married at sixteen to a Captain Farmer, from whom she speedily separated, and came over to London, where she lived for some years — her biographer does not explain how she got money — a grass widow. When Lord Blessington lost his wife, and Mrs. Farmer lost her husband — the gallant captain got drunk and fell out of a window — they were married, and went abroad traveling in great state, as an English milor of those days knew how to travel, with a train of half a dozen carriages, his own cook and valet, the Countess's women, a whole *batterie de cuisine*, a quantity of furniture, couriers, and footmen, and his own great carriage. With them went the Count d'Orsay, then about two and twenty, and young Charles Mathews, then about twenty, a *protégé* of Lord Blessington, who was a friend and patron of the drama. After Lord Blessington died it was arranged that Count d'Orsay should marry his daughter. But the Count separated from his wife a week or two after the wedding, and returned to the widow, whom he never afterwards left, always taking a lodging near her house and forming part of her household. The Countess d'Orsay, one need not explain, did not visit her step-mother at Gore House. Here, however, you would meet Tom Moore, the two Bulwers, Campbell, Talfourd, James and Horace Smith, Landseer, Theodore Hook, Disraeli the elder and the younger, Rogers, Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, Marryat, Macready, Charles Dickens, Albert Smith, Forster, Walter Savage Landor, and, in short, nearly every one who had made a reputation or was likely to make it. Hither came also Prince Louis Napoleon, in whose fortunate star Count d'Orsay always firmly believed. The conversation was lively and the evenings were prolonged. As for ladies, there were few ladies who went to Gore House. Doubtless they had their reasons. The outer circle, so to speak, consisted of such men as Lord Abinger, Lord Durham, Lord Strangford, Lord Porchester, Lord Nugent, writers and poetasters who contributed their illustrious names and their beautiful productions to Lady Blessington's "Keepsakes." Thackeray was one of the "intimates" at Gore House, and when the crash came in 1849, and the place was sold up by the creditors, it is on record that the author of "Vanity Fair" was the only person who showed emotion. "Mr. Thackeray also came," wrote the Countess's valet to his mistress, who had taken refuge in Paris, "and he went away with tears in his eyes; he is perhaps the only person I have seen really affected at your departure." In 1837 he was twenty-six years of age, but he had still to wait for twelve years before he was to take his real place in literature, and even then and until the day of his death there were many who could not understand his greatness. As regards Lady Blessington, her morals may have been deplorable, but there must have been something singularly attractive about her manners and conversation. It is not by a stupid or an unattractive woman that such success as hers was attained. Her novels, so far as I have been able to read them, show no remarkable ability, and her portrait shows amiability rather than cleverness; yet she must have been both clever and amiable to get so many clever men around her and to fix them, to make them come again, come often, and regard her drawing-room and her society as altogether charming, and to write such verses upon her as the following:

Mild Wilberforce, by all beloved,
Once owned this hallowed spot,
Whose zealous eloquence improved
The fettered negro's lot;
Yet here still slavery attacks
Whom Blessington invites;
The chains from which he freed the blacks
She rivets on the whites.

The following lines are in another strain, more artificial, with a false ring, and curiously unlike any style of the present day. They are by N. P. Willis, who, in his "Pencillings," describes an evening at Gore House:

I gaze upon a face as fair
As ever made a lip of Heaven
Falter amid its music — prayer:
The first-lit star of summer even
Springs scarce so softly on the eye,
Nor grows with watching half so bright,
Nor 'mid its sisters of the sky
So seems of Heaven the dearest light.
Men murmur where that shape is seen;
My youth's angelic dream was of that face and mien.

Gore House was a place for men; there was more than a touch of Bohemia in its atmosphere. The fair *châtelaine* distinctly did not belong to any noble house, though she was fond of talking of her ancestors; the constant presence of Count d'Orsay, and the absence of Lady Harriet, his wife; the coldness of ladies as regards the place; the whispers and the open talk — these things did not, perhaps, make the house less delightful, but they placed it outside society.

But we cannot multiply extracts from this entertaining book. As we have already intimated, the pictures in it are a feast by themselves, and though evidently a selection from ample stores which have seen use in other connections, include many originalities and much that is amusing. A collector of portraits would find this volume well worth cutting up in order to secure from its pages some rare and grotesque prints.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

In an Old Book of Plays.

In the far-off time of Anne,
In the play-book's golden age,
Did some modish Betty scan
What was then your spotless page?
Did you drive away her spleen
As at chocolate she sat?
Did she weep at this sad scene —
Did she laugh and blush at that?

College dons, perhaps, by Cam,
Or on Isis' classic shore,
Read but with the hope to damn
What your flowing numbers bore.
Rustic critic, Grub Street wit,
May have praised you long ago;
In "the public" or the pit
Did your fame the faster grow?

Have you known the green-room band,
"Comic Coll" and all the rest?
Held within "the Bracey's" hand
Have you heard her scold and jest?
Old-world player, wit, and belle —
Sure they are not all forgot?
Naught of them, alas, you tell;
They are gone — you perish not.

M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE, JR.

Bristol, R. I.

FAME FOR TEN DOLLARS.

A LARGE and well-known printing-house in a leading New England city has sent out a circular in several pieces, announcing its intention of compiling and publishing a volume of contemporary biography, in which it is "sought to enroll as many representative men of each city and town as is possible to circumscribe in the limit of one thousand." The series of circulars, in one envelope, which is sent to each of these "representative men," consists (1) of a blank form to be filled up by the recipient with the memoranda out of which his life is to be prepared; (2) of a general address to the recipient, setting forth the general advantages of the scheme; (3) of a somewhat confidential address, designed to appeal to those more secluded and tender feelings which lie enfolded in the breast even of "representative men;" and (4) finally of an incidental — quite incidental — order, in the form of a double coupon ticket, the purpose of which we will explain hereafter.

The unsuspecting "representative man," on opening the dignified and distinguished looking envelope which contains all these various connected leaves, a regular gatling gun of missiles, and piecing them together, learns from leaf No. 1 that he is desired to give his full name and address, the date and place of his birth, the particulars of his early education and school or college life, his first connection in business and subsequent changes, his present vocation, the date and place of his marriage, the names of his wife and children, the offices he has held in political life, and in benevolent, military, religious, literary, and mercantile life, and any facts or interesting data not otherwise covered. In leaf No. 2 the proper stroking of the fur begins. "The best representative men in the Commonwealth — sometimes at the sacrifice of unfeigned modesty — have allowed their biographies to be written;" "in making up the list we have followed simply the verdict of the public;" "every representative man has been selected by the voice of his own city or town;" "the call has been for men who 'stand for something;'" "the lives of such furnish strong incentives for good;" "the men whose names are to appear in this volume . . . owe it to the public that the record of their lives shall stand," etc.; and the circular winds up with this climax of diplomacy: "Echoing the solicitation of your own citizens, we remain," etc.

This high moral ground having been reached, and a solid foundation laid in the "representative man's" self-consciousness, the third leaflet proceeds to business. But delicately so, and in the following cautious terms:

> To comply with our simple terms, we beg an immediate return of the inclosed slip for subscription, and the return at your early convenience of the blank we will send later providing for items of personal history. Our plan for the publication and distribution is this: The first edition to be one thousand copies only, one copy to be sent each person whose sketch is to appear. A small, fine outline engraving to be made of those willing to order and pay the actual cost therefor. The book to be handsomely printed in our best style, on elegant paper, and to be substantially bound. Delivered free of expense. All this involves a large expenditure of money, and our object, frankly, is to solicit your coöperation to the extent indicated, in consideration of our embalming you in this honored list. . . .

By this time the "representative man" may be supposed to be ready to be "embalmed," and therefore can be trusted with leaflet No. 4, which we reprint substantially as follows:

> *Gentlemen:*
>
> You will please enter my name as a subscriber to your contemplated publication . . . as described in your circular of July 20th. Send me one bound copy when completed, for which I agree to pay on delivery the sum of ten dollars, the same to cover all expenses of printing, publication, and free delivery of the book.
>
> You may also engrave a cut from the accompanying photograph, which I herewith inclose for that purpose, and for which I agree to pay ten dollars in addition to my subscription to the book.

We cheerfully give the above ingenious scheme the benefit of a gratuitous notice in the *Literary World.* When the volume proposed in it is published, and the thousand "representative men" whom it describes stand before us in their overpowering array, we shall know precisely what each one's title to fame means. It will certainly be cheap at the price.

We will only add that the temptation is strong to furnish a specimen biography.

A LIFE OF MAURY.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD have pasted their imprint upon the title-page of this comely octavo, which is really of London make and London publication. Why such a readable life of such a distinguished American should go so far to be printed it is difficult to say. Twenty years ago, with the Civil War just ended and sectional feeling still running high, the case might have been different. But now, when the Southern Confederacy has sunk beneath the horizon, and the splendor of the Union once more overhangs us all, we may forget Commander Maury's misplaced loyalty to his State in his services to his country and mankind. But — will the reader believe it? — here is an elegantly made volume of over 300 pages, made out of a most interesting subject, interestingly made too, and printed and bound in the best English style, with neither table of contents nor index! There is a page of errata, some of which, as "Chester R. Arthur" for Chester A. Arthur, "Toncey" for Toucey, "Hallory" for Mallory, and "1,600 miles" for 16,000, should be mortifying to the author, frankly as she has acknowledged them; but the most flagrant and inexcusable errata of all, this omission of index and table of contents, are not acknowledged. Such a sin, in such a day of literary light as that we have now reached, cannot be pardoned.

Commander Maury was a man of more than ordinary ability, who rendered public services of great value in the practical utilization of scientific laws, and whose private character and life present an expanse of purity, sweetness, and spiritual beauty the like of which is seldom seen. A more lovely personal picture, in connection with attainments so great and a career so brilliant, could hardly be painted by the imagination. Briefly outlined Mr. Maury's history was as follows, many of its points being familiar to every well-informed reader:

He was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., near Fredericksburg, January 24, 1806. English Protestant and French Huguenot blood blended in his veins. His childhood was spent in a planter's home in Tennessee. Through the assistance of the Hon. Sam Houston, in 1825, he obtained a midshipman's warrant in the navy, and there being no naval academy at that time, he was shipped for a cruise at once, and made his first voyage in the "Brandywine" to British waters and the Mediterranean, and in the "Vincennes" around the world. In 1831 he was appointed master of the "Falmouth" on the Pacific station. Now for the first time

* A Life of Matthew Fontaine Maury. Compiled by his Daughter, Diana Fontaine Maury Corbin. Scribner & Welford.

he had a cabin to himself, and on his outward run to Rio de Janeiro, on the way to the Pacific, began those meterological observations and studies which were the foundation of his future specialty and constituted the peculiar significance of his fame. "Maury's Charts," which have had so much to do with the commerce of the world, were thus devised by a young officer twenty-five years old. In 1834 he married Miss Ann Herndon of Virginia, who had been engaged to him for several years, and his fee to the clergyman who married them "was the last ten dollars he possessed in the world." In 1835 he published his first work on navigation. In 1839 he was writing under the pseudonym of "Harry Bluff" a series of articles on nautical reforms which were attracting great attention, and was being talked of for Secretary of War. As a result he was appointed to the "Depot of Charts and Instruments" at Washington, which office was developed under his intelligent and progressive administration into the "National Observatory and Hydrographical Department of the United States." He was then only in his thirty-sixth year. It was while accumulating and tabulating the data of winds and currents in this position that he wrote his now celebrated *Physical Geography of the Sea*, a work which had had recognition all round the globe. He, it may be said, charted the ocean, and laid out the "lanes" in which the great ships now ply to and fro. Agricultural meteorology also invited his attention; "Old Probabilities" was a child of his brain; the foundations of the "Weather Bureau" he laid; and the "Signal Service," now so perfect and important an adjunct of both the farmer's and the mariner's life, was a scheme of his devising. Maury's studies of ocean beds paved the way for the laying of ocean cables, and when the first line across the Atlantic was laid, Cyrus W. Field, at a dinner given in New York to celebrate the event, said: "Maury furnished the brains." Out of this enterprise sprang the work of deep sea soundings, in which adventurous department of research he was again a pioneer. Improvements on the Mississippi, inter-oceanic canals, torpedo warfare, also occupied his attention, and along all these great lines he was a first explorer. At this point we pause, in our resumé, to insert the following description in the author's language of Mr. Maury's personal and domestic traits:

Mr. Maury at Home.

Maury was a stout man, and about five feet six inches in hight; he had a fresh, ruddy complexion, with curling brown hair and clear, tender blue eyes. His massive head and strong neck surmounted broad and square shoulders, and a chest deep and full. His arms were long and strong, with hands small, soft, and beautifully formed — he was apt to use them in graceful gestures while conversing. Every feature and lineament of his bright countenance bespoke intellect, kindliness, and force of character. His fine blue eyes beamed from under his broad forehead with thought and emotion, while his flexible mouth smiled with the pleasure of imparting to others the ideas which were ever welling up in his active brain. In early manhood his head was well covered with fine, soft, wavy, brown hair, which became thin before he reached middle age. Latterly he was quite bald, as is shown in Valentine's fine bust, taken when he was sixty years old. His conversation was enjoyed by all who ever met him; he listened and learned while he conversed, and adapted himself to every capacity. He especially delighted in the company of young people, to whom his playful humour and gentle consideration made him very winning. In early youth he was careless in his dress, and expressed contempt for those who judged of a man by his outward appearance. "But," said he, "I soon perceived the folly of this carelessness;" and in later years he became scrupulously neat in his attire. His enjoyment of the pleasures of the table was refined; he liked good wine; he carved well and entertained generously; he was never more genial, humorous, or interesting, than when surrounded by friends about a well-served board. . . . One of his daughters says: "When I can first remember him he walked with a limp, although without a cane, and his locks had become few." In manner he was most affable and courteous; in conversation he was always evolving great ideas — as Mr. Calhoun said of him, "he was a man of great thoughts," and when not conversing he was either writing or walking up and down the room as on a quarter deck, studying out some problem to be soon placed before the world for its good. But whether writing or thinking, no noise of the children, no invasion of visitors, was ever an interruption. In the midst of his most interesting pursuits, on which he was concentrating his powers, he would lay down his pen and join in the laugh at a good joke, and encourage the mirth to go on. He had an ever-active sense of humour; but scandal and gossip he would not allow in his presence, and he would never pass over any violation of high principle. He made loving companions and friends of his children — in his walks, in his talks, in his work, in his recreation, he was always one of them. He invited their confidence and freely gave them his; in that household there were no secrets — any step that was about to be taken, any journey made, or any work projected, was fully and freely talked over and discussed in family conclave. And yet his word was law, that no one ever dreamed of disputing; so he was always the last to speak in these family councils, and gave the "casting vote," as he used to say; the youngest voting or giving their opinion first on the matter under discussion. Most of his voluminous writings were thus freely submitted to the family council, or copied by them, and each one invited and encouraged to criticise; and thus, not only were they made familiar with the workings of his mind, but were taught to express their own thoughts. He wrote or composed and dictated his greatest books in his parlour, surrounded by his family, and it seemed sometimes as if he possessed a dual consciousness, so quickly could he abstract or concentrate his mind upon his writing. . . . His daughters often served as his amanuenses, and sometimes he dictated to two at once, while one of the little ones would balance herself on the rounds of his chair, and curl his back hair over the red-and-blue pencil he always used. Sometimes he would walk up and down the two parlours wrapped in a light blue silk Japanese dressing gown, quilted with eider down, which was a present from Captain Jansen, the long ribbons which should have been fastened around his waist trailing behind him, or gathered up like reins in the hands of one of the little ones, who trotted after him, backwards and forwards, calling out "Gee, woa!" or "Back, sir!" — he paying not the slightest attention, but dictating gravely. He used to say he was the youngest of the family except the baby, and it was his habit, when dressing in the morning, to seat the youngest (the little two-year-old) upon the bureau, to hold the soap while he was shaving, while the rest would stand around, one to hold or receive the razor, one the brush, one the towel, and one or two the papers on which to wipe the razor; and we all would eagerly watch the pile of lather which he made with the soap and hot water in his shaving-can. He brushed his bald head with two immense brushes at the same time, one in each hand. "For," he assured us gravely, "you see, if I only use one at a time it will turn me round and round like one oar to a boat." And we believed that that was the only way to brush hair. Then he would tell us stories and anecdotes about his brothers and himself — what they did and what they said in Tennessee, and of his home-life there. These stories he would tell over and over again, fitting them to the comprehension of the "two-year-old," as she or he would come on (and there was always a baby and always a "two-year-old" at regular intervals), until we knew them by heart, and, with a clamour of tongues, would set him right if he omitted any incident or related it in the wrong order. And we knew exactly when to laugh and applaud, and enjoyed it all the more because it was so familiar. . . . He taught us our lessons at the breakfast table, and for an hour or so after, his plan being to bid us — my sister Betty and myself — "one at a time, tell him about the lesson." He seldom asked us questions on it unless we found a difficulty in expressing ourselves, and he never asked those put down in the book. After both had had our say, he would, taking the lesson for a text, deliver the most delightful lectures. He prescribed no set time for our preparation of these lessons; but we were required to master them thoroughly, and give the substance to him clothed in our own words and not in those of the book. He always expected and required that we should not prepare them at night, but should then come into the parlour to receive and entertain and be entertained by the distinguished men and women who frequently gathered round him. He considered this a most important part of our education. He objected to the introduction of cards in the family circle, as he said they interfered with intelligent and improving conversation, and that those who had recourse to them for amusement were apt to depend on them, and could not exert themselves to be agreeable as they should and would do if they had not this entertainment. He himself did not know one card from another. . . . He read aloud to us Scott's novels, Shakespeare's plays, and many of the British poets, particularly Scott's poems, Wordsworth's, and Mrs. Hemans's. Of these he was very fond. He would never allow us to read works of fiction whilst we were students, and would punish most severely any departure from the truth or act of disobedience. These two sins, he said, were the only ones he intended to punish his children for; and he was very careful not to make unnecessary issues with them, and never to give an order unless he saw that it was obeyed and not forgotten. . . .

The outbreak of the Civil War made a great and melancholy break in Maury's career. He felt called upon, in a like spirit with that of General Robert E. Lee, to follow the fortunes of his State, Virginia, rather than the call of his country, the Union. Resigning his commission in the navy, he tendered his services to the Southern cause, and was appointed "Chief of the Sea-Coast, Harbor, and River Defenses." Flattering invitations to remove respectively to Russia and to France were declined. He it was who mined the James River, and inspired if not organized the Confederate navy. In 1862, under order of the Confederate government, he proceeded to England to purchase war material, and for other agencies, one of which consisted in aiding to organize a "Society for the Promotion of the Cessation of Hostilities in America." For he was not in love with war, but longed for peace, though his sympathies were entirely with the South, and his "Vindication of the

South and of Virginia," printed as appendix C, shows that he was a defender of slavery and was blind to that larger view of the situation, and its exigencies, which had its triumph in the issue of the conflict. He was on his return in May, 1865, when he received at St. Thomas the tidings of the downfall of the Confederacy. Then for a time he entered the service of Maximilian in Mexico. Here was a mistake of pride and miscalled patriotism. He would better have come home and accepted the situation. He hoped for the colonization of Mexico from the South, but the "winds and currents" of social organization were against him in this, and with Maximilian's death he went back to England for a while, where he rejoined his family, and remained for two years, waiting for "political disabilities" to be removed. Not till 1868 was he at home in Virginia again. The Virginia Military Institute offered him the chair of Meterology, and in this post he remained till his death, February 1, 1873.

Commander Maury was a man of singular sincerity and sweetness of character, of great scientific breadth of mind and of a fine quality of public spirit. He was an inventor and benefactor on the intellectual side of life. Among truly great Americans his name belongs with those of Franklin, Morse, and Henry, and if we include Americans by adoption, Agassiz, Draper, and Guyot. This memoir of him is well wrought. It makes generous use of his correspondence, it abounds in anecdote, it has a strong personal flavor. Its story is one that ought to have been told, and it has been told well.

ENGLISH STATESMEN.

Cromwell and Henry the Second.*

THE series of *Twelve English Statesmen* which the Macmillans are bringing out has been recently enriched with two brief biographies that are not surpassed by any previously existing. Mrs. Green had, indeed, no considerable number of predecessors in treating of Henry Plantagenet; but there is no history, even of the fullest, from which one may draw a juster view of his work than is here presented. To the wife of the historian of the English people the second Henry on the English throne is "one of the foremost on the roll of those who have been the makers of England's greatness." "A foreign king who never spoke the English tongue," he brought England, Scotland, and Ireland together; abolished feudalism as a system of government; brought the churchman and the baron under the common law; continued the old tradition of self-government in borough and shire-moot; reformed the judicial system; and by the famous "Constitutions" and "Assizes" gave to all men of English descent the advantages of English rather than Roman law. "The more clearly we understand his work the more enduring does his influence display itself even upon the political conflicts and political action of our own days." The story of this work and of Henry's checkered career is told by Mrs. Green with an insight and thoroughness which prove that she must have been a real "helpmeet" for her lamented husband.

Mr. Harrison has written a life of Cromwell which will probably long remain *the* popular biography of the great Protector. He is not an apologist for every weakness in his hero or every offense against humanity. For the massacre at Drogheda, for example, which Carlyle has attempted to justify, Mr. Harrison has these emphatic words: "No admiration for Cromwell, for his genius, courage, and earnestness, no sympathy with the cause he upheld in England, can blind us to the truth that the lurid light of this great crime burns still after centuries across the history of England and of Ireland; that it is one of those damning charges which the Puritan theology has yet to answer at the bar of humanity."

On Cromwell "lies chiefly the weight of this secular national quarrel." But to Mr. Harrison, as to Carlyle, Cromwell is a profoundly sincere and noble-minded man; not only was his private life distinguished by "deep family affection, tenderness toward sufferers, Bible religion," but in his public career he was "unswervingly true to his great design — to secure responsible government without anarchy, and freedom of conscience without intolerance." "No statesman of equal rank in the modern history of Europe comes forth from the ordeal of disparagement more nobly." While not entirely free from the reproach of occasional unveracity and of an occasional straining of the Bible dialect in which he spoke and wrote, he had "all the strength of the mighty Puritanism of which he is the incarnation and the hero. . . . All these unlovely failings, which in truthfulness we note, disappear in a larger view of the essential grandeur, sincerity, and devoutness of the man." Cromwell's dealings with the Rump Parliament Mr. Harrison considers in no degree blameworthy; the Parliament had ceased to be a representative body. The council of the army was the real Parliament. The irresistible Ironsides, who "united the combative enthusiasm of the Protestant martyrs to the skill and experience of Cæsari legionaries," were more entitled, morally even, than the Presbyterian zealots of the House to shape the government of that country. Sir Harry Vane, the eager Republican, high-minded and patriotic as he was, was "only a noble character" by the side of the great general who was "a mighty statesman" as well. In Cromwell's speeches to his Parliament "we hear the very beat of a great, generous heart; we see the flash of an heroic temper, full of trust, of sublime desire, of unshaken courage. The religious hopes are not ours; the cast of mind is one which only by an effort can we picture to ourselves; the mixture of practical business with the promises and manifestations of God to the saints is to us so strange as to sound hardly sane. Yet such is the greatest attempt ever made in history to found a civil society on the literal words of Scripture."

*Twelve English Statesmen. Oliver Cromwell, by Frederic Harrison; Henry the Second, by Mrs. J. R. Green. Macmillan & Co. Each 60c.

SOME OF FRANKLIN'S LETTERS.*

THERE is a great deal of interesting reading in this volume of Franklin's *Works*, more so than we recollect having found in any previous volume of the series. The contents are letters almost entirely, letters by Franklin, with a few letters to him from sundry correspondents. The letters run from No. 1286 to No. 1508, and range in date from 1784 to 1788. They cover the period of Franklin's return to America, beginning at Passy and ending at Philadelphia. They are less occupied with political subjects than previous divisions, and touch on a wide variety of personal, social, and even domestic topics. Scientific knowledge and inquiry, sound common sense, shrewdness, sagacity, humor, and mother wit are the ingredients of these letters in a remarkable degree, making many of them extremely entertaining, and the collection as a whole well worthy of perusal. We shall proceed herewith to turn them over, selecting passages here and there to "read aloud."

Letter 1288. *To M. St. Jean de Crèvecœur.* About 1784. In this letter Franklin gives his views as to a regular packet service between England and America. The project of such a service, he thinks, is a good one. There are now, he observes, five packets running between Falmouth and New York, one sailing on the first Wednesday of every month, the fifth providing for an extra; the proposed French packets he recommends should sail on the third Wednesday of each month, thus giving "the merchants of Europe and America opportunities of writing every fortnight." And in this letter occurs the remarkable suggestion which, so far as we know, was the first to be made respecting what is now called "the modern system of water-tight compartments:"

> As these vessels are not to be laden with goods, their holds may, without inconvenience, be divided into separate apartments after the Chinese manner, and each of these apartments caulked tight so as to keep out water. In which case if a leak should happen in one apartment, that only would be affected by it, and the others would be free; so that the ship would not be so subject as others to founder and sink at sea. This being known would be a great encouragement to passengers.

What a pity Franklin could not have lived

*The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. Compiled and Edited by John Bigelow. Vol. IX. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.

to cross the Atlantic this season in the new "City of New York," the latest and most perfect exemplification of the water-tight compartment system of marine architecture. But what would he have thought of crossing in less than seven days?

Letter No. 1292. *To Benjamin Vaughan.* 1784. In this letter remarks are made upon hospitality, luxury, and extravagance in America, the charges of which Franklin thinks are exaggerated. And extravagance, he reasons, "is not always an evil to the public."

A shilling spent idly by a fool may be picked up by a wiser person, who knows better what to do with it. It is not therefore lost.

How like Franklin that sounds! As also this from the same letter:

Almost all the parts of our bodies require some expense. The feet demand shoes; the legs, stockings; the rest of the body, clothing; and the belly, a good deal of victuals. Our eyes, though exceedingly useful, ask, when reasonable, only the cheap assistance of spectacles, which could not much impair our finances. BUT THE EYES OF OTHER PEOPLE are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine clothes, fine houses, nor fine furniture.

Letter 1325. *To Richard Price.* 1785. In this letter Franklin asks for a list of books, "to the value of about twenty-five pounds, such as are most proper to inculcate principles of sound religion and just government." His object is as follows:

A new town in the State of Massachusetts having done me the honor of naming itself after me, and proposing to build a steeple to their meeting-house if I would give them a bell, I have advised the sparing themselves the expense of a steeple for the present, and that they would accept of books instead of a bell, sense being preferable to sound. These are therefore intended as the commencement of a little parochial library for the use of a society of intelligent, respectable farmers, such as our country people generally consist of. Besides your own works I would only mention, on the recommendation of my sister, Stennett's "Discourses on Personal Religion," which may be one book of the number, if you know and approve it.

Letter 1343. *To George Whately.* 1785. The moral and philosophical reflections with which this letter opens are extremely characteristic; as, for example, this one, which is a part of a sentence expressing and explaining his trust in God:

When I see nothing annihilated, and not even a drop of water wasted, I cannot suspect the annihilation of souls, or believe that He will suffer the daily waste of millions of minds ready made that now exist, and put Himself to the continued trouble of making new ones. Thus, finding myself to exist in the world, I believe I shall, in some shape or other, always exist; and with all the inconveniences human life is liable to, I shall not object to a new edition of mine; hoping, however, that the *errata* of the last may be corrected.

This sentiment is manifestly an anticipation of his famous epitaph.

Letter 1357. *To Granville Sharp.* 1785. In this letter Franklin speaks of having been asked to assist a "noble lord" of his acquaintance in making an abridgment of the Liturgy, the part assigned to him being "the Catechism and the reading and singing Psalms." The Catechism he proposed to "abridge" by retaining only the two questions: "What is your duty to God? What is your duty to your neighbor? with answers"!

Letter 1370. *To David Le Roy.* 1785. This is a very long letter, which it takes forty pages to print, written on board the London packet on his homeward voyage, upon the appropriate subject of improvements in navigation. A sheet of illustrations accompanies the text. The resistance of the air as well as water is considered as one of the impediments to navigation, and his remarks are full of curious observation. The causes of accidents at sea are classified, and precautions and safeguards are suggested. Motion by means of paddle-wheels he does not think practicable. The Gulf Stream is a text for several paragraphs on ocean currents, which were little understood a hundred years ago, and the letter closes with some excellent practical suggestions on securing comfort during a sea voyage.

Letter 1373. *To John Ingenhousz.* 1785. Another long and characteristic letter, written at sea on the same voyage, upon the very congenial subject of smoky chimneys, full of sage reflections, of which here is one:

Much more of the prosperity of a winter country depends on the plenty and cheapness of fuel than is generally imagined. In traveling I have observed that in those parts where the inhabitants can have neither wood, nor coal, nor turf, but at excessive prices, the working people live in miserable hovels, are ragged, and have nothing comfortable about them. But when fuel is cheap (or where they have the art of managing it to advantage) they are well furnished with necessaries and have decent habitations.

On p. 254 begin a series of extracts from a private journal, in which Franklin details his departure for home from France in 1785. He was now eighty years old. He traveled to Havre in one of the Queen's litters, "carried by two very large mules, the muleteer riding another," stopping on the way at Gaillon to visit the Cardinal de la Rochefoucauld, where he arrived about six in the afternoon on the 14th of July.

It is a superb ancient chateau, built about three hundred and fifty years since, but in fine preservation, on an elevated situation, with an extensive and beautiful view over a well-cultivated country. The Cardinal is Archbishop of Rouen. A long gallery contains the pictures of all his predecessors. The chapel is elegant in the old style, with well-painted glass windows. The terrace magnificent. We supped early. The entertainment was kind and cheerful. We were allowed to go early to bed, on account of an intention to depart early in the morning. The Cardinal pressed us to pass another day with him, offering to amuse us with hunting in his park; but the necessity we were under of being in time at Havre would not permit.

From Havre the party crossed to Southampton, "a very neat, pretty place," where Franklin makes this curious entry:

I went at noon to bathe in Martin's salt-water hot bath, and, floating on my back, fell asleep, and slept near an hour by my watch, without sinking or turning! a thing I never did before, and would hardly have thought possible. Water is the easiest bed that can be.

On the 27th of July Franklin went on board ship, and on waking the following morning, found the ship under sail.

Letter 1400. 1786. This is not a letter, after all, but a "Description of an Instrument for Taking Down Books from High Shelves," and a very amusing "instrument" it is, which its inventor called the "Long Arm." It was made of pieces of ash lath, worked by means of cords as a thumb and finger, and so devised as to take a book down and put it back at pleasure.

Letter 1404. *To the Bishop of St. Asaph* (Dr. Shepley). 1786. We extract the following pleasing passage:

He that raises a large family does, indeed, while he lives to observe them, *stand*, as Watts says, *a broader mark for sorrow;* but then he stands a broader mark for pleasure also. When we launch our little fleet of barks into the ocean, bound to different ports, we hope for each a prosperous voyage; but contrary winds, hidden shoals, storms, and enemies come in for a share in the disposition of events, and though these occasion a mixture of disappointment, yet, considering the risk where we can make no insurance, we should think ourselves happy if some return with success.

Entry No. 1479 is Franklin's motion in the Convention of 1787 that its sessions be opened with prayer; No. 1481 his "Comparison of the Conduct of the Ancient Jews, and of the Anti-Federalists in the United States of America;" and with No. 1508, a letter to M. Dupont de Nemours, dated June 9, 1788, the volume ends.

THE GREAT DICTIONARY.*

Part IV.

THIS part marks a dividing line in the long, slow work, since it completes Volume I — of 1,240 pages — and finishes A and B. Those "good easy souls" that have not been in haste to get the separate parts can now buy a huge handsome bound volume for the same money that their more eager neighbors have paid for the unbound numbers; but what a task is before them if they intend to "catch up" in the study of these words! The volume contains 31,254 words. Of these 22,232 are "main words," of which 5,982 are obsolete, and 870 imperfectly naturalized, leaving 15,380 now current. The letter A has the largest number of words — 12,183 against 10,049 — but the space occupied by B is greater than that of A.

We detect no abatement in the unrelenting thoroughness of the work. Its etymology continues to be careful and independent. Compare with Skeat its treatment of *broker*, *budge*, *bully*, *cable*, *caprice*, *capstan*, though in regard to the last two we prefer Skeat (in Supplement). We should also prefer a different explanation of the meaning of "by

* A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. Part IV. London: Macmillan & Co.

and by." Is it not simply an emphasis of nearness? Compare "out and out," "through and through." By and by, then, would mean *close by*, and of time, *immediately*, as in Luke xxi: 9 (but not in revised version). "The end is not *by and by*."

The Second Section of Part IV carries us 152 pages into Volume II, to the word "Cass-weed."

FICTION.

A Mexican Girl. By Frederick Thickstun. [Ticknor & Co. 50c.] Mr. Thickstun has written in *A Mexican Girl* a brilliant and dramatic novel. The scene is at a benighted settlement about a quicksilver mine in Southern California, where the population consists of Captain Jack Hawley, a big, blustering, jovial fellow; his wife and a numerous progeny; a Mephistophelian doctor; a flabby office clerk; and sundry Mexicans, Cornishmen, and Chinese. Hither comes a certain young man named Roslin to serve as schoolmaster to the vagabond troup of children belonging to the settlement, and immediately upon his arrival he falls under the sway of a beautiful Mexican girl. What came of his infatuation we must not reveal farther than to say that the author handles his characters with a good deal of skill and intersperses his narrative with many glowing descriptions. To be sure one may be a little skeptical about Roslin's readiness to succumb to the enchantress, but one does not thereby lose interest in the history of his imaginary experiences. Captain Jack Hawley is, in fact, the leading personage to be considered, and he is assuredly a new and highly gratifying specimen of frontier humanity.

Miss Frances Merley. By John Elliott Curran. American Tauchnitz Edition. [Cupples & Hurd. 50c.] In the person of Frances Merley Mr. Curran depicts a problematic character — a young woman of strong impulses, a sturdy will, inclined to petulance, given to romantic ideas, having a yearning for a life of devotion and self-sacrifice, who gives up her fortune to marry a poor lad, lives with him in almost abject poverty, seeks assuagement for her grief when he dies by joining a sisterhood, and later on finds that her true vocation lies in a different direction — the motto of the story being Emerson's dictum that heaven is built of "furtherance and pursuing." Broadly speaking, the story is well told, although with the addition of a good deal of superfluous matter. Frances herself is carefully studied and so is Archibald Hiller. One cannot say as much of Luther Bradbury, who, in spite of his prominent part, remains little more than a shadow. The best chapters in the book are those dealing with the married life of Frances and Archibald in New York. Mr. Curran is on firm ground here, and in this direction must future success, if he attains it, surely lie.

Picked up in the Streets. From the German of H. Schobert, by Mrs. A. L. Wister. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.] A beautiful flower-girl taken from the gutter by a wealthy young Russian, and by his patronage introduced to aristocratic circles, with the usual entanglements, misunderstandings, vindications, duels, etc., form the motives of Mrs. Wister's latest translation. The story is cleverly told, but it is not in any sense a wholesome addition to current fiction.

A Gallery of a Random Collector. By Clinton Ross. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.] Mr. Ross's sketches are so vague and dreamy that it is hard sometimes to get any definite idea of what they really mean. The author is fond of playing with a sentiment, tossing it idly to and fro, and when the game is over one cannot very well tell the purport of so much indiscriminate activity. Some of the little tales are piquant enough in conception, but the characters are always doing unheard-of things.

MINOR NOTICES.

Lectures on the Prayer-Book.

Parish Lectures on the Prayer-Book. By W. A. Snively. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.]

The Rev. Dr. Snively, an eminent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, publishes in this beautifully printed book a series of expositions of the Book of Common Prayer, designed to explain the various parts of that venerable manual of public worship, to show their connections and relations, to trace their historical outlines, and to enforce their spiritual uses. If there is a book in the English language which stands next to the Bible in dignity, beauty, and power, it is the Book of Common Prayer. Dr. Snively is neither an iconoclast nor an idolater; he holds moderate and medium views, inclining to the High Church side, but not ritualistic, sacramentarian perhaps but not sacrificial, thoroughly "orthodox," and reverent, tender, and true. Every Episcopalian, who wishes to be intelligent as well as devout, and to know the reasons of the faith that is in him as well as to enjoy the fruits thereof, will find the careful reading of these lectures well worth his while.

Among the Theologies.

Among the Theologies. By Hiram Orcutt, LL.D. [W. B. Clarke & Co. 75c.]

Mr. Orcutt, who is a layman and a life-long teacher, discusses in this modest little volume the problems of the divine plan, free agency, probation, and retribution. His matter is very largely quotations from liberal orthodox theologians, with whom he is in sympathy. A brief creed in four articles at the close of the book declares the certainty of retribution and the final holiness and happiness of all mankind. Mr. Orcutt's lay theology is thus in line with the larger hope which has always been natural to the mind not perverted by ecclesiasticism or dogmatic theology.

The Manifold Cyclopædia.

Alden's Manifold Cyclopædia of Knowledge and Language. With Illustrations. Vol. VII. Calvin — Cevennes. [John B. Alden.]

This seventh volume of *Alden's Manifold Cyclopædia* opens with an article of seven pages on John Calvin, which does justice to the abilities and services of the great Presbyterian reformer, while not blind to his faults and errors. "He did for Protestantism a double work, which, apart from anything else, would have made his name illustrious: he systematized its doctrines and he organized its ecclesiastical discipline." The two-page sketch of the Massachusetts city of Cambridge is an excellent example of what such a sketch should be — concise, clear, and thoroughly accurate. Other successive articles of special importance are those on Canada, Cancer, Caoutchouc, Cards, Carlyle, Carriers, Castile, Castle, Catoptrics, Cattle-Plague, Caucasus, and Cell-Theory. None of these articles is, however, long or very elaborate except relatively. The reader will not look to this cyclopædia for treatises, but for information succinctly given. Its function is to answer the questions of the people in plain language. This it does well. The frequent blank spaces in the text are to allow of the later insertion in the plates of additional matter.

Housekeeping Made Easy.

Housekeeping Made Easy. By Christine Terhune Herrick. [Harper & Brothers. $1.00.]

In thirty-two very readable chapters, beginning with "Renting the House," and ending with "Benedict at Home," Mrs. Herrick goes over all the housekeeping ground, from the novitiate of the young wife to the rounding up of a goodly experience. The house is furnished, the family "got settled," the servants are engaged and their duties made clear, and the routine from Monday morning till Saturday night begins. The care of the several rooms up stairs and down is arranged for, not forgetting cellar, "closets and cubbies;" economy in labor is taught and the utilizing of fragments; breakfast, lunch, and dinner are allowed their share of attention; the marketing, the family bill of fare, hospitality, house-cleaning, dressmaking, all come in for consideration; and to sum up the whole matter, the book, made up from papers which first appeared in *Harper's Bazar*, is a guide and help for all the sisterhood who undertake similar duties, and is so minute and exhaustive that, as the author suggests, its title might properly be "Housekeeping Done Thoroughly."

Ancient History for Colleges.

Ancient History for Colleges and High Schools. By P. V. N. Myers. [Ginn & Co. $1.55.]

The first part of this manual is a revision and expansion of the matter on the Eastern nations and Greece in President Myers's *Outlines of Ancient History*, published in a library book in 1882, and favorably known as one of the best works of the kind, written in the spirit that traces the complete civilization and culture of a people as its proper history. Until Prof. W. F. Allen's *History of Rome* is ready for publication, the Messrs. Ginn bind in this volume the portion of President Myers's *Outlines* which was devoted to this subject. Prof. Allen's Rome, expected in the early part of 1889, will replace it at once.

Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.

Lays of Ancient Rome. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. Edited, with notes, by W. J. Rolfe and John C. Rolfe. [Harper & Bros. 56c.]

This Rolfe edition of Macaulay's *Lays* contains his own introduction, and six pages of critical comment by J. S. Mill, Henry Morley, and E. C. Stedman, whose authority properly outweighs with the editors Matthew Arnold's derogation. The *Lays* are not indeed such ballads as the ancient Romans probably wrote, but romantic reconstructions, such as Sir Walter Scott's; and the severest classical taste should allow their legitimacy in literature. The eighty pages of careful explanatory notes are the

work of the younger Mr. Rolfe, teacher of Latin in the Hughes High School in Cincinnati; they elucidate every point of difficulty to the most uninformed English reader. Macaulay's strong Scotch face fronts the title-page. The volume, though intended mainly for school-boys, will profit every diligent reader of the *Lays* who would read with complete understanding.

Nobody Knows.

Nobody Knows; or, Facts that are not Fiction in the Life of an Unknown. By a Nobody. [Funk & Wagnalls. $1.25.]

This is an uncommon book by a very uncommon man. A brief introduction by Mr. W. E. Barnes, editor of a valuable compilation on "The Labor Problem," informs us that "there is a man behind the pages of this unique and instructive history. He is not a fictitious creation, but a substantial fact, wearing thick shoes, eating humble fare, and living by the sweat of his brow." The Nobody is a writer of unusual vigor, point, and picturesqueness of style, and he has written the story of his life and his deeds of unostentatious helpfulness among the laboring classes with a spirit and power that many an eminent author might envy. Thus his story begins: "Only a boy born. That is all. In Number Six, of the married quarters of F Troop, First Royal Dragoons. A wonderment of blue eyes and pink flesh. His first pillow a red sleeve, his first star a brass button. Coaxed and petted by sunburned troopers, coming in with Ballincollig mud on their stirrups." This boy o' the barracks loses his father early, goes with his mother into an English village, and there develops two passions, one for books (*Ossian*, *Bunyan*, the *Imitation*, and Krummacher's *Messiah* were nearly all of the cottage library), the other "a considerable emphasis of care for hunchbacks, cripples and people generally who were the doormats and castaways of society." At Norwich he becomes a "Samaritan of the slums," and began that long and varied career of insistent personal devotion to the poor and struggling in humble life, which has continued to the present day. Among the artisans of Norwich the Nobody established a mission on the doctrine which Mrs. Ward's Robert Elsmere preached and practiced in East London. "All we may have of Paley, all we may know of Lardner," says this inspired workingman, "is not enough to infuse vitality into Christianity if we find no living Christs to make it a practical verity; for this the world hungers. Christianity has had its share of printer's ink, of painter's brush, and Carrara marble, of chimes, music, and eloquence. What it wants today is the living copies of its original; less, if you will, of theological Christianity, more, or it dies, of every-day Christs." More than one author is saying these truths today, but we doubt if among them all there is one whose enthusiasm for humanity has shown itself in so practical and successful a manner as the one revealed here. The book is full of the most touching instances of souls saved by deeds of purest kindness, among sailors, farmers, railroad hands, and in other occupations where the author's fortune led him — all told with a true fire of passion for humanity burning in the accounts. We speak soberly when we say that this story of one whom nobody knows, the record, as the steward of the emigrant ship put it, of "a kind of private boat, sir, cruising around in a squall, and picking up such poor devils as fall overboard and can't survive," has as much power of inspiration in it as a library of Count Tolstoï writings, and a much saner balance!

The World and the Kingdom. By H. M. Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi. [Thomas Whittaker. 75c.]

Bishop Thompson's five brief lectures on the Bishop Paddock Foundation insist wisely that the old word "growth" contains most of the meaning of the new word "evolution;" but in applying this general doctrine to the origin of Christianity or to the relation of religion and science today, the author does not appear to us to have made contribution to thought of any particular value.

The two following notices got curiously and badly mixed in our last issue, and are here reprinted in proper form.

The Tariff History of the United States.

The Tariff History of the United States. A Series of Essays. By F. W. Taussig, LL.D., Ph.D. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.]

Professor Taussig's scholarly, able, and candid volume contains four papers, two of which have seen the light before in the "Questions of the Day" series, while the other two are reprinted from the *Political Science Quarterly* and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* of the present year. No fairer treatment of "Protection to Young Industries" can be found than that given here; in connection with this paper the three essays on the tariff of 1828, tariff history from 1830 to 1860, and the history of the present tariff, form a clear and very helpful brief history of our whole tariff system from 1789 to 1887. Prof. Taussig is a tariff reformer who favors "a careful and judicious pruning of the present duties" as "the part of sound policy for the immediate future."

In *An Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages*, Professor Ephraim Emerton covers, in the "primer" style, a period of history which the common manuals pass over lightly, and too often contemptuously. It is the great merit of this handbook that it sets forth these same "Dark Ages" as centuries of growth as well as of decay. The chapters on Germanic Ideas of Law, the Feudal System, and the Christian Church as a great factor in mediæval civilization, are especially good, where all the chapters are good. The reference to Jesus as probably an Essene (p. 135) is, however, questionable in itself, and out of place in a manual which should admit only well-ascertained facts. The style of Prof. Emerton's book strikes us as somewhat over-simplified, considering that its readers will not be children. In striking contrast with this simplicity are the bibliographical references, indicating the thoroughness and solidity of the author's learning, which he knows how to wear so lightly for the sake of others. [Ginn & Co. $1.25.]

THE POPE COMMEMORATION.

The proceedings opened on Monday evening, July 30, with a water *fête*, during which the reach of the Thames, on whose Middlesex bank stands Pope's villa (now occupied by Mr. Henry Labouchere), the grotto (the only part remaining in its original condition), and the church (in which Pope is buried) were all brilliantly illuminated. The river was gay with music and boats decorated with Chinese lanterns. Most of the company visited Pope's grotto. On Tuesday afternoon, July 31, the Loan Museum in the Town Hall, Twickenham, was opened with a speech by the President, Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, introducing the address on Pope by Prof. Henry Morley. Among others who were present were Lady Grant Duff, Lady Freake, Mr. W. J. Courthope, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Sam. Timmins, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. E. King, Mr. W. Senior, Mr. C. J. Thrupp, Mr. Vincent Griffiths, Mr. F. C. Hodgson, Mr. H. M. Cundall, Col. Thompson, Mr. John Underhill, and Mr. H. R. Tedder (honorary secretary). Prof. Morley's able and interesting discourse extended to a little over an hour, and was listened to with attention by a considerable audience, who, when the President declared the museum to be open, adjourned to the rooms where the objects are exhibited, and which present an attractive appearance.

The committee have succeeded in bringing together a remarkable collection, extending to 325 articles, which are lent by over seventy persons, including the Queen, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Wharncliffe, Earl Fortescue, Lady Freake, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Lord Braybrooke, Sir C. W. Dilke, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. J. Darell-Blount, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Gosse, Col. Grant, Mr. Alfred Morrison, and Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin.

The typographical aspect of the catalogue is creditable to the Richmond printer who has produced it. It has been compiled by Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. R. F. Sketchley, Mr. J. E. Hodgkin, Mr. Cundall, and Mr. Tedder, the sub-committee in charge. The museum contains a very extensive series of early editions of Pope's works, many noteworthy autographs and MSS., as well as oil paintings of Pope, the two Blounts, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Queen Anne, Arabella Fermor, the heroine of the "Rape of the Lock," together with miniatures and drawings. The array of portraits of Pope's friends and contemporaries is nearly complete, and the exhibition includes an almost perfect set of views of Pope's house and Twickenham as it was in the early part of the eighteenth century. The original clay model by Roubiliac, converted into terracotta, lent by Mr. John Murray, occupies a conspicuous position. The personal relics include a cast from Pope's skull, a walking stick, malacca cane, teapot, chair, mantel glass, casket, and other articles formerly in the possession of the poet.

The committee may be complimented upon the extent and variety of the objects they have collected, as well as on the rapidity with which the whole arrangements have been organized within the space of six weeks. The museum closes today (Saturday). — *Athenæum.*

PERIODICALS.

Professor Hardy's story, "Passe Rose," begun in the *Atlantic* for September, is concerned with the fate of a beautiful girl who has danced before Queen Hildegarde, and has an adventure in the woods, from which she is rescued by young Count Guy of Tours. The author's touch is very delicate and refined, yet forcible in its delineation of mediæval manners. Mrs. Dorr chats agreeably of a week in Wales. Mrs. Wyman tells the experiences of a number of women who are typical victims of modern factory life. Dr. A. P. Peabody gives the history of Boston mobs before the Revolution; while John Fiske deals with the first year of the Continental Congress. Mr. Lawton's scholarly exposition of the *Prometheus* of Æschylus is concluded. A good deal of interest appertains to H. C. Merwin's sketch of Daniel Drawbaugh, who is portrayed from official evidence as "an easy-going, vain, good-natured, intelligent mechanic, who, being subjected to a great temptation, fell, as other men have fallen." It is worth while to observe that this number of the

Atlantic contains no "poetry" — and is perhaps none the less welcome on that account.

The September *Scribner's* opens with an account of Cyprus, by W. H. Mallock, attractively illustrated after photographs taken by the author. The Hon. Hugh McCulloch is exceedingly entertaining in his reminiscences of contemporaries — Lincoln, Chase, Fessenden, the leading generals on the Union side, and Andrew Johnson. Of the latter Mr. McCulloch says, "I differed from him in some subjects, but I never had reason to doubt his patriotism or his personal or official integrity." Railway passenger travel is the theme of a readable paper by Gen. Horace Porter, who brings much useful information into his account of the development of safe and luxurious travel, from primitive methods in vogue fifty years ago to the modern "vestibuled fast limited." In the way of statistics Gen. Porter shows that one may travel twenty-four million miles by rail in Massachusetts without being injured and more than five hundred million miles without being killed. It is also interesting to find that the average first-class fare in this country is but little more than the average third-class fare in the old world. Gustav Kobbé's account of presidential campaign medals is necessarily of interest at the present time. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Low unite in giving advice "to a young man who proposes to embrace the career of art," the gist of their arguments being that the consciousness of good work well done is for the artist a great and sufficient reward. "If a man be not frugal," says Mr. Stevenson, "he has no business in the arts."

The sum and substance of Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's advice to all about to start on a walking tour is "Don't" — but the reader of the September *Harper's* will not be likely to regret the experience which took the artist and writer to the Hebrides in the track of Dr. Johnson, if for no other reason because of the revelations of crofter suffering they unveil. "It is the story of the tyranny of the few, the slavery of the many." Upon this Mrs. Pennell does not dwell, but it is suggested on every page of her charming descriptions. The illustrations are necessarily novel and attractive. Henry P. Wells writes of woodland caribou and how they are slaughtered, Prof. E. S. Morse of old Satsuma ware, Mr. Warner of Memphis and Little Rock, Edwards Roberts of two Montana cities — Helena and Butte — and Lafcadio Hearn concludes his picturesque account of a midsummer trip to the West Indies. His conviction is strong that the white race is disappearing from the islands, and that, if existing conditions continue, the future tendency must be "to universal blackness, perhaps to universal savagery." Mr. Howells continues to delight his readers with the felicity and power of "Annie Kilburn," and, in his editorial capacity, extracts much hopefulness from half a dozen volumes of recent verse. The tide is now so low that it must, in the nature of things, turn toward the flood! Mr. Abbey and Mr. Parsons are at their best in illustrating the old English song of "Harvest Home," and Mr. Du Maurier begins a new series of social transcripts under the heading of "Speeches One Has to Live Down."

Bishop Huntington discusses causes of social discontent in the September *Forum*, finding the main cause to be the "universal scramble for place and profit," and suggesting as remedies a reformed educational system, rationalized philanthropy, the abolition of the tenement house, and the closing of the saloon. Senator Blackburn handles the Republican platform without gloves. Edward Atkinson cites figures to prove that the purchasing power of labor has increased one third since 1860, while the productiveness of capital has diminished one half during the same period. "The one thing most needed now," says Mr. Atkinson, "is that the rich men shall know how the workmen live, and the workmen shall know how the rich men work." Dr. T. T. Munger concedes that religion has gained much from science, but denies that science is competent to decide upon the higher truths. Frederic Taylor argues for national control of railways, Prof. Boyesen thinks our public schools must give their attention largely to industrial, hygienic, and moral instruction, and Dr. E. C. Spitzka asserts that the increase of the alcohol habit can best be combated by favoring the use of wine and malt liquors in the place of brandy, rum, whiskey, and gin.

Lippincott's Magazine for September consists chiefly of a gloomy and bloody tragedy in loose-jointed blank verse by Amélie Rives Chanler on "Herod and Mariamne," a "few more words" in praise of Miss Rives's writings by Edgar Fawcett, and the usual liberal installment of literary and historical conundrums, together with an every-day record after the manner of the *Old Farmer's Almanac*.

THE CRAIK MEMORIAL.

The following list of subscriptions to the memorial to Mrs. Craik already paid in the United States, and acknowledged by Mr. J. W. Harper of New York, will be read with interest:

Mr. Henry M. Alden	$5.00
Miss Mary Appleton	5.00
Mr. Wm. H. Appleton	5.00
Mr. Samuel P. Avery	5.00
"B.," Cambridge, Mass.	1.00
The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard	5.00
Miss Mary L. Booth	5.00
Mr. R. R. Bowker	5.00
Rev. Phillips Brooks	5.00
Rev. John Wesley Brown, D.D.	2.50
Mrs. John Wesley Brown	2.50
Hon. Lloyd S. Bryce	2.00
Mr. William Allen Butler	5.00
Mr. Will Carlton	5.00
Mr. George W. Childs	5.00
Mr. W. F. Clarke	2.00
Mrs. Grover Cleveland	5.00
Mr. Charles Carleton Coffin	2.00
Mr. George William Curtis	5.00
Mr. Virginius Dabney	2.00
Mr. Thomas W. Deland	5.00
Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D.	5.00
Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge	5.00
Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr	2.00
Mr. William W. Ellsworth	2.00
Mrs. James T. Fields	5.00
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POPE.

[*From the Spectator.*]

Once again the old controversy, Is Pope a poet? has burst upon us with full fury. The celebration of the bicentenary of Pope's birth which took place at Twickenham on Tuesday last, and the exhibition of memorials and curiosities, have filled the air with the name of Pope, and on every side champions have appeared ready to break a lance in defense or defiance of the poet. For ourselves, we cannot help feeling that Pope is as often wrongly praised and defended as he is mistakenly abused. Poet he was, there is no doubt; but not poet in the sense some of his most ardent admirers would have us believe. When, for instance, Byron tells us that he is "the great moral poet of all times, of all climes, of all feelings, of all stages of existence," declares that "his poetry is the book of life," and asks us to believe that "he has assembled all that good and great men can gather together of moral wisdom clothed in consummate beauty," we feel that the cult of Pope is in danger of a *reductio ad absurdum*. Byron's view is obviously as misleading as the opposing notion that Pope was nothing but the most perfect and most elegant of verbal handicraftsmen, whose verses, though exquisitely polished, never succeed in rising above an essentially prosaic level. Not only, however, in the question of degree do Pope's ordinary admirers — as it seems to us — fail to appreciate correctly the object of their commendation. Those who do not over-praise too often praise him for the wrong things, and try to restrict his claims to limits far too narrow. They speak of him as if he were merely the poet of a glittering town life, of elegance and polish, and above all of satire and its coördinate forms of verse. The restriction appears to us a false one. No doubt Pope shines most conspicuously in these branches of his art, and is, as a writer of satire, of *vers de société*, and of lighter didactic verse, especially noteworthy. It seems to us, however, to put the case far more truly if we say of Pope that he was in the absolute sense a poet — not merely a poet under this or that head, but that he wrote comparatively very little great poetry. The poet's gift — that gift which in its highest sense is the rarest and most precious of spiritual possessions — belonged to Pope unconditionally. It is true he was not, like Shakespeare or like Milton, given the power to show it in almost

every word and line he wrote. Instead of, as with them, pervading the whole work, it runs but in a very thin and narrow vein through the verse of Pope. Still, it is there; and we find it just as genuine and just as unchallengable in his attempts in heroic, idyllic, or elegiac writing, as in the "Satires" or the "Moral Essays." Doubtless we notice the thinness and smallness of the vein least in these last, for they deal with subjects where the poetic faculty has often little play, and where the atmosphere is necessarily prosaic. We fancy them the occasions where he has displayed his poetic powers most, only because they are just those where least demand was made upon him for true poetry. In pointing this out, however, we must guard against appearing to look upon satire as not poetry. No such restricted definition can possibly be allowed. Satire is most assuredly a branch of poetry, though the branch in which the man with a narrow gift of poetry can show to the best advantage. Until readers of Pope have been put upon the track of searching for the grains of the true gold of poetry in his work outside the "Dunciad," the "Satires," the "Moral Essays," and "The Essay on Man," they are apt entirely to ignore his more consciously poetic verse. Yet these grains — the presence of which shows Pope to have been a poet in a sense far wider than that claimed for the mere writer of satiric and didactic poems — are well worth the gathering. How exquisite, for instance, are the verses, in the "Lines to Windsor Forest, sent in a letter to Martha Blount," where Pope speaks of the woods as the spot

> Where the kind Muses met me as I strayed,
> And gently pressed my hand, and said: "Be ours."

The lines are simple enough, but it is the true poet's touch. Again, in some verses addressed to a very indifferent portrait painter named Jervas, we get a very striking instance of that heavenly alchemy with which the poet touches clay and makes gold. He has got to make the trite remark that the painter confers immortality on his sitter's charms; but as Pope speaks, the commonplace is made poetry:

> Beauty, frail flower that every season fears,
> Blooms in thy colors for a thousand years.
> Thus Churchill's race shall other hearts surprise,
> And other beauties envy Worsley's eyes.

It seems little short of miraculous that such dulcet verse should have been squandered on the little Irish painter of whom only one fact remains. After executing a copy of a Titian, he exclaimed, with irrepressible satisfaction, "Poor little Tit, how he would stare!" It is, no doubt, needless to remind our readers that the "Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady," though so unsatisfactory as a poem, abounds with lines of pure gold, for it is perhaps the best known of all Pope's more serious work. The beauty of cadence in the verse which describes the souls that "peep out once an age" as

> Useless, unseen, as lamps in sepulchers,

is, however, particularly worthy of notice. Never were liquids and sibilants more artfully alliterated than they are here, If we pass to the "Dunciad" and to the "Satires" and "Moral Essays," not to applaud the invective or the satire, though they are admirable and beautiful enough, but to find more of this gold of true poetry, we shall be quickly rewarded. Let any reader who wishes to play a literary practical joke upon any friend sufficiently well read to give point to the fun, ask that friend to tell him who wrote the line,

> From happy convents bosomed deep in vines.

Unless the friend is a Pope worshiper, he is most likely, while admitting the beauty of the line, and delighting in the charm of the picture it calls up, to make a dozen wrong guesses, and quite certain not to hit upon Pope by the light of internal criticism. So unjust to Pope's powers as a poet, indeed, are men ordinarily, that the very poetic charm of the line will at once banish all thought of Pope from his mind. The more he admires, the less he will think of the real author. Yet for all that, the line is in the fourth book of the "Dunciad," where our readers will no doubt enjoy the amusement of finding it for themselves. The end of the "Dunciad," well known as it is, is too magnificent not to be quoted in this context, for it displays Pope's powers as a poet well-nigh at their best:

> In vain, in vain — the all-confusing hour
> Resistless falls; the Muse obeys the power.
> She comes! she comes! the sable throne behold
> Of Night primæval, and of Chaos old!
> . . . . . .
> See skulking Truth to her old cavern fled,
> Mountains of casuistry heaped o'er her head!
> Philosophy that leaned on Heaven before,
> Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.
> Physic of Metaphysic begs defense,
> And Metaphysic calls for aid on Sense!
> See Mystery to Mathematics fly!
> In vain! They gaze, turn giddy, rave, and die.
> Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires,
> And unawares Morality expires.
> For public flame nor private dares to shine,
> Nor human spark is left, nor glimpse divine!
> Lo! thy dread empire, Chaos! is restored.
> Light dies before thy uncreating word;
> Thy hand, great Anarch! lets the curtain fall,
> And universal darkness buries all.

Perhaps the passage which, next to this one, is the nearest perfection in all Pope, is that in the "Epistle to Martha Blount," lately so judiciously praised by Mr. Courthope, which begins:

> So when the sun's broad beam has tired the sight.

Instead, however, let us quote the wonderful lines in which, while describing the great conquerors of his age, Pope sought to strike at Marlborough:

> Now Europe's laurels on their brows behold,
> But stained with blood or ill exchanged for gold;
> Then see them broke with toils or sunk in ease,
> Or infamous for plundered provinces.

None but a true poet could have written the last line. Massive and sonorous as are the words, the verse yet rings hollow and ominous with the horror of the deeds on which the conqueror's glory is based. Such a effort as this is not produced by any mere technical skill; it is the direct result of the poetical instinct. Of this power of making words by their place and consonance in a line carry an emotional force, and bear a meaning which is not to be sought in merely parsing the sentences they contain, Pope was indeed a master. Here is another instance of the employment of this power. The courage, the daring, the meteoric splendor of Peterborough, the great knight-errant of the War of the Spanish Succession, are brought home to us in the sound of a single line. When Pope speaks of him as —

> — he whose lightning pierced the Iberian lines,

we seem to feel, by some process of direct intuition, the glory of those chivalrous exploits which made Peterborough the true hero of the age of Anne. . . .

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

859. Tennyson's Princess. Will some of your correspondents undertake to throw some light on these dark passages from Tennyson's "Princess." E. H. R.

Charleston, S. C.

Prologue.

And he had breath'd the Proctor's dogs.

Look in Webster's Dictionary for use of "breathe" as a transitive verb.

Canto I.

. . . She to me
Was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf
At eight years old;

Canto II.

Who was "Clelia"?

A Roman maiden, whose name was otherwise written Cloelia, a hostage given to Porsena, who escaped by swimming the Tiber. The Romans sent her back, and Porsena then gave her her liberty. She is the heroine of a novel by Mlle. Scudéri.

Where some respect, however slight, was paid
To woman, *superstition all awry:*

Canto III.

. . . glowing round her dewy eyes
The circled Iris of a night of tears.

Canto IV.

. . . tho' the rough kex break
The starr'd mosaic, and the beard-blown goat
Hang on the shaft, and the wild fig tree split
Their monstrous idols.

See Webster's Dictionary for "kex."

Eight daughters of the plough . . .
each . . .
. . . like a spire of land that stands apart
Cleft from the main, and wail'd about with mews.

Does "mews" mean a wall, or sea birds, who "wail'd about" this imagined "spire of land"?

Canto V.

Mothers — that all prophetic pity — fling
Their pretty maids in the running flood.

Is this an allusion to any special incident in the history of the Mother of India?

Canto VII.

but I,
Deeper than those weird doubts could reach me, lay.
Nor cares to walk
With Death and Morning on the silver horns.

860. Town Meetings. Will you give me information as to where I can find out about "town meetings"? READER.

Ware, Mass.

The "Johns Hopkins University Studies" contain many monographs on this subject in general and in particular, as for example:

Rhode Island Town Governments. W. E. Foster.

Germanic Origin of New England Towns. H. B. Adams.

Village Communities of Cape Ann and Salem. H. B. Adams.

Samuel Adams, the Man of the Town Meeting. J. K. Hosmer.

Town and County Government in the English Colonies of North America. Edward Channing.

Send to N. Murray, Publication Agent, Johns Hopkins University, for a full list of these very valuable historical studies.

861. Figures and Flowers. Have you seen a small book of poems, *Figures and Flowers?* And is the author a young woman or an old man? It might have been the joint work of both, it occurs to me. By happy accident the book fell into my hands and I found no end of entertainment and suggestion in its pages. Do you know of any other book by this author? Not even the publishers (Moulton, Wenborne & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.) give me any information. I want another book from the same source, whether already written or yet to be. R. H. M.

Worcester, Mass.

We can give no information about this book.

862. The Poem of a Perfect Life. Who is the author of the following lines, and where can they be found:

> Wise, noble, loved, and loving wife,
> These heartfelt songs, a gift I bring
> To thee, whose deeds thy muses sing
> The poem of a perfect life.

Holyoke, Mass. L.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

— Recent London auction prices:

Shelley's *Queen Mab*, 1813. 19*l.* 10*s.*

Bewick's *Quadrupeds* and *British Birds*. Large paper. 1790–1821. 29*l.*

Browning's *Bells and Pomegranates*, 1841. 14*l.*

Burns's *Poems*. 1st ed. 1786. Title inlaid. 75*l.*

Burns's *Queen Mary's Lament.* Original autograph MS. 26*l.*

Brontë's *Jane Eyre.* 1st ed. 1847. 10*l.* 5*s.*

— Murray will shortly publish the late Lord Stanhope's *Notes of Conversation* with the Duke of Wellington, 1831–1851.

— Mr. W. J. Courthope's *Life of Pope* is in rapid preparation, and may be expected in November.

— Carlyle's youngest sister, Mrs. Aiken, died July 27.

— Work on the Chaucer Concordance is about to be resumed by Mr. Graham, who has had it in hand for some time. His address is 64 Mount Pleasant Road, Southampton, England.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Miss Cora A. Rand and Miss Webster, principal and assistant respectively of a private school for girls in Cambridge, Mass., have completed an annotated edition of Mr. Ruskin's *Sesame and Lilies*, for school use, which will be published in New York this fall.

— Miss Charlotte Fiske Bates of Cambridge, Mass., has accepted a position as Instructor in English Literature in the Salisbury School for Young Ladies in New York City, and will remove thither in September. In this connection Miss Bates will continue in New York her illustrative readings from English and American authors.

— A course of "Old South Lectures for Young People" is now progressing at the Old South Meeting House, Boston, Wednesday afternoons. The general subject is "The Story of the Centuries." Special topics and lecturers are as follows: "The Great Schools after the Dark Ages," by Ephraim Emerton, Professor of History in Harvard University; "Richard the Lion-Hearted and the Crusades," by Miss Nina Moore, author of *Pilgrims and Puritans;* "The World which Dante Knew," by Shattuck O. Hartwell, Old South first-prize essayist, 1883; "The Morning-Star of the Reformation," by Rev. Philip S. Moxom; "Copernicus and Columbus, or the New Heaven and the New Earth," by Prof. Edward S. Morse; "The People for whom Shakespeare Wrote," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Puritans and the English Revolution," by Charles H. Levermore, Professor of History in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Lafayette and the Two Revolutions which he Saw," by George Makepeace Towle.

— G. S. Fellows & Co., New York, announce *Protection Echoes from the Capitol*, by Thos. H. McKee, "containing 1,200 Aphorisms and Leading Principles of the Protective Policy, together with numerous Fallacies of Free Trade, also the present Tariff and the Mills Bill contrasted in parallel columns," all in about 400 pages octavo, with the aphorisms and principles classified and arranged in alphabetical order, forming "a perfect cyclopædia of tariff literature."

— Among the books to be published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. during the forthcoming season are a library edition of Tolstoï's works in thirteen volumes; an edition of Victor Hugo's prose works in fifteen volumes, newly translated and handsomely illustrated; *The Captain's Dog*, from the French of Louis Énault, also fully illustrated; *Golden Words for Daily Counsel*, selected and arranged by Anna Harris Smith; *The Life of Lafayette*, by Lydia Hoyt Farmer; *Famous American Statesmen*, by Sarah K. Bolton; and three new stories for young people — *The Search for the Star*, by Edward Willett, *Wrecked on Labrador*, by W. A. Stearns, and *The Scotch Caps*, by "J A K." Messrs. Crowell will also bring out their standard editions of the poets, now numbering seventy-five volumes, in various attractive bindings, ranging in price from $1.00 to $6.00 per volume.

— The same house have in press *Memory Systems, New and Old*, by A. E. Middleton, a first American edition from the second English.

— C. N. Caspar of Milwaukee has hit upon a plan of conducting a book auction by mail. The library of the late Hon. W. P. Lynde is to be thus disposed of. Catalogues are sent out and bids are solicited by mail.

— Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is in feeble health. She is spending the summer on a farm near Sag Harbor, L. I., snowy-haired, silent, and secluded.

— *Othello*, the next volume of "The Bankside Shakespeare," will be edited by Thos. R. Price, LL.D., Vice-President of the New York Shakespeare Society and Professor of English in Columbia College. Dr. Price will claim, in his introduction, the discovery of an exact system of prosody, experimented upon by Shakespeare in earlier plays, until finally perfected in the Othello.

— The late Rev. E. P. Roe's last writing, *Miss Lou*, is marked for publication next week.

— Rev. Edward Eggleston's *History of the United States and its People*, a work that has been long in preparation, appears at last this week.

— C. L. Webster & Co. announce a volume of humorous army anecdotes collected by General Grant and left by him in manuscript.

— *Ireland Under Coercion* is a work by an American author, Mr. William Henry Hurlbut, just published in Edinburgh.

— Ticknor & Co.'s September books will include *The Rainbow Calendar* for 1889, compiled by Miss Kate Sanborn; *Western China*, an account of a journey to the center of the Buddhists, by Rev. Virgil C. Hart; *A Short History of the Secession War*, by Rossiter Johnson; *The Dead Doll*, a volume of verses for children by Margaret Vandegrift; and *Little Helpers*, a children's story by the same author.

— Cassell & Co. have published a *Miniature Cyclopædia*, which in one closely-printed volume of 764 pages contains nearly 30,000 articles, with diagrams and illustrations. The book is edited down to date.

— T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish a translation by Mr. N. H. Dole of the new work of fiction by Señor Valdes, entitled *El Quarto Poder* (The Fourth Estate), which has been received with great favor in Spain.

— The *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, an established American journal of thirty years' standing, feels aggrieved at the starting of a "Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter," in whose title the word Toledo has appeared as a second thought printed in very small type.

— In Ticknor's "Paper Series" will shortly be issued Mr. Arlo Bates's *The Pagans* and Mr. Julian Hawthorne's *Fortune's Fool.*

— *Dr. Lockwood's Animal Memoirs, Part I, Mammals*, published by Ivison, Blakeman & Co., is intended as a supplementary reading book in schools and also for general reading as a part of the home or public library. Special attention is called by the publishers to the introductory chapter. A notable point in favor of the work is the fact that Dr. Lockwood writes in almost every instance from an intimate knowledge of the animal which he describes. It is claimed that he has been familiar with a larger number of those animals which become household pets than any other living person except, it may be, a few professional dealers.

— *The Pillars of Society and other Plays*, by Henrik Ibsen, edited by Havelock Ellis, will be the September volume in the "Camelot Series;" *Poems by Southey*, edited by Sidney R. Thompson, will follow in the "Canterbury Poets," and a *Life of Bunyan* by Canon Venables in the "Great Writers." Mr. Thomas Whittaker is the American publisher of all.

— G. P. Putnam's Sons publish immediately *The President's Message* in an edition de luxe, large type, small quarto, with sixteen full-page moral and graphic illustrations from original designs by Thomas Nast. Mr. R. R. Bowker's edition of *The President's Message*, with annotations by R. R. Bowker, which has been delayed for some important additional material, will be ready about the same time.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Compiled and Edited by John Bigelow. Vol. IX. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00

A LIFE OF MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY, U.S.N. and C.S.N. Compiled by his daughter, Diana Fontaine Maury Corbin. Scribner & Welford.

Essays and Sketches.

THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY. Essays Scientific and Æsthetic. By Henry W. Parker. John B. Alden. 85c.

LETTERS TO A KING. By Albion W. Tourgée, LL.D. Cincinnati: Cranston & Stowe. $1.25

THE CENTENNIAL OF A REVOLUTION: An Address by a Revolutionist. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25

STUDIES IN CRITICISM. By Florence Traill. New York: Worthington Co. $1.50

Fiction.

MAIWA'S REVENGE. A Novel. By H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. 75c.

A WAR-TIME WOOING. A Story. By Capt. Charles King, U.S.A. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

IN ALL SHADES. A Novel. By Grant Allen. Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.

THE ELECT LADY. By George MacDonald. [Town and Country Library.] D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

THE EAVESDROPPER. An Unparalleled Experience. By James Payn. Harper & Bros. 25c.

THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM. By Ralph Iron. (Olive Schreiner.) New Edition. Scribner & Welford. $1.00

AULNAY TOWER. By Blanche Willis Howard. Thirteenth Edition. Ticknor & Co. 50c.

NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS. By Victor Hugo. Tr. by Isabel F. Hapgood. In two volumes. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

UNDINE: A Romance, and Sintram and his Companions. By De la Motte Fonqué. Illus. by Heywood Sumner. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00

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AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Henry Morley. Book III. From the Conquest to Chaucer. Cassell & Co. $1.50

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THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.*

PROF. PARKER'S interesting volume contains three considerable essays on Beauty and Beast, Mind in Animals, and the Divine in Art, with five minor articles on the Moral in Nature, Lessons of Crystals, Ornament in Nature, Christ in the Rainbow, and Life Transfigured. The rhetorical excellences of these papers are high, and they take rank among the best and pleasantest reading on the general theme of the nature and office of beauty. Sometimes the treatment and the subject are both too fanciful for a severe taste, as in the paper on Christ in the Rainbow; but as a rule Prof. Parker developes with force and grace his one sufficient theory that "All the many characters of the beautiful in the universe are and must be the outworking of a free spiritual power; they are such because they meet our spiritual want, address our spiritual nature, and this in its entirety as intellectual, emotional, and freely volitional; their ultimate meaning is apparent and they are not even intelligible except as analogous to the working of the human spirit in its creations."

Prof. Parker is seen to most advantage in his least controversial papers, and to least advantage in his onslaught on Prof. Romanes's exposition of Mind in Animals. The tendency undoubtedly is strong today among comparative psychologists to overrate the mental manifestations of the lower animals; but this tendency, itself a reaction from the opposite extreme, is not wisely corrected by asserting that there is no degree of reason in brutes, and by making a special plea against every evidence of intelligence on their part, as the author does. The paper on the Divine in Art, devoted to the position that human art entered largely into the plan of creation and is a development of it, and that therefore the Creator is best comprehended in the works of man, sets forth this spiritual conception of the unity of divine and human art in an admirable manner.

When disputing with the professors of natural science Prof. Parker is too apt to forget the universal prevalence of mechanism in nature, upon which Lotze insisted; but here he rightly emphasizes, in a fashion to delight the great German philosopher, the value of the spiritual ends toward which the mechanism works. "We do not hesitate in loose language," he says finely, "to call any artificial thing very natural in its circumstances. The Egyptian pyramids are the great crystals, formed in the high tide life of that land. The old Gothic structures of Europe are the stalagmites and stalactites which grew in the cavernous gloom of the Dark Ages. . . . Reaping machines are patent whirlwinds. Bowie-knives are the long thorns put forth by the human crab-apple tree before it is reclaimed to sweetness by cultivation. . . . Books, statues, pictures, are well called children of the brain."

MISS TRAILL'S STUDIES IN CRITICISM.*

IN looking through this volume we have been chiefly impressed with the author's liberality of spirit, her sincerity, and her uniform adherence to high moral standards. The marks of scholarship are not profound, but Miss Traill has evidently read much and thought a great deal. She considers such topics as the advantages of metaphysical study, the characteristics of French literature, genius in relation to religion and morality, history in literature, the perception of truth as dependent on character, and "the decline of art" as a process of bringing art into harmony with modern ideas. On all these subjects she has something suggestive to offer, and in all she seeks continually to find those ethical and religious motives which exercise an elevating influence over mankind.

Miss Traill is not afraid to proffer her own judgment whenever it is called for. She accounts for "the otherwise inexplicable failure of Goethe's influence" by the fact "that what we learn of his life from his friends (though it is hard to believe G. H. Lewes was a friend) disgusts us forever with the man and all that he had to do or say"; and on the same page with this remark we find the following:

> For a while people said: "What *is* the matter with Carlyle?" Now the very children are beginning to tell us: "Nothing in the world except that he was not a Christian."

Of "Edmond Schérer [*sic*], Vinet, Monod, Pressensé, the Coquerels, father and two sons, and Roseeuw [*sic*] St. Hilaire," Miss Traill says:

> An austere simplicity in language, a profundity in thought, and an absolute sincerity in moral conviction, render these writers, in my opinion, the greatest that France has known.

We may not entirely agree with Miss Traill in these and similar views, but we cannot deny their value as revelations of personal taste, and as indications of generous and wholesome impulses.

AN ICELAND FISHERMAN.*

FRANCE at the upper extremity of its western coast throws out a bold and rocky horn of territory into the Atlantic. The shore line of this triangular promontory is at least half a thousand miles in length, and is deeply indented by bays and harbors. Inland the territory is broken into abrupt hills and narrow valleys, diversified with broad and desolate heaths, enlivened with ruined and solitary castles, patched with gloomy forests, and populated with a ragged people, mostly seafaring, whose harsh Celtic dialect presents a strange contrast to the glib French of the further interior. This is Brittany of old, neighbor of Normandy, now divided into the Departments of Finnisterre, Cotes du Nord, Morbihan, and Ile et Vilaine. And here the scene of M. Pierre Loti's romantic, picturesque, and pathetic tale is laid.

M. Pierre Loti, as he calls himself (Julien Viaud is his true name), we met a few weeks since in that striking book of Eastern sketches, *From Lands of Exile*. With those exuberant, glowing, pulsating pages of description in mind we should open another book by the same hand with expectation. But will a consummate artist in form and color necessarily write a good novel? And will an author who is at home in the fervid East easily adapt himself to the conditions of the icy North? For to the icy North this story of *An Iceland Fisherman* seems to take us; but only seems, for Yann Gaos is not an Icelander, but a brave and hardy Breton lad, Long Yann as they called him, who sailed away every year on the "Marie," a fishing smack, Captain Guermeur, for a cruise in the stormy and perilous Northern seas. Little Sylvestre is his special shipmate on these summer voyages, and Gaud, Gaud Mével, is the pretty Breton girl whom he has left behind him.

Yann is Breton for Jean and Gaud is Breton for Daisy.

It is Gaud, however, who is the lover, not Yann. Yann, shy, awkward, blushing, is wedded to the sea, and has no thoughts of love and marriage; Gaud, on the other hand, sweet, fresh, pure maiden as she is, has lost her heart to this tall, strong, manly

* The Spirit of Beauty. Essays Scientific and Æsthetic. By Henry W. Parker. John B. Alden. 75c.

* Studies in Criticism. By Florence Traill. Worthington Co. $1.50.

* An Iceland Fisherman. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Clara Cadiot. Wm. S. Gottsberger.

sailor-boy, and in her naïve simplicity is desperate to win him. She is rich, in a peasant's way, and he is poor, and his consciousness of this diversity in their conditions is a further bar to his honest ambition.

Meantime little Sylvestre is drafted into the navy, and goes away to China seas on the Tonquin Expedition.

Now the reader has before him the three sets of scenery which M. Loti employs in this book: the sunny ruggedness of the Breton coast, the fogs and gales of the North Sea, with its refuges in Norwegian fjords and its outlook toward Iceland, and the hot tropical expanses of Anam and the China Sea.

The sea is M. Loti's home, and he is as truly a master in description of it as Mr. Clark Russell, though in a different way. His marine landscapes are strong and vivid, and whether you are rocking with Yann in "La Marie" or the "Léopoldine" under the midnight sun, or rolling with little Sylvestre on his homeward voyage over the Indian Ocean in the hospital troop ship, in either case you are at sea almost more than in the mere imagination.

But in Brittany and among the Bretons M. Loti is also at home, and it would be hard to surpass his pictures of Paimpol — which might be Paimpot, and Ploubazlanec, and Pors Even, and Brest; with Gaud and the fisher folk in their simple cabins and humble life, with M. Mével, the freebooter, who had made his fortune out of the sea, with old Granny Moan and her affection for Sylvestre, with the roistering sailors in the inns, with the crews of the ships getting ready to sail, and with the families of the absent ones gathered on the headlands to watch for their return.

As striking an example as any of these Breton scenes is the following, in which Gaud, after the loss of everything, is seen living with old Granny Moan at Ploubazlenec. Little Sylvestre is dead. Yann is away on one of his long voyages to the north. The sorrow in the old woman's heart and the hunger in the young woman's heart bind them together.

Summer advanced, and, at the end of August, with the first autumnal mists, the Icelanders came home. For the last three months the two lone women had lived together at Ploubazlanec in the Moans' cottage. Gaud filled a daughter's place in the poor birthplace of so many dead sailors. She had sent hither all that remained from the sale of her father's house; her grand bed in the town fashion, and her fine, different colored dresses. She had made herself a plainer black dress, and like old Yvonne, wore a mourning cap, of thick white muslin, merely adorned with simple plaits. Every day she went out sewing at the houses of the rich people in the town, and returned every evening without being detained on her way home by any sweetheart. She had remained as proud as ever, and was still respected as a fine lady; and as the lads bade her good-night, they always raised their hand to their cap. Through the sweet evening twilight, she walked home from Paimpol, all along the cliff road inhaling the fresh, comforting sea air. Constant sitting at needlework had not deformed her like many others, who are always bent in two over their work — and she drew up her beautiful supple form perfectly erect in looking over the sea, fairly across to where Yann was it seemed. The same road led to his home. Had she walked on much further, towards a well-known rocky wind-swept nook, she would come to that hamlet of Pors-Even, where the trees, covered with gray moss, grew crampedly between the stones, and are slanted over lowly by the western gales. Perhaps she might never more return there, although it was only a league away; but once in her lifetime she had been there, and that was enough to cast a charm over the whole road; and, besides, Yann would certainly often pass that way, and she could fancy seeing him upon the bare moor, stepping between the stumpy reeds. She loved the whole region of Ploubazlanec, and was almost happy that fate had driven her there; she could never have become resigned to live in any other place. Towards this end of August, a southern warmth, diffusing languor, rises and spreads towards the north, with luminous afterglows and stray rays from a distant sun, which float over the Breton seas. Often the air is calm and pellucid, without a single cloud on high. At the hour of Gaud's return journey, all things had already begun to fade in the nightfall, and become fused into close, compact groups. Here and there a clump of reeds strove to make way between stones, like a battle-torn flag; in a hollow, a cluster of gnarled trees formed a dark mass, or else some straw-thatched hamlet indented the moor. At the cross-roads the images of Christ on the cross, which watch over and protect the country, stretched out their black arms on their supports like real men in torture; in the distance the Channel appeared fair and calm, one vast golden mirror, under the already darkened sky and shade-laden horizon. In this country even the calm fine weather was a melancholy thing; notwithstanding, a vague uneasiness seemed to hover about; a palpable dread emanating from the sea to which so many lives are intrusted, and whose everlasting threat only slumbered. Gaud sauntered along as in a dream, and never found the way long enough. The briny smell of the shore, and a sweet odor of flowerets growing along the cliffs amidst thorny bushes, perfumed the air. Had it not been for Granny Yvonne waiting for her at home, she would have loitered along the reed-strewn paths, like the beautiful ladies in stories, who dream away the summer evenings in their fine parks. Many thoughts of her early childhood came back to her as she passed through the country; but they seemed so effaced and far away now, eclipsed by her love looming up between. In spite of all, she went on thinking of Yann as engaged in a degree — a restless, scornful betrothed, whom she would never really have, but to whom she persisted in being faithful in mind, without speaking about it to any one. For the time, she was happy to know that he was in Iceland; for there, at least, the sea would keep him lonely in her deep cloisters, and he would belong to no other woman. True, he would return one of these days, but she looked upon that return more calmly than before. She instinctively understood that her poverty would not be a reason for him to despise her; for he was not as other men. Moreover, the death of poor Sylvestre would draw them closer together. Upon his return, he could not do otherwise than come to see his friend's old granny; and Gaud had decided to be present at that visit; for it did not seem to her that it would be undignified. Appearing to remember nothing, she would talk to him as to a long-known friend; she would even speak with affection, as was due to Sylvestre's brother, and try to seem easy and natural. And who knows? Perhaps it would not be impossible to be as a sister to him, now that she was so lonely in the world; to rely upon his friendship, even to ask it as a support, with enough preliminary explanation for him not to accuse her of any after-thought of marriage. She judged him to be untamed and stubborn in his independent ideas, yet tender and loyal, and capable of understanding the goodness which comes straight from the heart. How would he feel when he met her again, in her poor ruined home? Very, very poor she was — for Granny Moan was not strong enough now to go out washing, and only had her small widow's pension left; granted, she ate but little, and the two could still manage to live, not dependent upon others. Night was always fallen when she arrived home; before she could enter she had to go down a little over the worn rocks, for the cottage was placed on an incline towards the beach, below the level of the Ploubazlanec roadside. It was almost hidden under its thick brown straw thatch, and looked like the back of some huge beast, shrunk down under its bristling fur. Its walls were sombre and rough like the rocks, but with tiny tufts of green moss and lichens over them. There were three uneven steps before the threshold, and the inside latch was opened by a length of rope-yarn run through a hole. Upon entering the first thing to be seen was the window, hollowed out through the wall as in the substance of a rampart, and giving view of the sea, whence in flowed a dying yellow light. On the hearth burned brightly the sweet-scented branches of pine and beechwood which old Yvonne used to pick up along the way, and she herself was sitting there, seeing to their bit of supper; indoors she wore a kerchief over her head to save her cap. Her still beautiful profile was outlined in the red flame of her fire. She looked up at Gaud. Her eyes, which formerly were brown, had taken a faded look, and almost appeared blue; they seemed no longer to see, and were troubled and uncertain with old age. Each day she greeted Gaud with the same words: "Oh, dear me! my good lass, how late you are to-night." "No, Granny," answered Gaud, who was used to it. "This is the same time as other days." "Eh? It seemed to me, dear, later than usual." They sat down to supper at their table, which had almost become shapeless from constant use, but was still thick as the generous slice of a huge oak. The cricket began its silver-toned music again. One of the sides of the cottage was filled up by roughly sculptured, worm-eaten woodwork, which had an opening wherein were set the sleeping bunks, where generations of fishers had been born, and where their aged mothers had died. Quaint old kitchen utensils hung from the black beams, as well as bunches of sweet herbs, wooden spoons, and smoked bacon; fishing-nets, which had been left there since the shipwreck of the last Moans, their meshes nightly bitten by the rats. Gaud's bed stood in an angle under its white muslin draperies; it seemed like a very fresh and elegant modern invention brought into the hut of a Celt. On the granite wall hung a photograph of Sylvestre in his sailor clothes. His grandmother had fixed his military medal to it, with his own pair of those red cloth anchors which French men-of-wars-men wear on their right sleeve; Gaud had also bought one of those funeral crowns, of black and white beads, placed round the portraits of the dead in Brittany. This represented Sylvestre's mausoleum, and was all that remained to consecrate his memory in his own land. On summer evenings they did not sit up late, to save the lights; when the weather was fine, they sat out a while on a stone bench before the door, and looked at passers-by in the road, a little over their heads. Then old Yvonne would lie down on her cupboard shelf; and Gaud on her fine bed, would fall asleep pretty soon, being tired out with her day's work, and walking and dreaming of the return of the Icelanders. Like a wise, resolute girl, she was not too greatly apprehensive.

This story of *An Iceland Fisherman* ends sadly. The mystery and tragedy of the sea are its undertow; the sorrow of death is in its refrain. But there is great power in it of a quiet and reserved kind. It is a thoroughly artistic story. Its characters have a bold relief and distinct individuality, befitting their vivid surroundings. And the strong faithfulness of Gaud's affection and the intensity of Yann's passion when once he has surrendered to it, make all the more melancholy

the fate that finally separates him from her forever. Oh that one short week of wedded love and life! Poor Gaud! Did the memory of it ever leave her? We turn from the two lonely women in their little cottage on the Breton coast, looking out over the sea from whose distant horizon the "Léopoldine" never returns, with a sympathy which life could hardly make more real. For an epilogue to this tender and heartfelt tale might be written Charles Kingsley's lines:

Three wives sat up in the light-house tower
And they trimmed the lamps as the sun went down;
They looked at the squall and they looked at the shower,
And the night-rack came rolling up, ragged and brown,
For men must work, and women must weep,
Though storms be sudden, and waters deep,
And the harbor bar be moaning.

VICTOR HUGO NEWLY TRANSLATED.

THE attempt to give American readers a trustworthy and uniform rendering of Victor Hugo's leading prose works is amply justified in this edition of *Notre-Dame de Paris*,[1] and *Toilers of the Sea*,[2] following a similar edition of *Les Misérables*, issued last year, and to be followed in turn by *Ninety-Three*, *By Order of the King* (*L'Homme qui Rit*), and *History of a Crime*. The four volumes now before us compare favorably with Miss Hapgood's previous efforts as a translator. To readers who are totally unacquainted with French the great value of her method is in its rigid fidelity to the verbal form of the original text. She reproduces every locution, every turn of phrase, in the most literal manner possible, and whoever follows her version may be sure of getting the genuine Hugo flavor without alloy. To read this passage, for instance (we choose at random), we might almost believe that we were perusing the author's very words:

Already several columns of smoke were being belched forth from the chimneys scattered over the whole surface of roofs, as through the fissures of an immense sulphurous crater. The river which ruffles its waters against the arches of so many bridges, against the points of so many islands, was wavering with silvery folds. Around the city, outside the ramparts, sight was lost in a great circle of fleecy vapors through which one confusedly distinguished the indefinite line of the plains and the graceful swell of the hights. All sorts of floating sounds were dispersed over this half-awakened city. Towards the east, the morning breeze chased a few soft white bits of wool torn from the misty fleece of the hills.

Of course no one in his senses would ever think of writing in that manner in English, and yet the paragraph we have quoted undoubtedly represents the phrasing of the original as far as form is concerned. If the color and melody of Victor Hugo's French have to some extent been sacrificed, that is the inevitable defect of all literal translations, and perhaps most people would prefer to give up rhetorical attractions for an assured rendering of an author's linguistic idiosyncrasies — unless they can have both; and a translation at once faithful in words while matching the original in beauty of style is sufficiently rare to make us thankful for the other sort, when the work is, as in Miss Hapgood's case, thoroughly and carefully done. If any charge of misdemeanor can be brought against Miss Hapgood it is that she is sometimes too careful, too conscientiously literal. When, for instance, she writes, in the thrilling description of Claude Frollo's fall, that "the wind blew him upon the roof of a house, where the unfortunate man began to break up," we could wish that she had selected some other phrase, for the words as they stand certainly mar the tragic effect which the author sought to attain and did attain in the original. It remains true, nevertheless, that Miss Hapgood's version is remarkable for its fidelity. It is faithful and at the same time sympathetic. It grasps meanings that are not easy to grasp and to express in an alien tongue. This promises to be by all odds the most satisfactory translation of Hugo's great romances with which we are acquainted.

The publishers have done all that one could reasonably demand to make it in every way a model edition. The numerous illustrations are skillful reproductions of the work of leading French artists. The type is of good size; the paper excellent; the press-work unexceptionable; the binding of smooth gray cloth, the uncut edges, and the gilt top, all in admirable taste.

[1] Notre-Dame de Paris. By Victor Hugo. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. Two vols. Illustrated. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.00.

[2] The Toilers of the Sea. By Victor Hugo. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. Two vols. Illustrated. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.00.

HARVARD VESPERS.*

THIS prettily-made book of 233 pages is the first outward and visible sign of that inward and spiritual change which has come over the public religious character and life of Harvard University within the last two years. The forms of religion, from having been on the "required" list, have become "optional," and the attendance on worship, as at daily prayers and Sunday services, once compulsory, is now wholly voluntary. Instead of one "Professor of Christian Morals," who was a sort of college chaplain, there are now five "Preachers to the University," one of whom only is the professor aforesaid, a single professorhood being thus sunk in a multiplied preachership. To morning prayers now come only the students who choose to, and as they choose to; and on Thursday afternoons, in term time, at 5 o'clock, a special "Vesper" service is made attractive by reason of musical features and a brief address. At these morning prayers and at these vesper services the "Preachers to the University" officiate in turn, each one of the five being "in residence" for a month at a time, and being accessible to any students who wish to see him in private during certain hours every day.

On Sunday evenings a public service in the college chapel is conducted in turn by various distinguished preachers from all parts of the country, representing different Christian bodies.

Official religious teaching is therefore now dispensed at Harvard upon a broad, flexible, and truly catholic basis. It is a great pity that a sympathetic atmosphere is not found in all the lecture-rooms and laboratories.

As for the "Harvard Vespers," they are more than attractive and popular; they have become fashionable. It is "the thing" in Cambridge to "go to Vespers." The college world and the town world intermingle at these bright and pleasant services. The hour is convenient and consonant with the spirit of the occasion. The day's work is well over. The dinner hour is at hand. The evening's recreation is to follow. It is a good moment to pause, to hush, to listen. The student mind is in a pliable and receptive mood. The town mind is interested and observant. The chapel is aglow with light. The seats are full. The fresh faces of seven or eight hundred young men in the body of the congregation are an inspiration; eager eyes in the galleries look down upon them; a choir of boys' voices — boys who are expecting soon and hastening to be college "men" — swell the notes of the organ with a volume of strong and fluent sound; the black-gowned "Preacher to the University" mounts the high old-fashioned pulpit; singing, prayer, responsive reading of the Psalms, prepare mind and heart for the five or ten-minute "address" that is to be the feature of the half-hour. Perhaps it is young Professor Peabody who is the "Preacher," bearded, ruddy, and winsome; or Phillips Brooks, big, burly, and tumultuous; or Edward Everett Hale, tall, stooping, shaggy, cadaverous, with the look of a man whose one foot is in the grave; or Dr. McKenzie, the plump, poetic-faced, dreamy-eyed "crack-preacher" of the Congregationalists; or Mr. George A. Gordon, the rough-diamond incumbent of the New Old South, Boston. These are the "University Preachers" of the past two years; with one change to occur the year to come. Dr. Hale retires, we believe, and his place is to be filled by Professor William Lawrence of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, bearer of an honored New England name and lineage.

Twenty-eight of the "Vesper Addresses" delivered under these conditions are collected in the book before us, reprinted from phonographic reports in the *Christian Register*, a Boston journal of the Unitarians. Professor Peabody furnishes seven, Phillips Brooks six, Mr. Gordon and Dr. McKenzie each five, Dr. Hale four, and the venerable Dr. A. P. Peabody, the former Professor of Christian Morals, one by courtesy. We need not say that they are brief, we need

* Harvard Vespers. Addresses to Harvard Students by the Preachers to the University. 1886–1888. Roberts Brothers. $1.00.

not say that they are direct, nor that they are pointed, forcible, effective, nor that they stop when they have ended. Give a preacher, who is a preacher, an audience of eight hundred college boys, for half an hour between daylight and dark, with an afternoon of athletics behind them, and dinner and an evening at the theater or "grinding" before them, and just ten minutes to talk to them in, and if he cannot say anything worth hearing under these conditions of time and place, he never can.

In these addresses Professor Peabody talks of "The Two Baptisms," "The Soil and the Seed," "Opening the Door," "Jesus in Ephraim," "The Simplicity which is in Christ," "Coming to One's Self." Phillips Brooks's topics are "Christ and the Blind Man," "Christ and Nathaniel," "The Temptation of Jesus," "Making all Things New," "Fishers of Men," "Judgments of Life." Dr. Hale speaks of "The Enlargement of Life," of "The Parable of the Pounds," of "The Christian Commonwealth," of "God our Rock;" Mr. Gordon of "The Sincerity of God," of "Immediate Loss in Sin," of "Moral Heroism," of "Remembering God," of "Seek and Ye Shall Find." Professor Peabody's text in "The Simplicity which is in Christ" is the character of Asa Gray, who had just then been carried to his burial.

No one can turn these pages, listen to these fervid, intellectual, scholarly voices, without apprehending that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is preached at Harvard College. The Christocentric quality in all these addresses is their most marked quality. Next their simplicity, their freedom from affected professionalism, and their affectionate solicitude toward the young men to whom they are delivered. The substantial unity of Christian bodies is also impressively declared in these discourses. Here the Unitarian, the Episcopalian, and the Trinitarian Congregationalist are at one in the fundamental truths they preach; as preacher and hearer are further at one in the worship they render.

They who remember that Harvard College was founded "pro Christo et Ecclesia," all who are solicitous for the right training of young men, Christian parents of students at Harvard College, may severally rejoice to see this book as a sign of the times.

REMEMBER THE ALAMO.*

THE title of Mrs. Barr's story is not a happy selection. The words are a war cry, which had meaning enough on the hot plains of Texas in the war with Mexico, fifty years ago, but they are Greek to the reader of today, and an awkward handle by which to take hold of a book. The book itself is another of Mrs. Barr's literary successes, illustrating afresh her invention, her versatility, her skill in making herself at home anywhere, her power of artistically conceiving a subject and dramatically treating it, her ability to show a historic picture behind or in the midst of romantic action, and her strength, grace, and delicacy of expression merely as a writer of English. Every one of Mrs. Barr's previous stories — for example, *Jan Vedder's Wife*, *The Bow of Orange Ribbon*, *A Border Shepherdess*, *The Squire of Sandal-Side* — has been a marked success in its own way; a book of individuality, with a distinct flavor; and this new product of her pen makes no break in the charm of the series. *Remember the Alamo* would be sufficient of itself to stamp Mrs. Barr as a talented author; a talented writer of fiction; and the historical knowledge on which the book rests, the evident careful study which has entered into its composition, and the information which it suffices to convey touching a remote corner of the Republic and an almost forgotten chapter in the national career, make it profitable as well as interesting reading.

We will venture to say that most of the readers of *Remember the Alamo* will lay it down with the feeling that it has opened to them an entirely new precinct of American history. Fifty years have scarcely passed since the events occurred on which the story is founded, and they were events within what is now our own territory; and yet how foreign and remote they seem! To set distinctly before the reader the scheme of the book, or, rather, the scope of it, we will set down the following dates of Mexico-Texan-American history — the stakes, so to speak, which mark out the field:

1819. The Sabine River established as the Texan boundary between the United States and Spain.
1822. American colonization of Texas underway, under grants from the Spanish-Mexican government.
1824. Texas united with Coahuila as a Mexican province.
1827. Some American colonists in Texas compelled to retreat into the United States.
1830. Bustamente, the Mexican dictator, issues a proclamation forbidding citizens of the United States to settle in Texas.
1833. The American settlers remaining in Texas hold a convention, resolve on separation from Coahuila, form a constitution, and apply to Santa Anna for admission into the Mexican Republic as an independent State.
1834. Bustamente's decree revoked, and favorable concessions obtained.
1835. The Texans declare their "Independence," form a provisional government, elect Sam Houston commander-in-chief, and drive the entire Mexican force out of the territory.
1836. March. Santa Anna invests the Alamo, a fortress near San Antonio, carries it by storm, and massacres the garrison.
1836. March. Col. Fannin's command at Goliad murdered in cold blood by order of Santa Anna.
1836. April. Santa Anna overwhelmingly defeated by Houston in a pitched battle.
1836. September. First Texan Congress assembles, and Pres. Houston inaugurated.
1837. Independence of Texas recognized by the United States.
1841–'42. Texas invaded by the Mexicans.
1845. Texas admitted to the United States.

This is the crowded and busy field which Mrs. Barr has entered in her present novel. Its plan centers in San Antonio in 1836, at the time of Santa Anna's invasion, the fall of the Alamo, the Goliad Massacre, and Sam Houston's April victory. Santa Anna, Houston, the famous Davy Crockett, and other veritable personages appear. But the chief interest attaches to Dr. Robert Worth and his family, whose daughters and their lovers, with the attending by-play, furnish the romance of the situation.

Dr. Worth is an American physician long resident in San Antonio, a man of years, character, experience, and commanding aspect. His wife, whom he loves devotedly, is Spanish and a Roman Catholic, an attractive woman, but weak and self-indulgent, leaning with one arm on her maid-servant, Rachela, and with the other on her confessor, Fray Ignatius, a wily priest. Part of Mrs. Barr's object, though perhaps only incidentally so, is to present a picture of the unscrupulousness of the Roman Catholic Church as personified in a father of the Fray Ignatius stripe — his tyranny over conscience, his interference with domestic relations, his insidious schemes to separate wife and children from husband and father, his justification of every sort of means by reason of the end he has in view. We like to think that the realities of such a portrait belong mostly to the past and are destined to fade entirely away.

Dr. Worth's sons are heartily enlisted in the Texan cause, and his lovely daughters, Antonia and Isabel, sympathetically so, partly by reason of inherited or acquired convictions, and partly doubtless because of the partisanship of their lovers, Dare Grant and Don Luis, both of whom are actively at service in the Texan cause. All this is greatly to the good mother's horror, whose Mexican antecedents and religious faith make all Americans and all Protestants traitors and heretics.

This blended atmosphere of political and ecclesiastical feuds, hatred, and contention pervades the domestic life of the book throughout, and is powerfully wrought. So are the scenes in San Antonio, the whole Texan landscape whenever it appears, the figures of the wily priest and his confederate Rachela, and the charming characters and aspect of Antonia and Isabel. A favorable extract — one of many we should like to make — is this description of a taste of "stolen fruit" —

The Lovers in the Garden.

When all was still in the afternoon Isabel came to her. She would not put the child to the necessity of again asking her help. She rose at once, and said: "Sit here, Iza, until I have opened the door for us." Then she took a rich silk kerchief, blue as the sky, in her hand, and went to the wide, matted hall. There she found Rachela asleep on a cane lounge. Antonia woke her. "Rachela, I wish to go into the garden for an hour." "The Señorita does the

* Remember the Alamo. By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.00.

thing she wants to. Rachela would not presume to interfere. The Señorita became an Americano in New York." "There are good things in New York, Rachela; for instance, this kerchief." "That is indeed magnificent!" "If you permit my sister to walk in the garden with me, I shall give it to you this moment." "Doña Isabel is different. She is a Mexicaine. She must be watched continually." "For what reason? She is as innocent as an angel." "Let her simply grow up, and you will see that she is not innocent as the angels. Oh, indeed! I could say something about last night! Doña Isabel has no vocation for a nun; but, grácias á Dios! Rachela is not yet blind or deaf." "Let the child go with me for an hour, Rachela. The kerchief will be so becoming to you. There is not another in San Antonio like it." Rachela was past forty, but not yet past the age of coquetry. "It will look gorgeous with my gold ear-rings, but—" "I will give you also the blue satin bow like it, to wear at your breast." "Si, si! I will give the permission, Señorita—for your sake alone. The kerchief and bow are a little thing to you. To me, they will be a great adornment. You are not to leave the garden, however, and for one hour's walk only, Señorita; certainly there is time for no more." "I will take care of Isabel; no harm shall come to her. You may keep your eyes shut for one hour, Rachela, and you may shut your ears also, and put your feet on the couch and let them rest. I will watch Isabel carefully, be sure of that." "The child is very clever, and she has a lover already, I fear. Keep your eyes on the myrtle hedge that skirts the road. I have to say this—it is not for nothing she wants to walk with you this afternoon. She would be better fast asleep." In a few moments the kerchief and the bow were safely folded in the capacious pocket of Rachela's apron, and Isabel and Antonia were softly treading the shady walk between the myrtle hedges. Rachela's eyes were apparently fast closed when the girls passed her, but she did not fail to notice how charmingly Isabel had dressed herself. She wore, it is true, her Spanish costume; but she had red roses at her breast, and her white lace mantilla over her head. "Ah! she is a clever little thing!" Rachela muttered. "She knows that she is irresistible in her Castilian dress. Bah! those French frocks are enough to drive a man a mile away. I can almost forgive her now. Had she worn the French frock I would not have forgiven her. I would never have yielded again, no, not even if the Señorita Antonia should offer me her scarlet Indian shawl worked in gold. I was always a fool—Holy Mother forgive me! Well, then; I used to have my own lovers—plenty of them—handsome young arrieros and rancheros: there was Tadeo, a valento of the first class: and Buffa—and—well, I will sleep; they do not remember me, I dare say; and I have forgotten their names." In the mean time the sisters sat down beneath a great fig tree. No sunshine, no shower, could penetrate its thick foliage. The wide space beneath the spreading branches was a little parlor, cool and sweet, and full of soft, green lights, and the earthy smell of turf, and the wandering scents of the garden. Isabel's eyes shone with an incomparable light. She was pale, but exquisitely beautiful, and even her hands and feet expressed the idea of expectation. Antonia had a piece of needlework in her hand. She affected the calmness she did not feel, for her heart was trembling for the tender little heart beating with so much love and anxiety beside her. But Isabel's divination, however arrived at, was not at fault. In a few moments Don Luis lightly leaped the hedge, and without a moment's hesitation sought the shadow of the fig tree. As he approached, Antonia looked at him with a new interest. It was not only that he loved Isabel, but that Isabel loved him. She had given him sympathy before, now she gave him a sister's affection. "How handsome he is!" she thought. "How gallant he looks in his velvet and silver and embroidered jacket! And how eager are his steps! And how joyful his face! He is the kind of Romeo that Shakespeare dreamed about! Isabel is really an angel to him. He would really die for her. What has this Spanish knight of the sixteenth century to do in Texas in the nineteenth century?" He answered her mental question in his own charming way. He was so happy, so radiantly happy, so persuasive, so compelling, that Antonia granted him, without a word, the favor his eyes asked for. And the lovers hardly heard the excuse she made; they understood nothing of it, only that she would be reading in the myrtle walk for one hour, and, by so doing, would protect them from intrusion. One whole hour! Isabel had thought the promise a perfect magnificence of opportunity. But how swiftly it went. Luis had not told her the half of his love and his hopes. He had been forced to speak of politics and business, and every such word was just so many stolen from far sweeter words—words that fell like music from his lips, and were repeated with infinite power from his eyes. Low words, that had the pleading of a thousand voices in them; words full of melody, thrilling with romance; poetical, and yet real as the sunshine around them. In lovers of a colder race, bound by conventional ties, and a dress rigorously divested of every picturesque element, such wooing might have appeared ridiculous; but in Don Luis, the most natural thing about it was its extravagance. When he knelt at the feet of his beloved and kissed her hands, the action was the unavoidable outcome of his temperament. When he said to her, "Angel mio! you are the light of my darkness, the perfume of all flowers that bloom for me, the love of my loves, my life, my youth, my lyre, my star, had I a thousand souls with which to love, I would give them all to you!" he believed every word he uttered, and he uttered every word with the passion of a believer. He stirred into life also in the heart of Isabel a love as living as his own. In that hour she stepped outside all of her childhood's immaturities. She became a woman. She accepted with joyful tears a woman's lot of love and sorrow. She said to Antonia: "Luis was in my heart before; now, I have put him in my soul. 'My soul will never die. So I shall never forget him—never cease to love him."

Remember the Alamo is a thorough-going historical novel, but there is little to be seen of its historical framework. The skeleton of fact is well clothed with the warm flesh of the imagination. The pedagogue is well hidden in the romancer. The style is spirited, vivid, even brilliant; naturalness and artistic truth pervade it; the characters are no puppets—not even the real personages; and Dr. Worth and the members of his family have a life-likeness which leads one to ask if they too are fact and not fiction.

In this strong and able book all ends well. We shall not tell how, or by what means, or through what vicissitudes. The only unpleasantnesses in it are the atrocities of a war that was sometimes uncivilized and barbaric. It is certain to interest many readers and to delight some of them, and it confirms the title Mrs. Barr has been earning the past two or three years as one of the fore writers of English fiction. We shall tell our readers something about her in our next issue.

MINOR NOTICES.

Evan Harrington and *Vittoria* are the latest additions to the low-priced edition of George Meredith's novels. [Roberts Bros. Each, $1.50.]

The same publishers have brought out another edition of *The Story of an African Farm*, of which one edition is enough. We do not see what there is in this book—an English book, five years old—that should make American publishers race after it and enter into needless cost of rival editions. There has been a bold attempt to manufacture a sensation over it, but it does not deserve a sensation. It does not begin to compare, for example, with M. Pierre Loti's story of *An Iceland Fisherman*, reviewed on another page; a story just as original, just as powerful, just as tragic, and in our judgment far finer. [60c.]

Ticknor & Co. have issued Miss Howard's novel, *Aulnay Tower*, in the neat covers of their "Paper Series." This will be remembered as an old French-chateau story of the last Franco-German War, full of the military situation, and brilliant with the uniforms of French and German officers. [50c.]

To their "Knickerbocker Nuggets" the Putnams have added Fouqué's *Undine* and *Sintram*, both romances in a single little volume, a sparkling jewel of good literature. *Undine*, not to say the same of *Sintram*, has been translated into almost every language of modern Europe, and has won the admiration of the choicest intellects. Coleridge ranked it above anything which Scott had ever written. Mr. Heywood Sumner has illustrated the petite book with several dainty scenes and a variety of ornamental head and tail pieces. [$1.00.]

For Ginn & Co.'s "Classics for Children" the versatile Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, who seems to be at home in all languages, literatures, and fields of knowledge, has prepared a selection of stories from *The Arabian Nights*, prefacing them with a brief account of that famous bundle of romances, and adding here and there a footnote to explain some point in the text. Some twenty-five or thirty of the less famous tales are here, leaving the more famous for another volume. [50c.]

Famous American Statesmen. By Sarah K. Bolton. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.] We should object to some of the excellent brief biographies which Mrs. Bolton has included in this handsome volume that they more properly belong under the rubric of American generals. If General Jackson's claim to rank as a statesman is allowed, as it probably should be, there can yet be no doubt that General Grant for instance had little claim; Mrs. Bolton in fact passes very lightly over his two terms as President. Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Clay, Webster, and Garfield are the subjects of other sketches, which Mrs. Bolton has made spirited and attractive. She has followed for most of her matter the series of American Statesmen, and she could have had no better guide in her compilation. We wish that something more of the judicial tone of these volumes had tempered her rather too constant eulogy. But the chief value of these well-proportioned sketches will certainly be in leading their readers to desire such fuller and more critical treatment as Mr. J. S. Morse's series gives.

A Companion to "In Memoriam." By Elizabeth Rachel Chapman. [Macmillan & Co. 75c.] Doubtless all lovers of "In Memoriam" will welcome this *Companion*, which is simply a prose version of the poem, expressing in a lucid manner the ideas not always at first glance apparent through the poet's imagery. It is in fact an interpretation, and it cannot fail to serve a usefu purpose even with those who regard themselves as familiar with the sweetest and noblest elegy in the English tongue.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

PERIODICALS.

The September *Century* is largely given up to educational topics. The opening article on Edward Thring's school at Uppingham is chiefly noteworthy for its warm tributes to Thring, for the accompanying portrait of that great teacher, and for the pictures of Uppingham by Joseph Pennell. Of the actual work of the school the article gives a very imperfect idea. Charles M. Carter describes the results of industrial training obtained in the schools at Quincy, Mass.; T. T. Munger outlines a suggestive curriculum of biblical study for American universities; Arthur Gilman reviews the progress of collegiate education for women in this country; and there is an illustrated paper on college fraternities. Miss Phelps's eloquent memorial of Edward Rowland Sill will also be of interest to educators, for Sill was a teacher as well as a poet. Mr. Kennan describes the Russian system of exile by administrative process in a way to make one's blood boil. The wonder is, not that there are revolutionists in Russia, but that outside of the official class there should be anything else. In an open letter at the end of the magazine Mr. Kennan expresses his disbelief of current rumors with regard to the abolition of the Siberian exile system. Mr. Janvier's "Mexican Campaign" continues to afford a tepid source of amusement for lovers of very light fiction; James Lane Allen is exceedingly romantic in his story of "The White Cowl"; as for Mrs. Roseboro's sketch of "The Mountaineers about Monteagle," we have found the dialect absolutely insurmountable. The various poems printed in this number of the *Century* doubtless served a useful purpose to the printer by occupying blank spaces — they certainly have no other value. We can imagine the foreman of the composing-room telephoning for "four inches more of copy to fill out pages," and the editor in charge thereupon dispatching that marvelous lyric, "Star Tears," by Eugene Ashton, that inscrutable epic, "Old Age's Lambent Peaks," by Walt Whitman, and that wonderful imaginative flight, "Waves and Mist," by William H. Hayne. The printer's necessity is nowadays the poet's opportunity!

In the last *Popular Science Monthly*, now under the editorial charge of Mr. W. J. Youmans, may be found a portrait and brief biographical sketch of Carl Friedrich Gauss, the eminent German mathematician of the first half of the present century, whose name stands almost on a par with Newton's. In the same number Prof. Brooks writes (with illustrations) of "The Growth of Jelly Fishes," a pleasant paper for seaside reading these summer days; Prof. Jastrow learnedly of "Eye-mindedness and Ear-mindedness," a curious paper on laws of perception; Benjamin Karr entertainingly on "Mental Traits in the Poultry Yard;" Virgil G. Eaton on "How the Opium Habit is Acquired," a note of timely warning to people who stand in dangerous places in relation thereto; and Conway McMillan on "The Turning Motions of Plants." The proportion between original and selected reading matter is well preserved in the *Popular Science Monthly*, a journal which no student of current thought in the material world can well afford to do without.

The place of honor in the *Magazine of American History* for September is given to an article by the editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, on "Marietta, Ohio, 1788–1888," a pertinent contribution to the Ohio Centennial. The wood-cuts accompanying are of curious interest. There are portraits of Governor St. Clair, epauletted and of a Washington cast of countenance, and of General Rufus Putnam, who played an active part in the founding of Marietta; and there is a variety of views of Marietta, old and new, the cemetery with its ancient mound, the historic park, the college buildings of today, the stockaded settlement of a hundred years ago, etc., etc.

The *Overland Monthly* is in a position to do a unique and valuable work in magazine literature, as a repository of historical papers and sketches bearing upon the Pacific Coast, and especially upon the dramatic and picturesque period preceding the present era, when civilization was only coming into possession, and before. The contents of the August and September numbers are a good illustration of what we mean. In particular we mention Mr. Jesse Edward Thompson's two articles in a series on "Overland Staging on the 32 Parallel Route in the Fifties," and Mr. D. S. Richardson's "Duels to the Death." Both are exciting narratives of real life on the frontier; the former of adventures between the mail stages and the Indians on the route between San Antonio, El Paso, and Los Angeles, the latter of the exploits of Sheriff Morse of Santa Clara County, California, in capturing noted bandits and outlaws during his administration. A single episode of Mr. Edwards's first chapter, namely, Ramstien's rescue of Rosaline Huglemire, would make a thrilling novel, if worked up by Rider Haggard, or R. L. Stevenson, or even by the gentler hand of Mrs. Barr. In this class of subjects the *Overland* has struck "pay-rock," and it is to be hoped that it will give the vein a thorough working.

The *English Illustrated* for September is worthy of its name, especially in such articles as those on "Hampton Court" and "In the Carpathian Mountains." The drawings accompanying the latter, whether of mountain scenery, or of the wild and rugged human figures and faces to be found therein, are full of strength and vigor, and the vignettes of Hampton Court are marked by a grace and delicacy both of feeling and execution which give them a very high rank. The English burin is hardly equal to the English pencil, but the English pencil, when well handled, has no superior; and these drawings are lessons to every designer, as well as a delight to the reader.

An American review which in a single number presents articles by Dr. E. A. Freeman, Andrew Lang, and President F. A. Walker has lodged itself for the month in a strong and high place; and such is the distinction — not to mention other grounds — of the *New Princeton* for September. President Walker's contribution is on "The Knights of Labor," a critical rather than an historical article, leading to the conclusion that the organism was a fashion of the hour which has died away out of its own nature. Dr. Freeman writes of "Irish Home Rule and its Analogies," defining Home Rule as "the relation of a dependency managing its own internal affairs," and defending it discriminatingly but warmly from the standpoint of wide knowledge of European precedents. Mr. Lang's article, one of two on literary topics — the other being a not very important study of Matthew Arnold and James Thompson under the head of "Pessimism and Recent Victorian Poetry," by Henry F. Randolph — is entitled "Literary Anodynes," by which he signifies his wish that fiction should entertain and refresh, not instruct and edify, saying for example:

> Weary me no more, for this hour, with your shades of theological opinion; let me be happy with that god of the old French tale, that "god who loveth lovers." Close the veil on the brutes who kick women to death, and raise the curtain on gallant deeds, and maidens rescued, and dragons and duennas discomfited. Pour out the nepenthe, in short, and I shall not ask if the cup be gold chased by Mr. Stevenson, or a buffalo-horn beaker brought by Mr. Haggard from Kukuana-land, or the Baron of Bradwardine's Bear, or the "cup of Hercules" of Théophile Gautier, or merely a common café wine-glass of M. Fortuné du Boisgobey's or M. Xavier de Montépin's. If only the nepenthe be foaming there — the delightful draught of dear forgetfulness — the outside of the cup may take care of itself; or, to drop metaphor, I shall not look too closely at an author's manner and style, while he entertains me in the dominion of dreams. Opium-smokers do not care for marble halls; they can have visions in a hovel. Novel-reading, as here understood, is confessed to be a kind of opium-smoking. But it has none of the ill effects of that other narcotic; it may be taken with temperance; it cheers, and it does not inebriate, except the very young. As a very small boy, I once made and consumed, with distasteful results, certain cigarettes. This I did, not that I liked smoking, but because Captain Mayne Reid's heroes made and smoked cigarettes. They also took scalps, and fought grizzly bears, and associated with earless trappers. Circumstances made it impossible for me to imitate those feats, but I could and did roll cigarettes, and make arrows with stone heads. This was an example of the inebriation of romance, but only very small boys are affected in this way. The mature can take a grown person's dose of fiction with impunity. Judges are notorious novel-readers; yet I never heard that they fled from their wedded wives to woo strange maidens because such things are done in romance. Prince Bismarck, probably, never assassinated any one in all his days (whatever M. Henri Rochefort may think), yet Gaboriau is held to be the Prince's favorite author. "The world is too much with us," and the world must be still more with Prince Bismarck. That is why, no doubt, he enjoys novels which are not of any world, still less of his own distinguished *monde*. These dukes of Gaboriau's, who shoot people in low *cabarets* from the best of motives, and all because of the consequence of some affair that occurred in the First Crusade, or at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, are dwellers in no world but fairy-land. To get into fairy-land — that is the aspiration of all of us whom the world oppresses.

THE POPE MUSEUM.

[*From the Athenæum.*]

Judging from the growing stream of visitors, so much success attended the little Loan Museum in the Town Hall at Twickenham that, had the committee felt justified in incurring the responsibility of retaining the precious exhibits, it might very profitably have remained open for another week. As it was, the closing was put ofi to Monday. The catalogue, a revised and definitive edition of which will shortly be issued,

affords a sufficient idea of the general character of the collection. But, seeing it is now irrevocably dispersed, it may be well to chronicle briefly some of the rarer and more curious items.

The assemblage of first editions of Pope's works was almost complete, the only important absentees being the "Pastorals," the "Essay upon Criticism," and the "Temple of Fame." More curious than first editions, however, were some of the special copies of books. From Mapledurham came large-paper issues of the "Poems," 1717–35, and the "Letters" of 1737, all bearing the book-plate of Michael, the brother of Martha and Teresa Blount. From the same source was derived the quarto "Iliad" of 1715–20, in the first volume of which the poet had written "To Mrs. Teresa Blount from her most faithful humble Serv't A. Pope"—it being then the reign of the elder sister. Another curiosity was Col. F. Grant's "Cythereia," 1723, at page 90 of which worshipful miscellany appeared the first printed version of the famous character of Atticus. Other memorable items among the books were Mr. Gosse's "Rape of the Lock," in its two forms of 1712 and 1714; his "Parnell's Poems," with Pope's epistle to Lord Oxford; and (from another collector) the cruel "Verses to the Imitator of Horace," by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Lord Hervey, containing the line

Hard as thy Heart, and as thy Birth Obscure,

to which Pope himself devotes a note in the "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot." But the cream of the books was, perhaps, the four volumes of "Libels on Pope" ("Pope's Diversions" they should have been called), collected by the poet himself and enriched by his written comments. These, which were lent by Mr. W. J. Courthope, and occupied more than three pages of the catalogue, may fairly be described as unique.

Prominent among the portraits was the Mapledurham picture of the sisters Blount, exhibited at South Kensington in 1867, and now commonly assigned to the brush of Pope's friend Charles Jervas. Kneller's portrait of the "fair-haired Martha;" Michael Dahl's "Queen Anne and her Son," the little Duke of Gloucester; "Lady Mary," by Della Rusca; "Prior's Kitty" (the Duchess of Queensberry) in old age, by Katherine Read; and Horace Walpole in his youth, by Spence's friend the Signora Rosalba, were also among the paintings. Of Pope himself portraits were lent by Mr. Alfred Morrison, Messrs. Colnaghi, and Mr. Darell-Blount. In the division of miniatures and drawings notable items were three pencil heads of Pope done by Jonathan Richardson for Horace Walpole, and once in the Strawberry Hill collection. These were lent by their present owner her Majesty the Queen. There was also a morocco-bound volume containing thirty-eight drawings by the same artist, no fewer than fifteen of which were sketches of Pope. This treasure belonged to Mr. Hibbert Ware. Sir Charles Dilke contributed a large portrait-sketch of Pope from life by George Vertue; and some beautiful miniatures were lent by Lady Dorothy Nevill and Mr. C. J. Thrupp, of Twickenham.

Of letters and manuscripts there was also a considerable show. From Mr. Richard Tangye, of Birmingham, came a copy of the "Dunciad" of 1736, many of its pages closely written over by Pope; from Messrs. Ellis & Elvey, of Bond Street, Dryden's translation of Dufresnoy's "Art of Painting," 1695, containing the original autograph MS. of Pope's "Epistle to Jervas," before, by the alteration of a single letter, "Wortley" was ingeniously transformed into "Worsley." From Sir Theodore Martin came the original autograph manuscript of Johnson's life of Pope; from Mapledurham an inventory of Pope's goods, "taken at his house after his death;" and from Mr. John Murray the first copy of the poet's verses on his Grotto, corrected by himself. Of the valuable autograph letters of Pope and his friends, mostly from the well-known collection of Mr. Alfred Morrison, and accompanied in many instances by superb engravings, it is impossible to give any detailed account.

Nor can any record be here attempted of the remarkable series of prints of Pope and his contemporaries lent by the South Kensington Museum, to the full descriptions of which on the frames themselves were added in the catalogue couplets from Pope, in which they were either praised or blamed, as the case might be. Among the other engravings were included many rare and curious "prospects" of Twickenham and its time-honored vicinity. Of Pope's "villakin" (as Swift called it) during his occupation of it there was no representation. But there was (lent by Mrs. H. G. Bohn) his own ground-plan of his Grotto, a plan in some respects much easier to understand than that prepared by honest John Searle in 1745, a copy of which was exhibited by Lady Freake. Lady Freake also lent a fine oil painting of Pope's house by Hogarth's crony, the "English Canaletti," Samuel Scott, who was a resident of Twickenham. This showed not only the wings erected by the poet's immediate successor, Sir William Stanhope, but the lateral bow windows added subsequently, and, if the ascription of the picture to Scott be correct, before 1772, when that artist died. Of the house in its intermediate state (*i. e.*, without the bow-window wings) there were several highly interesting prints and sketches, contributed by Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin, of Richmond, and others. Concerning the personal relics nothing remains to be added to the particulars given in our last issue.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

Wordsworth.

[*From the Spectator.*]

I dreamed I was a poet once; but all
Nature's most mighty spells of sound and sight
Fell on my heart like softest notes that fall,
And, dying, only wake a dumb delight;
And now the charm of all that's dear and bright—
The "glory of the grass" in sparkling showers,
The breath of springtime in the woodland bowers,
The grandeur of a snowy mountain height,
The starry splendor of the heavenly powers,
The light of sunset on a sleeping sea,
The loveliness of bright-eyed mountain flowers,
The music of the skylark and the bee,
The mirth of children in the summer hours—
I leave to Wordsworth to express for me.

JOSEPH JOHN MURPHY.

Mr. Crawford's "With the Immortals."

Nothing but very clever writing—and Mr. Crawford is always clever—can stifle one's sense of the ludicrous in reading these pages. Dr. Johnson, Julius Cæsar, Francis I, Bayard, Pascal, Heine, and two or three more dead men sitting with the living on the grass, or on boulders of rock, and discussing modern history and the latest problems of social life, has its absurd side, of which the reader is sometimes keenly conscious. Cæsar talks of free trade, of Catholic Emancipation, and of the theories of Saint Simon, and takes his share in the conversation, suggested by Heine, about romanticists and realists. Heine, who seems to have read Zola, descants on the present rage for realism in fiction, and predicts that it will not last; Pascal refers to Mill's political economy; Leonardo da Vinci talks of Bismarck, whom he terms "the incarnation of consistency animated by gunpowder;" and Dr. Johnson, who objects to being called "Doctor" since he is "past doctoring," compares the benefits conferred by the steam engine with the result produced by Darwin's theory concerning the origin of man. The dead men have one advantage over their living companions. They are never tired. "We have not even," exclaims Heine, laughing, "the satisfaction of wearing out our shoes and getting new ones." Moreover, they can travel with an ease and swiftness unknown to us, and indulge their tastes freely. When Cæsar calls one evening in order to introduce his friend Leonardo da Vinci, he observes that since the little family party broke up on the previous night, Chopin had gone to Bayreuth to a musical festival, and Heine to sit on the shores of the North Sea and talk to the stars and the sea-foam. The homely and the fanciful, the serious and the grotesque, are curiously intermingled in these volumes. Heine talks to the stars and laments over a lost love; and Dr. Johnson, although it is not to be supposed that as a ghost he sits down to dinner, talks about puddings as if he could eat them still, and even remembers the good "weekly pudding at the 'Cheshire Cheese' in Fleet Street." — *The Spectator.*

— Some remarkably fine examples of the best modern photogravure processes are to be seen in Mr. P. H. Emerson's *Pictures of East Anglian Life* just published by Sampson Low. The letter-press starts in Suffolk and ends in Norfolk, dealing mostly with peasants, poachers, fishermen, wreckers, and life-savers. "By no one," says Mr. Henry Stuart Fagan in the *Academy*, "has photography been more diligently and more successfully applied to illustrate not country scenes only but country life; and both the Autotype Company and the Typographic Etching Company have done full justice to his negatives. His pictures never look like compositions; indeed, he is as successful with some of his groups as with mere landscapes like "Where winds the Dike," or like the still more perfect "Leafless March." "Fencing," for instance, is a wonderful picture; the men with their hooks are as clear as the bare twigs that make a line along the sky. In the frontispiece you can see the hay on the nearest tumbril lifted with the wind that is stirring the thorn by the dike-side. The poacher's face (pl. 11), as he prepares to slip his dog, is as successful as is the pale light of early morning in the sky and on the distant landscape.

— Mr. Fraser Rae has begun in the *Athenæum* a series of chapters entitled "Facts about Junius and Francis," which are likely to give an exhaustive treatment of the long vexed subject of the identity of "Junius." The first chapter, in the *Athenæum* of August 11, is devoted to the point of the handwriting of "Junius"—was it or not a disguised handwriting? Mr. Rae thinks not.

— Only two days before his death, the late M. Emile Hennequin of Paris had published a volume of note, *La Critique Scientifique;* and this will shortly be followed by two volumes of his collected miscellaneous writings. M. Hennequin, says a writer in the *Academy* of August 18, was "one of the most brilliant writers of 'jeune France.'" Though he had accomplished much, he "was only thirty years old. More completely than any of his contemporaries, he knew English life and manners and ways of thought, and spoke the language with a thoroughness which at first deceived even natives. He was, indeed, English in appearance—tall, blond, and of a distinctly aristocratic type. He was extremely popular in all literary circles in Paris, and was hailed as one of the foremost critics of the day not only by the younger men but by the elder, including M. Taine, who from the first recognized in the young writer a man of rare insight and literary skill. A week or two ago M. Hennequin went to visit his artist friend, Odilon Redon, at Samois, near Fontainebleau. While bathing, he was overtaken by a severe congestion of the chest (always his weak part), as the result of the cold shock, and in a few minutes he succumbed. He leaves a young widow and a one-year-old daughter—now, alas, almost destitute!"

— The different angle at which American objects present themselves in England is illustrated in Mr. Walter Lewin's review of Mr. Lowell's *Political Essays* in the *Academy*, where, speaking of Mr. Lowell, he says: "He rivals Walt Whitman himself in his patriotism."

— Mr. David Christie Murray has a new novel in press by Macmillan & Co. entitled *The Weaker Vessel.*

— Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati have in press for private publication the memoir of the late Alfred Kelley of Columbus, Ohio, by the Hon. James L. Bates of the Ohio Bar, to which we made reference a month or two since. It

will make a volume of several hundred pages, containing some documentary matter, and will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the Ohio Centennial.

FACE TO FACE WITH THE MEXICANS.*

IT is pretty soon for another book about Mexico — too soon, will be said by readers who judge of books by their titles, or at best by their subjects only. But Mrs. Gooch's book justifies its advent by its bulk, if on no other ground, for it is the biggest book on Mexico since Bishop Haven's, and one of the biggest books of the year of any kind. It is too big, in fact, for comfortable reading — too heavy to hold, and many a pair of hands will weary of its weight long before the eye has finished looking over its pictures or the mind satisfied itself with its truly entertaining text. This large square octavo of nearly six hundred pages must weigh more than a bound volume of the *Literary World*. It is a pity that its publishers could not have reduced the mechanical scale of it, albeit in so doing they would have diminished its attractions, or at least have divided it into two volumes.

Mrs. Gooch is an American lady who has spent about seven years in Mexico, and has really seen the Mexican people "face to face." Her book is true to its title. It is the report not of a visitor but of a resident, and it differs from the last work on Mexico reviewed in these columns, for example, Mrs. Blake's and Miss Sullivan's, in being not a description of the exterior of the country as seen by a tourist from the car window, but a minute photographing of its interior as explored and studied through daily familiarity long continued. Mrs. Gooch dwelt in her own hired house; she was an honored guest in the palatial homes of the aristocracy; she bore letters of introduction to officers of the government which won her many attentions; she ingratiated herself with the common people; and the result is not a series of pictures of Mexican scenery, but a series of studies of Mexican life. The Mexican people are exhibited in this book, in their streets, shops, homes; we observe their habits and peculiarities, we hear their language, we are taken into the *penetralia* of their dwellings — their nurseries and kitchens; nothing is reserved from us; the whole Mexican character is unveiled. It is like living in Mexico to read this book.

Despite the conditions under which the book was prepared — the obligations which its author may feel to those whose hospitalities and favors she enjoyed — there is little flunkeyism about it; the worst sin under this head being in the paragraph on Madame Diaz, the young and winning wife of the President of the Republic, where we read:

In her dress she is fully up to the European standard, and, her toilets being ordered direct from Worth, she enhances her beauty with rich fabrics and warm hues. . . . Never before, perhaps, have two as youthful, beautiful, and noble women occupied their respective exalted positions as Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz and Frances Folsom Cleveland. They are near the same age, each the pet and idol of her respective people.

If this passage is one of Mrs. Gooch's sins against good taste, one of her mistakes of judgment and errors as to fact is her commendation of Bishop Riley and his missionary work in terms which leave the reader to infer that he still possesses the confidence of the Church which raised him to the episcopate, and its sanction; whereas its confidence has been forfeited and its sanction withdrawn, and he is no longer its accredited representative in Mexico.

Mrs. Gooch's first four chapters are devoted to her experiences as a housekeeper at Saltillo, the first Mexican city of importance on the National Railway after leaving Laredo on the Texas border. Here she establishes herself in an old mansion, surrounded by useless relics of former grandeur but without any of the modern conveniences, and proceeds to live with undaunted American spirit amidst inexorable Mexican conditions. Her experiences with her *mozo*, Pancho by name, her struggles with the language, her experiments with native articles of food, her energy in house-cleaning, her adventures at the market, her excursions into the suburbs, all are described with spirit, good nature, and a particularity which omits nothing.

In the fourth chapter we take a leap northward, and enter the Mexican country again at El Paso, by way of the Mexican Central Railway, touching in turn at Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, and Queretaro, and so arriving in time at the City of Mexico, where three more chapters induct us minutely into all the details of home and social life at the capital. A ninth chapter takes us out to Toluca and Morelia on the Mexican National Railway, running westward towards Manzanillo on the Pacific, through a succession of charming views and delightful hospitalities, into mouldy convents and quaint old hotels, into prisons and mines. A tenth chapter is a handful of brief biographies, accompanied with what may be called card photographs of the representative men in recent Mexican history — Hidalgo, Morelos, Iturbide, the Bravos, Guadalupe Victoria, Santa Anna, Juarez, and Diaz. An eleventh chapter furnishes a rapid descriptive sketch of Mexican literature and men of letters. Then follows a long chapter, of nearly fifty pages, full of facts about the common people. After this study of the domestic interior we have another excursion over the Mexican Railway toward Vera Cruz, into the tropical region, as far as Orizaba; then a rehearsal of the tradition of the Virgin of Guadalupe; then a chapter recounting life among the children of Mexico — a fresh and unique feature; then a chapter of "Scenes from my Window," describing the pedestrians as they pass, their strange and showy costumes, the attitudes, methods, and cries of the street vendors, a military review, the newsboys, etc., etc., etc.; then a chapter — who but a woman and a housekeeper would have thought of it? — on Mexican cookery, with a generous list of receipts for dishes, some of which we are sure our lady readers would like to try, if they can stand the peppery spicing; and then an account of the American Colony in the City of Mexico, which introduces us to a large number of agreeable people resident there. A novel feature of the work next in order is a collection of eight or ten Mexican songs, words and music, which effectively illustrate one striking national trait. A concluding chapter of nearly fifty pages sums up the advantages and disadvantages of Mexico as our "Sister Republic," and forecasts her future, which the author thinks full of promise, if mutual interests with the United States could only be adjusted in an enlightened and liberal spirit.

For an extract we will select the following description of the spacious and elegant

Mansion of General V. R. Palacio.

The house is entered as usual through the *zaguan*, from which a spacious stairway, branching to right and left, leads to the principal apartments. A bronze statue of Guerrero, a leading hero of the Independence War, who was grandfather of the owner of the house, now stands as seen in the illustration [at the head of the stairway]. The stairs and floors of the corridors and halls are of the finest Italian marble, while around and on either side are tropical plants of every shade and tint; and on the north side swings an aviary filled with bright-hued singing birds. The house contains about fifty rooms, including three parlors, a grand *salon*, and two smaller ones, all fitted up luxuriously. The *oratorio* (chapel) is impressive with its altar handsomely draped and the picture of the Virgin Guadalupe in the center — crosses, silver candelabra, kneeling stools in plush and gold, magnificent vestments; and I was surprised and pleased to see, on either side, American mottoes — "In God we trust," and "God bless our home." Quite near the chapel is the *comedor grande* (large dining-room), which is, perhaps, 100 feet in length and 50 in width. The furniture is of native rosewood and mahogany, wrought in most tasteful designs, while the floor glistens like glass, in its varied mosaics of rare and peculiar woods. Mirrors alternate with the massive sideboards, with their rare marble slabs from the quarries of Puebla. In different receptacles were no fewer than 3,000 pieces of china, many of them hand-painted in the flowers of the country, 2,000 pieces of crystal, and silver that for quantity, variety, and brightness was truly dazzling. . . . Smaller rooms are used by the family informally. The table linen, of finest texture, includes cloths with monogram elaborately embroidered at either end, and napkins for every possible use. . . . I was shown about thirty of the most elegant bed-spreads on which my eyes ever rested. They consisted of velvet, silk, satin, plush, lace, crochet, with various kinds of embroidery as center-pieces; all quite adequate to arouse feelings of lively admiration. The sheets, of snowy linen, are hemstitched and embroidered, sometimes several inches in depth. The pillow-cases correspond in style, the whole forming a collection of rare needlework which seemed to amount to thousands of pieces. . . . I must also mention the ceilings of this mansion. Some 30 feet in height, they rest on heavy beams of wood, laid cross-

* Face to Face with the Mexicans. By Fanny Chambers Gooch. Illustrated. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $4.25. Sold only by subscription.

wise of the room, each one perhaps 18 inches in depth, the whole giving an effect of massive grandeur. . . . Some idea of the immense collection of books, manuscripts, legal documents, and literary works of General Palacio may be gained, when I say that eight handsome rooms in this grand house are devoted exclusively by him to his scientific and literary pursuits — the large study upstairs, from which we descended by means of the winding stairway, and seven rooms on the ground floor, running from the front windows on the sidewalk, along the *patio*, far to the rear. On the opposite side is the family theater, capable of seating two hundred persons, beautifully arranged and decorated. . . . It may be interesting to know that the number of servants constantly employed is thirty-five — among them three housekeepers — to say nothing of many extra ones who come in on special occasions. The family to be waited on by this array of domestics consists of, at most, six members. Externally the mansion presents the semi-feudal appearance so often seen here — a mass of solid gray stone, indicating little of the extent and magnificence of the interior.

Of the Mexican people as a people, Mrs. Gooch gives an interesting and on the whole agreeable picture. There is in every eye an expression of deep sadness, expressive of a settled melancholy, resulting perhaps from their tragic history. They are patriotic, sly, sharp, critical, distrustful of strangers; sensitive, nervous, and proud. Kindness and warmth they quickly reciprocate. They are hospitable, but at the same time exclusive. They are quick to take offense. They love their homes, though they have no word for "home." Dignity tempers their good nature. They are frank and sincere, and when their regard is once won, demonstrative in the extreme. They know how to keep a secret. Forms of greeting are affectionate. Politeness is profuse. Gestures abound. A vein of romance and sentiment runs through every detail of life. Etiquette is rigorous. A delightful offset to the all-prevalent habit of smoking is that there is no chewing of tobacco. Family ties are strong. The happiness of the women is centered in home, husband, and children. Their adornments are grace and charity. They — the women — are intensely religious. Their husbands are chivalrous in their attentions. The love of music is common to all. The poetic faculty is inherent.

More than a word is due to Mrs. Gooch's pictures, which number upwards of two hundred and are based on photographs or pencil sketches. Some of the latter are crude, and of small merit as drawings, but they illustrate, and that is the main thing, and they give a lively and graphic interest to her pages.

Altogether this is a fresh, piquant, instructive, and readable work. Many books take one to Mexico; this takes one into Mexico.

— Stanesby & Co. of London, and Mr. Frank Murray, Derby and Nottingham, send us the announcement of a book in press by them for immediate publication, entitled *Ballades of a Country Bookworm*, by Thomas Hutchinson. The edition will be limited to 120 copies in foolscap 8vo, and 40 copies large paper, demy 8vo, all on handmade paper, numbered and signed. The price to subscribers will be 3*s.* and 6*s.* until the day of publication. At Derby Mr. Murray has a large second-hand bookshop, a catalogue of whose contents is at hand.

RECENT POETRY.

When we say that Mr. Madison J. Cawein is inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity we do not thereby condemn the spontaneity of his poetical utterances, of which spontaneity is indeed the charm. Mr. Cawein revels in sounds and colors, and the language expressive of his sensations is as molten metal, gleaming, flowing, turbulent, and taking the shape of passing ideas with wonderful fidelity. Poe and Swinburne seem to have influenced him almost equally, and several of the more ambitious productions in his latest volume, *The Triumph of Music and Other Lyrics* (John P. Morton & Co.), are in the worst manner of the two versifiers we have mentioned. Nevertheless, Mr. Cawein has a capacity for expression entirely his own. We may be puzzled a little at the idea of sun-rays "heaping foam"; we may object to the use of "wan" as an active verb; we may not wholly comprehend what is meant by the sad wind's "long wooing husk"; we may not like to hear of Love that "the very vermin feel her power"; we may fail to be charmed by the injunction to

> Go seek in the ray for a sworded fay,
> The chestnut buds into blooms that ripe;

we may be astonished to learn that for him who loves

> mad sylphs adown domed nights
> Stud golden globules radiant,
> Or grass-green transient trails of lights
> Spin from their orbs and slant;

— but these we recognize as momentary extravagances on the part of Mr. Cawein's ebullient muse. There is assuredly a marked difference between the present volume and the preceding collection from the same author, as regards rhetorical abandon. Here and there, too, we even discover vague gropings of an ethical purpose, and an apparent realization of the fact that life does not consist entirely of outward sensations. Here is an example of Mr. Cawein's better manner:

A BLOWN ROSE.

> Lay but a finger on
> That pallid petal sweet,
> It trembles gray and wan
> Beneath the passing feet.
>
> But soft! blown rose we know
> A merriment of bloom,
> A life of sturdy glow —
> But no such dear perfume.
>
> As some good bard, whose page
> Of life with beauty's fraught,
> Grays on to ripe old age,
> Sweet-mellowed through with thought.
>
> So when his hoary head
> Is wept into the tomb,
> The mind, which is not dead,
> Sheds round its rare perfume.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop deals, in *Along the Shore* (Ticknor & Co. $1.00), with a few elementary emotions and a few elementary modes of expression. There is a simple, womanly grace about her verses which cannot be overlooked. She never sounds the hights or depths of passion, but the tender feeling, the steadfast appreciation of noble motives, the constant recognition of what is lovely and of good report, are qualities not so common as to be passed wholly unheeded. The following will serve to indicate Mrs. Lathrop's capacity as a verse-writer:

IMPERSONALITY.

> I dreamed within a dream the sun was gold;
> And as I walked beneath this golden sun,
> The world was like a mighty play-room old,
> Made for our pleasure since it was begun.
>
> But when I waked I found the sun was air,
> The world was air, and all things only seemed,
> Except the thoughts we grow by; for in prayer
> We change to spirits such as God has dreamed.

Marion Manville in *Over the Divide and Other Verses* (J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25) strikes a wider note. Her dramatic poems, that giving its title to the volume and another called "Colliery Jim," are in a familiar manner and of the sort to please an average audience when read by a skillful elocutionist. The dialect in "Over the Divide" is wholly impossible and the tenor of the story is exaggerated to an almost hysterical pitch. We like Miss Manville's shorter pieces much better. Not often is she so infelicitous as in "Retrospect," when

> The sallow sun lay on the fading hills,
> Fanning his hot brow with the evening breeze;

nor is her didacticism always so crude as one might think on reading that

> We have our day; in it we live,
> In it we grow if life be true;
> The accident of birth may place
> One further forward in the race,
> Yet *merit* wins when it is through.

That Miss Manville is capable of more dignified and musical verse this little poem amply demonstrates:

WHEN LOVE WENT PAST.

> I never knew when love went past,
> Else had my watching not have been in vain.
> There was no token of it first or last;
> Mysterious as the coming of the rain,
> Unheralded it came and went again.
>
> I had been watching for a face
> Which I might know along my daily way
> But as the wind goes, leaving not a trace,
> It suddenly swept past me like a day
> Which dawns so full of sun, but cannot stay.
>
> By all the tokens I had heard,
> I thought my heart would know it when it came.
> But without pause, or sign, or passing word,
> Like some sweet flower which never speaks its name,
> It came and went away. Who was to blame?

In *Iona: A Lay of Ancient Greece* (Cupples & Hurd. $1.75) Payne Erskine has sought to awaken and develop the "natural out-reaching of every human spirit towards immortality," and taking the legend of Iona, who to wreak vengeance upon Diophantus forswore her claim to a future life, has made of it a graceful and impassioned narrative. The versification is easy, the imagery refined by a sense of beauty, the exposition of the intuitive philosophy forcible without being scholastic. One cannot open the volume without a sense of respect for the author's aim, or close it without feeling that the aim has not to any appreciable extent been accomplished.

The *Book of Poems* put forth by John W. Chadwick (Roberts Bros. $1.25), in an eighth revised and enlarged edition, is characterized by a spirit of reverence, aspiration, and love. Whether in inanimate nature or in human beings, the author looks for the higher qualities, and, always finding them, extracts from them a lesson in behalf of goodness and truth. To him the loveliness of summer days passes, gains entrance to the heart, and winters there.

> And when we know not why we are so gay,
> And when we laugh, nor know the reason why,
> God sees in us a gleam of summer sky,
> Or hears some brook go laughing on its way.

Mr. Chadwick's poems are indeed a significant exemplification of the truth that in poetry form

is after all a minor matter. Let a man put high and noble thoughts into his verse and we shall care little about the exactitude of his meter or the perfection of his rhymes. The poetry that appeals to the human heart and stirs it to generous emotions finds instinctively its own best form and has the spontaneity of nature.

Daniel Chauncey Brewer, who unburdens his heart in *Madeleine, a Poem in Fragments* (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25), is by turns sentimental, playful, and ecstatic. Perhaps we cannot give a better idea of his collection of artless lyrics than by quoting the following

SONG.

Softly the evening shadows
Kiss the trailing robes of day,
And clustering 'round the roses
At my feet they seem to say,
As the meadows lose their being,
And the lengthened shadows wane:
"Have you done your every duty
Pour l'amour de Madeleine?

"Are you nobler, stronger, better,
Than you were when early dawn
Blazoned all the sky with splendor
At the advent of the morn?
Have you sought with manly courage
Some far distant hight to gain?
Are your aspirations higher
Pour l'amour de Madeleine?"

A Dream of Church-Windows, by John James Piatt (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25), is simply a "revised edition" of the author's *Poems of House and Home* and does not by any means contain Mr. Piatt's best work. The opening poem which gives its new title to the volume is touched with a gentle and gracious fancy, but here, as in the other pieces collected in the book before us, the expression somehow impresses one as halting and inadequate, although certain stanzas are almost perfect in their way. In an old-world cathedral the author gazes on the gorgeous windows with their "blazoned miracles of marvelous story":

And I dream that in their inner splendor
Saints and martyrs shine in ancient fire,
While above, in twilight dusk and tender,
Angels whiten with divine desire.

All the air is peopled with a vision;
Seraphs breathe their breath of music there;
Men who make their lives a holy mission
Show their souls in marble everywhere.

But, within, some stranger's heart is haunted
With the faiths of homelier altars bright,
Saints in dearer window-glow enchanted,
Till his face is dark with saddened light.

And he sees in dreams the woodlands hoary,
Bleak with long November winds and rains,
Reddened while the level sunset glory
Floats on all the western window-panes;

. . . . . .

Sees a sudden, newer, dearer splendor
Issue from a thousand windows warm,
Where the children crowd with faces tender,
Guarded by the fireside's sacred charm.

"Taking the Night Train" is another carefully-modulated lyric with that pensive undertone of recollection characteristic of Mr. Piatt's verse. "Foresight of Fate" is in a different vein. Mother and child, strolling through a sunny garden, are confronted by a ghostly casement, and behind its bars a lost face gleams in the darkness.

How strange if he, lost to himself within,
Were that same child, pure as a rose from sin;
And if that face, through those fierce bars aglare,
Saw that same child cling to that mother's care!

FICTION.

A War-Time Wooing. By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. [Harper & Bros. $1.00.] Captain King has a telling theme for his story of *A War-Time Wooing;* and while the plot is not sufficiently intricate to baffle the reader long, it is yet cleverly managed and the interest is well sustained. An engagement between a young lieutenant and a Boston heiress, the jealousy of another officer, an intrigue by means of forged correspondence involving the happiness of several people, with the scene shifting from Washington to the front and back again — these are the elements employed by Captain King to excellent purpose, and in this, as in all of his stories, the author holds to lofty ideals of manhood and womanhood, and inculcates the lessons of honor, generosity, courage, and self-control.

In All Shades. By Grant Allen. [Rand, McNally & Co. 25c.] The scene of Mr. Allen's novel is Trinidad; the subject racial relations between the English planters and the "brown men," as those are called who have a trace of negro blood in their veins. Mr. Allen depicts the narrow, bigoted, ignorant colonial society in a convincing manner and vindicates true manliness in whatever form or under whatever color it may appear. A negro uprising is a thrilling incident, and a dramatic love affair affords abundant interest. Mr. Allen's style is bright and animated, but is it true that well-educated English people moving in the "highest circles" habitually use such locutions as "That's her" and "It's me"? Or is it becoming fashionable now to be ungrammatical in society novels, as it is said to be in some ranks of real life?

Ninette: An Idyll of Provence. By the author of *Vera.* [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] The author of *Ninette* has evidently made a very careful study of life among the peasantry of Southern France, of the changed social and political conditions of recent years, and of the sway of the radical, business class over the tillers of the soil. Ninette is the daughter of an unfortunate petty farmer, who runs heavily in debt, marries a shrewish and unscrupulous woman for her money, and finally gets into the hands of the chief broker and money-lender of the district, who wishes to get possession of Ninette. The girl, however, is in love with a carpenter's son, just returned from the wars in Tonquin, and in spite of family opposition, the lad is faithful to her and serves the three respectful notices required by French law of all men who propose to marry without parental consent. The wily broker uses all his powers to break up the match, nearly ruins the lad's business prospects, and finally gets him in jail on a trumped-up charge; but the great earthquake puts an end to these machinations and to the broker as well, and the ending is all that could be desired. The author has evidently no confidence in the present anti-clerical *régime* in France. Society is depicted as held together by Christian traditions which in another generation will be cast wholly aside, and then, the author thinks, we may look for terrible reprisals. Certainly some of the characters here revealed are indicative of anything but social peace and purity. The story of *Ninette* makes one thoughtful, while it attracts by its graceful realism and idyllic touches, for it is based upon the significant truth that "the ill-fulfilled duty or the ill-mastered passion of the one stage of our life can never become the harvest, or the success, or the crown of the next." Ninette herself, with her simple creed of love, trust, work, and self-subjugation, is wholly charming, and her wholesome influence carries a lesson to all earnest and aspiring souls.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The Manual Training School. By C. M. Woodward. [D. C. Heath & Co.]

Bench Work in Wood. By W. F. M. Goss. [Ginn & Co.]

First Lessons in Wood-Working. By Alfred G. Compton. [Ivison, Blakeman & Co. 30c.]

These three books, coming along very nearly together and all relating in one way or another to the subject of manual labor training, evidence the growth of interest in that important subject, and the measure of attention it is beginning to receive as regards both theory and practice. The engravings printed by Mr. Woodward, of the manual labor school buildings in St. Louis, Chicago, and Toledo, show strikingly how large and honorable a place this department of public instruction has come to hold in the school systems of some of the Western cities. In the Massachusetts city of Cambridge there are rising, as we write, the walls of a new and commodious industrial school building, the gift of a generous and public-spirited young son of the town, which is to go into commission this very fall, and stand not unworthily under the very shadow of Harvard College.

We believe most heartily in industrial training. Education is nothing except as it is an education to do something, and in this country manual occupations must be the resort of the great majority. Knowledge of a good trade is capital. It may be a question how far the state may rightly teach handicraft, but we believe that an enlightened sentiment will tend to enlarge its powers in this direction rather than to diminish them. Let girls be taught to sew and boys to whittle — scientifically.

Mr. Woodward's well-filled volume is a comprehensive and exhaustive treatise on the manual training school as a system, taking the St. Louis school, with which he is connected, as a basis. After an historical introduction, he reviews the course of instruction followed in the St. Louis school, with copious illustrative examples, this part of the work by its thoroughness and detail amounting really to a text-book for wood and metal working. Graduates of the school are then heard in evidence as to its practical advantages and benefits, and a number of public addresses follow, delivered at divers times in exposition of the system. A chapter on European manual schools, one of details respecting shop plans, discipline, methods of instruction, etc., and a series of appendices relating to the courses of study at St. Louis and Toledo, complete the book, which is full of facts, experiments, and practical workings and results of first importance to all who are studying the subject as a system or are about to introduce it.

Mr. Goss's and Mr. Compton's books are text-books for young wood-workers — students in such schools as Mr. Woodward describes, or beginners at a bench at home. Of the two Mr. Compton's is much the more primer-like, not only its large type but its simplicity adapting it to the youngest minds. Mr. Goss's is the more workmanlike book; it goes about its business in a really scientific and professional way, and the exquisite accuracy and technical beauty of its profuse wood-cuts lend to it a peculiar charm

for every reader of mechanical tastes. It would seem hardly necessary for either author or artist to have gone so minutely into detail as they frequently have done in describing tools and processes; but the dullest pupil could not go much out of the way at the bench with this book before him. If a text-book can make a good carpenter out of a bright and handy lad, this of Mr. Woodward's is the book to do it.

The Chemical Analysis of Iron. By Andrew Alexander Blair. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $4.00.]

Mr. Blair's treatise does not fall in the same category exactly with the three books bracketed above, but is allied thereto as being a strictly technical work for iron-workers; one to be studied and consulted by miners, smelters, founders, moulders, forgers, and all men who handle iron either in the ore, or in the pig, or in the casting, or in its manufactured and finished forms. The author is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, 1866, and a government chemist by specialty and appointment; and it is a pleasant sign of the capacity of the gentler sex for such occupations that the work is dedicated to the author's wife, "without whose assistance it would never have been written." It is occasionally illustrated with excellent mechanical drawings.

MINOR NOTICES.

Letters to a King.

Letters to a King. By Albion W. Tourgée, LL.D. [Cranston & Stowe. $1.25.]

Judge Tourgée addresses the young man of America who is about to vote for the first time — the only king in this country being the voter, as he illustrates by a story of an American engineer and the Czar Nicholas. He makes too much use of this "royalty" in his exposition of the duties of preparation for the franchise and of its regular exercise; and while laying most of the evils of our present politics at the door of those who have the right to vote but do not exercise it, he discovers that a great party is an "invisible republic," upon the perfections of which he enlarges. Judge Tourgée advocates independence in politics, but with so many qualifications that he is far less likely than Mr. Lowell to make independents of a fine type. Yet in the main matter of the necessity of "interested voluntary watchfulness of the citizen" as "the best and cheapest if not indeed the only reliable safeguard of the ballot-box," and as far better than the most ingenious devices and the strictest laws against fraud, we can but find ourselves in harmony with Judge Tourgée. In the too common absorption in business, business of our able men, his urgent demand for attention to political duty and his clear statement of that wherein it consists are very timely.

A Life of La Fayette.

The Life of La Fayette. By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.]

Mrs. Farmer is correct, we suppose, in presenting her biography of the famous French helper of our Revolution as "a more complete life than has before appeared, either in this country or in Europe." She has gathered her material with great industry from French works, manuscripts by the La Fayettes, and newspaper files; and the result is a more complete view of La Fayette in all the best aspects of his character than can be found elsewhere. Certainly the story of his high devotion to the cause of American liberty, of his less successful endeavors to give France a constitutional monarchy, and of his sufferings in German dungeons cannot be made too familiar. Mrs. Farmer is, however, distinctly inadequate to setting forth her "Grandison-Cromwell" (it was Mirabeau's happy designation) in all the lineaments of life. Her attitude is one of unranging and monotonous admiration. She greatly overrates La Fayette's ability both as a general and as a statesman, and gives us rhetoric of an inferior quality where a balanced estimate of her hero's virtues and shortcomings would have been more acceptable. Mr. H. Morse Stephens has given a much less flattering picture of La Fayette in the trying times of the French Revolution. His censure may need mitigation, but Mrs. Farmer should at least have noticed it if she desired to write the standard biography of her subject. This she has not done, though she has produced a volume which should supersede all its predecessors written in the uncritical spirit.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

863. Quotations Wanted. (*a*) Who is the author of the line quoted by Emerson at the close of his essay on Montaigne:

If my bark sink — 'tis but to another sea.

And where is it to be found?

(*b*) What is the meaning of the phrase "Fair Science frowned not," in the line in Gray's "Elegy,"

Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth.

Franklin, Mo., September 1, 1888. H.

864. Answers. In 862. The quotation inquired for, "Wise, noble, loved and loving wife," is the dedication of a volume of poems, by W. H. Venable of Cincinnati.

In 859.

Proxy-wedded with a bootless calf
At eight years old.

That is, when the boy of eight was too small to wear boots.

Superstition all awry.

The honor which women received was simply superstitious, and was perverted.

The circled Iris of a night of tears

around the eyes is the discoloration following profuse weeping.

The starred mosaic broken by the kex

is the pavement through which it grows. In one of the rock temples of India, a fig tree has split with its roots a colossal statue.

Mews, of course, means the sea mews, whose querulous wailing is well known.

The silver horns

are mountain peaks, called in German, *e. g.*, Matterhorn, Finsteraarhorn.

Evanston, Ill. H. L. B.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— G. P. Putnam's Sons are about bringing out a second edition of Mr. Todd's *Story of the City of New York*, which has proved one of the successful books of the season.

— Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has left her Long Island retreat for her Hartford home in a condition of great feebleness, lovingly attended by her children. She will be followed by the sympathies and respect of many, many friends, and of one of the widest circles of readers ever known by any author.

— Any family or school wishing the resident services of an accomplished German lady as teacher of her own language and literature, will do well to communicate with the office of the *Literary World.*

— Mr. George W. Cable has gone to the Pacific coast on a reading tour, his chief points being The Dalles, Oregon, and San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.

— F. A. Stokes & Brother of New York announce for October *Songs of Toil*, by "Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania. They are translated by John Eliot Bowen.

— The Rev. W. E. Griffis's work on *Corea, the Hermit Nation*, published by the Scribners, has passed to a third edition.

— Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, editor of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, is engaged upon a biography of Sir Harry Parkes, for many years the able representative of the British Empire, at Tōkiō and Peking.

— Mr. Geo. Willis Cooke will lecture during the season of 1888–9 on The Intellectual Development of Women, and on The Poetry of Robert Browning, on George Eliot, Charles Darwin, Robert Browning, and Emerson, and on The Social History of New England.

— Mr. J. W. Bouton of New York and Captain Sir Richard Burton of London were two of the honored guests of the Constitutional Club at luncheon in London, August 22, Mr. Bernard Quaritch in the chair. The *menu* before us is of itself a tid-bit.

— Mr. Ivan Panin has ready six lectures on Russian Literature, one introductory, and the others on Pushkin, Gogol, Turgénief, and Tolstoï, Tolstoï having two.

— Mr. Edmund Collins of the New York *Epoch* has been appointed American agent for Sir W. C. Leng & Co., proprietors of the "Editors' Literary Syndicate," publishers of novels and general literature.

— *The Dramatic Year, 1887–'88*, the new volume of which Mr. Edward Fuller, the critic of the *Boston Post*, is editor, will be ready for publication by the end of the month. Everyone who is at all interested in theatrical affairs will find it of special interest, as it will be of value not only for present reading but will make a handsome volume for the library and for future consultation. Mr. William Archer's account of the London season just ended is the best summary of dramatic events in England which can be found anywhere, and the thoughtful articles contributed by Messrs. B. E. Woolf, G. E. Montgomery, Howard M. Ticknor, and J. Ranken Towse, will attract widespread attention. Messrs. Ticknor & Co. are the publishers.

[*From the Boston Traveller for September 1.*]

A New York author of eminent ability remarked yesterday to a friend in Boston that he and other of his literary friends regarded the Literary World of Boston as by all means the finest critical journal in America, in the line of pure literary criticism. The singular justice of its views; its entire freedom from all personal prejudice and pettiness of feeling; its fine critical insight and exquisite diction, all combine to render it the most choice and most reliable critical journal of America.

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The Literary World.

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DAUDET'S "ROBERT HELMONT."*

ROBERT HELMONT is not commonly reckoned among Alphonse Daudet's masterpieces, but it is assuredly a book that no lover of its author's exquisite art can afford to pass unnoticed. Less a story than a panorama of characters, scenes, and events in the suburbs of Paris during the Germanic occupation, it has the pulsating fervor of reality, and it portrays, with subtle perceptiveness, the not wholly imaginary experiences of a poetic mind confronted by the terror, the destitution, the tragic chances of war.

It is interesting to observe the framework upon which Daudet constructed this eloquent picture. He falls on the grass and breaks his leg; is confined for six weeks to his pretty country home; war is declared between France and Germany; his waking moments are filled with news of disaster and his hours of sleep with sinister dreams; soon he is taking a sad farewell of "the little old-fashioned garden, filled with the perfume of ripe peaches and fading roses," and then he is one of the distracted band of refugees hurrying into Paris. These experiences, with the adventures of an old peasant who remained at Champrosay during the siege, were enough to fire Daudet's fancy, and the diary of Robert Helmont, the beleaguered artist, was the result. It is filled with apt reflections on life under primitive conditions, it breathes that exquisite sympathy with nature which is perhaps Daudet's most significant charm, and it reveals, with consummate skill in every page, "the agonizing sensation of a great catastrophe" reflected in the emotions of a patriotic Frenchman.

And then the book itself, simply as an affair of paper and ink, is so thoroughly delightful that the bibliophile well may gaze at it with covetous eyes. The copy at hand, number 424 of an edition limited to one thousand, is in all respects a fac-simile of the dainty Paris *édition de luxe*. The illustrations — those marvelously delicate plates after the designs of Picard and Montégut — have apparently lost none of their softness and grace in the hands of the Ballantyne Press, and as here presented they form a most fascinating source of pleasure to the eye. A book like this is an object lesson to American readers. It cannot but serve to set the standard of artistic publishing higher in this country, and to have a decisive influence on the education of public taste.

* Robert Helmont: Diary of a Recluse. 1870–1871. [By] Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. George Routledge & Sons. $5.00.

THE REVERBERATOR.*

IF Mr. James must choose a disagreeable subject — and it seems inevitable — it is greatly to be desired that he do as skilled and well-proportioned a piece of work upon it as in the present case. The individuals who figure in *The Reverberator* are certainly consistent with themselves. A very good bit of characterization is that which represents Mr. George Flack, the journalist and interviewer, as belonging to a "group," with nothing in especial to remember him by. "He was not a particular person, but a sample or memento — reminding one of certain 'goods' for which there is a steady popular demand." Equally good in its way is the sketch which brings Mr. Dosson before the reader — "a man of the simplest composition, a character as cipherable as a sum with two figures."

Nowhere has Mr. James been more successful in carrying out a certain purpose than in this compact, crystallized story. The "interviewer," in the exercise of his legitimate business, as he regards it, makes use of the deliciously guileless Francie, to search into the antecedents of the stately French family, into the privacy of whose sacred home life she is reluctantly admitted because of her betrothal to the infatuated heir, Gaston. Given these conditions, and such an inimitable (but unfortunately possible) girl as Francie, with her utter unconsciousness of the existence of such a thing as honor, what would the ordinary author do with her? Fortunately for the unique completing of the story, Mr. James is not an ordinary author. It is the unexpected that happens; and Mr. Flack is left with a dubious sort of triumph, while Francie and her lover violate all the traditions, and the world goes on as usual except to the defrauded Proberts, who are left aghast at the apostasy of their son. Francie is both better and worse than Daisy Miller. Must we accept her also as a type of the American girl, and will our journalists fraternize with Mr. George Flack, or shall we set these two irrepressible and pushing beings down as atrocious caricatures? We will at least give Mr. James the credit of having filled in his canvas with rare skill, disposing his figures in just the right light. No one is too prominent, no one too much in shadow. It is an exceedingly careful and artistic piece of work, and is better worth the hours one can spend over it than most that this author has recently given us.

* The Reverberator. By Henry James. Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE ORIGIN OF FLOWERS.*

REVEREND and Professor George Henslow's contribution to the International Scientific Series has uncommon interest for the reader who is simply a lover of flowers and not possessed of more than an elementary knowledge of botany; professional naturalists will need no invitation to take up any book from the hand of so eminent a student of Nature, and they will, of course, weigh with care the details of which the bulk of the volume consists. The main argument and the chief illustrations, which we will briefly indicate, are easily detached from the larger mass of matter attractive only to the specialist.

Professor Henslow traces in his preface the course of opinion for the last century as to the source of the influences which induce plants to vary, bringing into existence "adaptive morphological (including anatomical) structures." He takes up himself substantially the position of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire in 1795, that the conditions of life, or the *monde ambiant*, are the chief cause of change — the position also of Lamarck, to whom it is now the tendency of evolutionists to do more complete justice than did Darwin and Huxley, thirty years ago. His attitude toward Darwin is one of respectful independence. "Instead of speaking of the Origin of Species by Natural Selection, I would regard the survival of the fittest as first issuing from 'Constitutional Selection;' while the origin of the floral specific characters is the result of the responsive power of protoplasm to external stimuli. These latter are infinitely various in kind and degree. . . . I do not refer any particular structure to the action of natural selection, because I have always felt or perceived a danger in doing so. Natural selection is, as thus styled, an *abstraction;* and as long as we hide our ignorance of its *concrete* representatives, that is to say, the real causes at work to induce a change, we may fancy we understand all about it, while we may be in reality in profound ignorance." These words can hardly be taken home too seriously by the evolutionist of this generation, who should see that a chief task for him is to avoid "cant" in this quarter.

Professor Henslow is careful to point out

* The Origin of Floral Structures through Insect and other Agencies. By the Rev. George Henslow, M.A. With 88 illustrations. D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

the large element of speculation and hypothesis in his own volume, which is a model of scientific candor in this respect. He examines in succession "the five principles of variation" in flowers — number, arrangement, cohesion, adhesion, and form. Under each of these heads he sets forth a multitude of careful observations of plant life, grouped under ingenious "working hypotheses," tending together to this general conclusion, that "all that seems necessary for us to assume as the origin of a flower with a conspicuous corolla or perianth, is a leaf-bud of which some of the members have already differentiated into carpellary, others into staminal organs, the outer appendages being simply bracts." The innumerable changes from this simple primitive flower, Professor Henslow refers "to the responsive action of the protoplasm in consequence of the irritations set up by the weights, pressures, thrusts, tensions, etc., of the insect visitors." Thus, for instance, the extremely irregular corolla of *Duvermia adhetodoides* is traced to its use as a landing-place for the bee, so constructed as to bear his weight and give a good purchase for his legs while he secures his plunder; "the insect and the flower are so closely correlated as to almost impress upon one the idea that they were mutually created for each other." So, again, the insectivorous pitchers of *Nepenthes* originate from water-glands; these meet with external irritation from insects attracted by the escape of fluids, and go on responding to such irritations until the wonderful "pitchers" are the result. Colors, says Professor Henslow, are *per se* a result of nutrition, and the prevalence of brighter colors in conspicuous flowers which are regularly visited by insects is due to the stimulating effects which these have produced, thereby causing more nutritive fluids to pour into the attractive organs. Even the peculiar and special displays of bright tints in certain places only, have been induced by insect visitors setting up local irritations and consequent flows of nutriment. "Instead, therefore, of a flower having first painted a petal with a golden streak to invite the insect, and to show it the right way of entering, the first insect visitors themselves induced the flowers to do it, and so benefited all future comers."

Professor Henslow's theory may, and probably does, need correction from other subsequent labors, in the same way that he himself criticises and supplements Mr. Darwin's positions on cross and self-fertilization. This is a matter for botanists to settle among themselves. The theory is fascinating in its simplicity, and is supported by a great amount of exact observations. For us here it is enough to say that the problem of the "how" of the origin of flowers is of course a problem to be worked out by students of Nature, and that lovers of the fair and wonderful result need never be alarmed by such ingenious and candid researches as these of Professor Henslow. Between Nature as he shows her to us, developing her animal and vegetable worlds in close correlations of mutual helpfulness, and the underlying and overlying God of Nature, there is no opposition.

THE KALEVALA.*

IN undertaking and carrying to completion the first translation into English of the entire *Kalevala*, Mr. Crawford has earned the thanks of all students of universal literature. The Finnish epic has heretofore been known in this country chiefly through the specimens given by the late Professor John A. Porter, and in the popular mind it is associated with Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, which undoubtedly was derived largely in form and substance from its Northern prototype. The importance of the epic has, indeed, been amply recognized since it was first given to the world in its entirety by Lönnrot in 1849. Professor Max Müller's judgment has thus far been unquestioned.

> If a poet may take his colors from that nature by which he is surrounded [Prof. Müller said], if he may depict the men with whom he lives, *Kalevala* possesses merits not dissimilar from those of the *Iliad*, and will claim its place as the fifth national epic of the world, side by side with the Ionian songs, with the *Mahâbhârata*, the *Shahnâmeh*, and the *Nibelunge*.

Taken down by Lönnrot from the lips of the peasantry, the *Kalevala* has undoubtedly undergone many changes in the process of oral transmission; but notwithstanding some traces of later traditions, it bears indisputable evidence of a very ancient origin, certainly prior to the introduction of Christianity, and perhaps, as Mr. Crawford says, reaching for thirty centuries into the dark backward and abysm of time, to the period when the Finns and Hungarians were still one people and held their marvelous mythology and folk-lore in common reverence.

But the Finns were a wholly different race from the Greeks, and one must not look in the *Kalevala* for the heroic splendorof the *Iliad*, the romantic charm of the *Shahnâmeh*, the maginative wealth of the *Nibelungenlied*, or the ethical tendency of the *Mahâbhârata*. The Finns of the *Kalevala* were a primitive folk. Their mythology was fully developed, yet characterized by a certain simplicity; their views of the forces of nature were of the most elementary sort, and their religion was a religion of magic and enchantment. We cannot go with Mr. Crawford in his discovery of "a profoundly philosophical trait" in the *Kalevala*. Esoteric interpretation is always a doubtful resource, and never could it be more seriously misapplied than when brought to bear upon a race-poem whose enduring charm is its artlessness and spontaneity. The *Kalevala* sprang into being in the childhood of man, and it is the eternal voice of childlike wonder.

The poem begins with the creation, the birth of Wainamoinen the singer, and deals with his struggles and those of his two fellow-heroes, Ilmarinen the forgeman and Lemminkainen the wizard — all dwellers in Kaleva the land of peace and plenty — with the lords of Pohyola the land of cold, and of Tuonela the abode of death. The three heroes, as well as the other actors in the *Kalevala*, are endowed with superhuman attributes. Mr. Crawford speaks of the influence of magic as a striking feature of the poem:

> Here, as in the legends of no other people, do the heroes and demi-gods accomplish nearly everything by magic. The songs of Wainamoinen disarm his opponents; they quiet the angry sea; they give warmth to the new sun and the new moon which his brother, Ilmarinen, forges from the magic metals; they give life to the spouse of Ilmarinen, which the eternal "metal-artist" forges from gold, silver, and copper. In fact, we are among a people that endow everything with life, and with human and divine attributes. Birds, and beasts, and fishes, and serpents, as well as the sun, the moon, the Great Bear, and the stars, are either kind or unkind. Drops of blood find speech; men and maidens transform themselves into other shapes, and resume again their native forms at will; ships, and trees, and waters have magic powers; in short, all nature speaks in human tongues.

For this, for its many quaint and beautiful legends, for its descriptions of nature, for its pure mythology representing the innumerable gods each reigning supreme in his own sphere yet all in some mysterious subjection to Ukko, the Ancient of Days and Father of the Heavens — because of these qualities, as well as for its vigorous and flexible versification, the *Kalevala* cannot be neglected by any one who desires a knowledge of the great masterpieces of the world's literature. The following selection, describing the effect of Wainamoinen's harp-songs, will give an idea of the merit of Mr. Crawford's translation:

> All the Northland stopped and listened.
> Every creature in the forest,
> All the beasts that haunt the woodlands,
> On their nimble feet came bounding,
> Came to listen to his playing,
> Came to hear his songs of joyance.
> Leaped the squirrels from the branches,
> Merrily from birch to aspen;
> Climbed the ermines on the fences,
> O'er the plains the elk-deer bounded,
> And the lynxes purred with pleasure;
> Wolves awoke in far off swamp-lands,
> Bounded o'er the marsh and heather,
> And the bear his den deserted,
> Left his lair within the pine-wood,
> Settled by a fence to listen,
> Leaned against the listening gate-posts,
> But the gate-posts yield beneath him;
> Now he climbs the fir-tree branches
> That he may enjoy and wonder,
> Climbs and listens to the music
> Of the harp of Wainamoinen.
> . . . . . .
> All the birds that fly in mid-air
> Fell like snow-flakes from the heaven;
> Flew to hear the minstrel's playing.
> . . . . . .
> Tiny finches, green and golden,
> Flew in flocks that darkened sunlight,
> Came in myriads to listen,
> Perched upon the head and shoulders
> Of the charming Wainamoinen,
> Sweetly singing to the playing
> Of the ancient bard and minstrel.

*The Kalevala, the Epic Poem of Finland. Into English by John Martin Crawford. Two vols. John B. Alden. $2.00.

We notice here and there typographical errors, which no doubt will be rectified in a succeeding edition. The two volumes are gotten up in a style that fits them admirably for library use.

MR. WILDE'S TALES.*

AMONG the books adapted alike to young and old it would be difficult to match for charm of style or beauty of sentiment this collection of exquisite tales by Oscar Wilde. They are, indeed, veritable poems in prose, and could have been written only by one who was truly a poet at heart. Rarely have the virtues and failings of poor humanity been touched with a gentler hand than in the legends of "The Happy Prince" and "The Selfish Giant;" rarely has false amity been more keenly satirized than in the story of "The Devoted Friend;" every lover should read "The Nightingale and the Rose;" and how many self-important people we know to whom we would like to commend a careful perusal of "The Remarkable Rocket!"

But the real charm of all these stories is in the fact that they convey a moral without indulging in bald didacticism. The grace of imagination and felicity of expression are ample sources of fascination. One reads on delighted and entranced, and at the end realizes that a great truth has been illuminated by the light of something very like genius.

It is a small book as books go, but we are inclined to prophesy that few volumes of the present season will meet with a more hearty welcome. It is made, too, in a most attractive manner. What Walter Crane's illustrations are we all know, and Mr. Hood's vignettes are dainty bits of drawing. One glimpse of the pretty cover will be enough to excite pleasant anticipations. He must be dull indeed who does not find those anticipations realized.

*The Happy Prince and Other Tales. By Oscar Wilde. Illustrated by Walter Crane and Jacomb-Hood. Roberts Brothers. $1.00.

FICTION.

Uncle Tom's Tenement. By Alice Wellington Rollins. [Boston: The Wm. E. Smythe Co. $1.50.] Mrs. Rollins has wished to excite a reforming interest in the evils of the tenement houses of our great cities, and she has taken a title for her story suggested by Mrs. Stowe's masterpiece. We incline to believe this choice a mistake, since it suggests comparisons which Mrs. Rollins is well aware her own book should not invite, and which it certainly will not bear. As a novel, it is crude and ineffective; and despite Mrs. Rollins's evident familiarity with such persons as her characters, she has not succeeded in making them talk the language of life. The story is in fact a series of sketches of the iniquity to which bad tenement houses too surely lead — drunkenness and despair for the men, shame and ruin for the women, even after both have tried hard to earn an honest living. The picture of Mulberry Bend, realistic as it is, is a photograph of things no Christian country should allow to exist, and we hope Mrs. Rollins's story will quicken the consciences of more than one owner of tenement houses paying a large rent, in which no human being ought to live for a day. Her ideas of profit-sharing are in conformity with those held by the most sagacious business houses practicing the plan, and her opening pages on Mr. Alfred White's tenements show that good sanitary homes can be made to pay a reasonable interest on the capital used to erect them.

Bewitched: A Tale. By Louis Pendleton. [Cassell & Co. 50c.] Mr. Pendleton has good inventive faculties and a vigorous style. He does not excel in the portraiture of character, but he knows how to get up a striking situation, how to place his characters, and how to make them act with some degree of consistency. *Bewitched* has its scene on the west coast of Florida, and the course of events has to do with a cultivated misanthrope playing hermit, a beautiful lady kidnaped by a fierce Spaniard, a cracker family, a voudou queen, an artful negress, a duel or two, and a fateful termination. Bound up in the same volume are two short stories — "Ariadne in the Wire-Grass" and "The Story of Black Dan" — the first a genuine bit of prose poetry. Ariadne is the daughter of a Georgia cracker, and she grows up to womanhood subsisting mentally on Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, and a copy of Shakespeare inherited from a deceased schoolmaster. The effect of these books on a delicate and sensitive soul is most touchingly depicted.

The Elect Lady. By George MacDonald. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.] Like all of George MacDonald's stories, *The Elect Lady* is heavily freighted with a moral, and except now and then, when the author's didacticism gets the better of his judgment, it is a story to be read with a good deal of pleasure. Nothing could be more charmingly described than the religious awakening of the two Scottish lads, Andrew and Sandy, the eagerness with which they studied the New Testament together, the readiness with which they received it as the true gospel, their efforts to live up to its teaching, and how, obeying the injunction of two or three gathered together, they organized a church with the dark-haired, laughing Dawtie as the other member. How these children grew up, and the influence they had upon others, is earnestly depicted. To be in the world to help, with no political economy beyond the idea that for help and nothing else does any one exist — there is George MacDonald's conception of duty, and he shows its working with a confidence and enthusiasm that cannot fail to affect all hearts open to receive the truth.

Uncle Pierce. By Charles Blatherwick. [Longmans, Green & Co.] A more rambling and incoherent story than this it would be hard to find. The sole point of interest is with regard to the cause for certain mysterious actions on the part of a certain maniacal Englishman, and while this turning point in the plot is effectually concealed the rest is fog and moonshine. Hypnotism is supposed to have something to do with the affair, but in reality has no bearing on the swirl of events in which the various characters are ingulfed. There is no trace of any definite plan or construction from beginning to end of the volume, or any other quality to amuse or entertain even the least exacting reader.

Karmel the Scout. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. [Cassell & Co. 50c.] This, we believe, is regarded as one of the late Sylvanus Cobb's masterpieces. It is a story of the American Revolution, and is made up of what the author's admirers regard as "thrilling adventure and heroic action," every character taking occasion at the climax of heroism to give utterance to some lofty moral sentiment expressed in language of the most high-flown order. The book is, in fact, turgid melodrama from beginning to end, but is well calculated to win the applause of the gallery.

MINOR NOTICES.

A Dictionary of Volapük.

A Dictionary of the English and Volapük Languages. By John Rellye. [Chicago: L. Schick.]

It is premature to speak of "Volapük" as a "language;" so far it is hardly more than a proposal for a language, and we have a serious doubt, as we have said before, whether a language can be made to order, even in this artificial and ingenious and machine-equipped end of the Nineteenth Century. However, an *English-Volapük Dictionary* has an interest for lovers of curiosities, and we will give the reader a taste of its pages, with a word or two of comment in passing:

abate,	*lemön.*
ability,	*la*bem.
Abyssinia,	Abüsän.
analysis,	di*lim*am.
cattle,	*nims.*
catarrh,	katar. [that sounds reasonable.]
chasm,	gäp. [so does that!]
diploma,	diped.
disastrous,	lene*lä*bik.
Europe,	Yulop. [a suggestion of pigeon-English.]
evacuate,	*vagön.*
evangelicalism,	*gospeli*kam.
frigidity,	kelod. [which comes pretty near *cold.*]
fulness,	ful. [of course.]
intelligence,	*kap*älüb. [which comes near to being *capable.*]
pamphlet,	päm. [which is a gain.]
pocket,	pok. [ditto.]
polyglot,	polüglot. [where the "Volapük" failed the language-maker.]
ragman,	lu*klö*el. [will roses smell as sweet by any other name?]

Vol. III of English Writers.

English Writers: An Attempt Towards a History of English Literature. By Henry Morley. Vol. III. From the Conquest to Chaucer. [Cassell & Co. $1.50.]

With the third volume of his account of the genesis and growth of English literature, Prof. Morley concludes his preliminary survey of the field by carrying his investigations as far as Chaucer. The influence of the troubadours, the Anglo-Norman chroniclers and the miracle

plays, Walter Map and his progenitors, Welsh and English metrical romance, the extinction of scholasticism, the development of allegory, the Italian revival and the epoch-making career of Dante, are the themes occupying Prof. Morley's attention in this volume; and here as elsewhere he is given to broad views and liberal opinions, and his disposition is to look for the spirit of the literature of a given period rather than to spend his time in the minutiæ of technical criticism. His theories are not always to be accepted without due reservation, but he is always frank in proclaiming his own doubt or ignorance, and he is an adept at summing up an argument in a few forcible phrases. His liberal quotations are a most valuable consideration for the average student who cannot have access to original texts, and in these times of radical theorizing it is pleasant to follow a guide who does not take up with every fancy because it is new, and who has the courage to maintain that "there are some truths in the world older than yesterday."

Judith.

Judith, an Old English Fragment. Edited by Albert S. Cook, Ph.D. (Jena.) [D. C. Heath & Co.]

Prof. Cook's edition of *Judith* involves an introduction discussing the date and sources of the manuscript; the poetical art displayed by the author or authors; the elements of grammar and prosody essential to an understanding of the text; the text itself, with a translation on alternate pages; a glossary; lists of compounds, verbal correspondences, repeated and peculiar phrases, etc.; a bibliography; and numerous foot-notes — altogether an exhaustive apparatus for the student; and as this is the first complete English translation it will doubtless interest readers not familiar with Anglo-Saxon. With regard to the origin of the poem, Prof. Cook does not hesitate to add another theory to those already put forward. In his opinion it was written about the year 856, in honor of Judith, Queen of England, by Swithun, Bishop of Winchester, Æthelwulf's teacher and bosom friend, and the hypothesis is sustained by a very cogent and logical argument, flavored with an agreeable spice of ancient romance. The publishers are to be congratulated on the attractive manner in which the results of Prof. Cook's scholarly labors have been given to the public.

English Prose.

English Prose, from Maundeville to Thackeray. Chosen and Edited by Arthur Galton. [Thomas Whittaker. 40c.]

The editor of this attractive little volume has taken an independent course, and the results of his efforts are a sufficient justification of his method. His aim is not "to supply a catalogue of English writers," or "a criticism of English literature, or a commentary on English history, or a guide-book to philology," but simply "to give fair specimens of English prose as it has been written during the last five hundred years." He has therefore made his selections without special reference to names, he has made each extract in a certain sense complete in itself, and he has "not ventured to doubt the knowledge or to outrage the intelligence" of his readers by supplying any information aside from the dates of the various authors. Robert Southwell is the sole exception to this rule, he, in the judgment of the editor, being less known than his deserts would seem to imply. In all, fifty-six authors are represented by seventy-eight extracts, and of these extracts every one is an admirable specimen of its time. As we look through them, from Sir John Maundeville's description "Of the Hilles of Gold," to Thackeray's characterization of Becky Sharp, we find ourselves agreeing with Mr. Galton when he says that

> Perhaps prose has developed; it is not so certain that it has improved. Our spelling has changed a great deal; our vocabulary has altered considerably, and possibly not always for the better; but in other matters, even in the cast of the sentence itself, there has not been so much change as divers critics have tried to prove. One of the great uses of a book of selections is to remind us that, in all ages, the really great writers have differed very little from one another; all good prose has the same qualities of directness, plainness, and simplicity. And good prose can still be written whenever a writer condescends to think clearly, to stick to the point, and to express his ideas in the plainest, the simplest, the most direct and unpretentious way.

The book has a table of contents, miscalled an index; of an index, properly speaking, there is no trace.

Selections from Lamartine.

Lamartine. Selected Poems from Premières and Nouvelles Méditations. Edited with biographical sketch and notes. By George O. Curme, A.M. [D. C. Heath & Co. 75c.]

Professor Curme of Cornell College in Iowa, to whom Lamartine is the "dearest of all French poets," considers him "the Christian Virgil, only greater," and believes that "never was literary fame on a surer foundation." He will find few sober critics to agree with him in this extravagant estimate of Lamartine's sentimental verses, which rarely rise above mediocrity. But such as they are, Professor Curme has carefully edited twenty-four of the *Méditations*, and explained the rare difficulties of thought, construction, or allusion. A brief chapter on the general character of French verse explains its metrical qualities but does not enter into any explanation of the great inferiority of the French mind to the English or the German in poetic compositions. The Frenchman shines in prose, but his poetry is very inferior, and Professor Curme's adjectives of admiration for Lamartine's tenuous strains will scarcely commend themselves to those who know what great poetry is.

Mr. Gosse's "Congreve."

Life of William Congreve. By Edmund Gosse, M.A. [Thomas Whittaker. 40c.]

Mr. Gosse has had the field all to himself in writing his *Life* of Congreve, for, strange to say, no other detailed biography of the brilliant dramatist has appeared in the one hundred and sixty years since his death. Mr. Gosse has made use of all attainable material, and that he has used it well all who are acquainted with his literary spirit will readily imagine. Congreve stands out in these pages for the first time as a distinct personality, and immensely improved by closer inspection. Instead of the sharp-tongued cynic, we have an amiable man of the world, touched, it is true, with the vices of his times, but having no other object as a writer save to hold the mirror up to nature — that sophisticated, corrupt, audacious, glittering nature of the Restoration. Mr. Gosse does not seek to extenuate the blemish of Congreve's character, and probably it is not the author's fault if we put down the book with a more favorable impression of one concerning whom "no unkind word is recorded in all the bitter gossip of two generations." Mr. Gosse is able authoritatively to deny the tradition of Congreve "overwhelmed with places and emoluments;" as early as 1702 he was still, comparatively speaking, a poor man. Mr. Gosse goes thoroughly into the Collier controversy, and is the first to examine all the documents in the case in proper order. Collier is credited with "a genuine zeal for righteousness," and his influence in the purification of the eighteenth century drama amply recognized. As to Congreve's own writings, Mr. Gosse is enthusiastic in praise of their wit and the brilliancy of their technique. Concerning their sins against decency, Mr. Gosse reminds us that this was the fault of the times. "In the seventeenth century divines said things to their congregations, and sons wrote anecdotes to their mothers, which today would sound crude in the smoking-room of a club." And so the final word is that Congreve "remains the principal figure in English comedy of manners, one of the secondary glories of our language and literature, and in his own narrow kind unsurpassed even by such broader and more genial masters as Terence and Molière."

Living Religions: or The Great Religions of the Orient from Sacred Books and Modern Customs. By Rev. J. N. Fradenburgh, Ph.D., D.D. [Cranston & Stowe. $1.50.] This volume, written by a Methodist scholar and published by a Methodist book firm, is a pleasant indication of a growing popular interest in non-Christian religions, and of an increasing appreciation of the good in them. Dr. Fradenburgh (the prefixing of whose portrait, by the way, is quite uncalled for in a book of this description) expressly intends to set forth the bright side of the religions of India, China, Persia, and Arabia; and it is this side which he would compare with Christianity — of course on *its* bright side. This is the right method — the only fair and just course. Dr. Fradenburgh's work is of a different literary quality from the volumes of Dr. James Freeman Clarke and those published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge on this subject, being distinctly intended "for the people." His tone, however, is excellent, he follows good authorities, and we trust his book will educate many, not yet on a level to appreciate a more scholarly treatment, into a sympathetic spirit and a lively desire to know more of these great faiths, well assured that no one needs to renounce Christianity in order to be simply just to the religions of other times, other races, and other prophets than our own.

The Presidential Campaign of 1896. A Scrap-Book Chronicle. Compiled by an Editor of the Period. [Funk & Wagnalls. 50c.] The author of the *Battle of Bietigheim* makes, in this collection of extracts from American newspapers of 1896, another essay in the convenient field of prophecy, where he cannot be wholly disproved, at least before some years have elapsed. He makes the second presidential contest after 1888 turn upon the issue between the foreign, especially the German, socialist and anarchist element of our population, and the native

American element of property-owning and order-loving citizens. He has, to our mind, brought such a possibility too near in time; and there seems to us little probability that the absorbing power of American institutions will be seriously troubled in digesting all the anarchists we have. Simple wisdom will dictate the keeping out of new accessions. The author has worked out his idea ingeniously and with much verisimilitude. Newspaper details of electoral campaigns are flat and tedious enough after they are over, and it requires a more immediate prospect of danger than we detect to make a realistic newspaper account of a future campaign very attractive. Minds that cannot get enough of politics in the past or in the present will be those most entertained by this *jeu d'esprit*.

Seven Conventions. By A. W. Clason. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.] Mr. Clason's title signifies the Federal Convention, the ratifying conventions of Massachusetts, Virginia, New York and South Carolina, the non-ratifying convention of North Carolina, and the Charleston-Baltimore Democratic Convention of 1860. A preliminary chapter discusses the issue between Great Britain and the Colonies. Mr. Clason exhibits the chief facts relating to the adoption of the Constitution by the Federal Convention, and its ratification, in a concise and unprejudiced manner, but he is not a master of the art of exposition, and gives his readers little aid by appropriate paragraphing, summarizing, and the like, in following his narrative, or in grasping his view of the relations of the State and national governments. The reader, in fact, fails to make out with any ease what Mr. Clason is aiming at, or why he writes at all; which is a capital defect in a book apparently intended for a popular manual on the unity of the nation as discussed a hundred years ago by the constitutional conventions and conceived in a new way by the Democratic Convention of 1860.

Protection Echoes from the Capitol. Edited by Thomas H. McKee, Assistant Librarian of the U. S. Senate. [McKee & Co. $1.00.] This six hundred page volume in paper belongs to a class of books chiefly useful to the strict partisan editor or orator in the present campaign. It consists mainly of some twelve hundred and fifty extracts from the speeches of Republican senators and representatives, made during the recent long debate on the tariff. All is grist that comes to the editor's mill; the soundest arguments for protection and the worst nonsense and clap-trap that were uttered on that side of the debate are equally welcome. The volume needs to be used with great discrimination if the user would keep out of pitfalls obvious enough to the instructed and unbiased mind. There are two tables at the end, however, which should make the volume valuable to both Democrats and Republicans. The first is the full comparison, by the ways and means committee, of the existing rates of duty and those proposed by the Mills bill; the second gives the additions to the free list, the free list under the present law, and the changes of importance made in the House from the text of the original Mills bill.

The Problem, or The Irrepressible Conflict in Politics. By I. Villars, D.D. [Cranston & Stowe. 50c.] The President of McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, re-issues here a book first sent out in 1885; it is an earnest presentation of the argument for political activity in behalf of prohibition, and is well up to the standard of prohibitionist literature. It suffers, however, from the lack of a careful revision bringing it down to the present year. We have great respect for the prohibition party and the force of moral sentiment which it represents, a force the like of which is not to be met today in either of the two great parties engaged as these are in discussing an issue far more economic than moral. This once settled, the temperance party is not at all unlikely to push one of the older parties out of sight, and divide votes upon the moral question. Until then our prohibition friends should set Republicans and Democrats a good example by introducing more of reason and of temperance into election argument and campaign rhetoric!

Mr. J. H. Wilson's *Musical Year-Book of the United States* has reached its fifth volume, not a large or imposing volume, but a well-filled and useful one. Its professed purpose is to give a record of public musical performances in all our large cities for the concert year preceding. This it does in alphabetical order by towns, printing programmes in full by dates and performers' names. Atlanta, Ga., heads the list, and Worcester, Mass., ends it. All compositions produced for the first time are noted. There is also a table of compositions by native authors given for the first time, and a list of first performances in the country of other and more important works. An index adds much to the usefulness of the little manual for reference. In his "retrospect" Mr. Wilson gives to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the musical leadership of the past year. Among the inland cities Cincinnati leads, as is a matter of common fame; her College of Music is a potent influence. Chicago's level is low. St. Louis is in advance of her rival on the lakes. There is noticeable progress in Detroit, Buffalo, and Rutland, Vt. The activity of American composers is a sign of promise. [Alfred Mudge & Son. Paper, $1.00.]

A Sketch of the Germanic Constitution from Early Times to the Dissolution of the Empire. By Samuel Epes Turner, Ph.D. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.] Dr. Turner's concise outline of the many changes which have occurred in the polity of Germany, from the time when Tacitus first wrote of it down to the disappearance of the curious Holy Roman Empire, is founded upon the works of learned Germans, and is consequently fully to be relied upon. It is evidently not intended to be read consecutively, as it is hardly more juicy than a syllabus; but the sketch cannot fail to be of value as a companion in detailed studies or in the ordinary college course for those who can go no further. Dr. Turner's use of "Grave" as an equivalent for the German *Graf* does not commend itself. The simple transfer of the German word into our tongue would be better.

The Centennial of a Revolution: An Address by a Revolutionist. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.] This address is a quibbling affair from beginning to end. It begins with the very questionable statement that an anniversary looks backward upon something which, "having once been, has ever since continued to be," so that we have no right to celebrate the *adoption* of the Constitution; and it closes with some clumsy satire on civil service reform and the employment of literary men by government. Between this beginning and ending we have found nothing worthy of preservation in book form beyond an occasional quotation.

The new edition of Victor Hugo's prose works is continued with *Ninety-Three*, in two volumes, the translation by Mrs. Helen B. Dole, who has acquitted herself well of a difficult task, although we could wish for a little more freedom in the rendering of purely Gallic idioms. Fidelity is, however, the crowning virtue of the successful translation, and Mrs. Dole has unquestionably attained that desirable quality, without too great a sacrifice of the more ornamental charms of a lucid English style. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.00.]

Harry Julian's *Love Ventures* we should judge, from a casual inspection, to be a clumsy satire on the electoral commission, disguised in a nauseous coating of sensuous allegory. [Truth Seeker Co. 50c.]

Richard A. Proctor.

The death in New York, September 12, by yellow fever, of Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the eminent English astronomer, was as sudden and startling as a flash of lightning out of a clear sky. The saying, "Death loves a shining mark," seldom has a more striking accomplishment. Mr. Proctor reached New York on Monday, direct from Florida by rail, sickened on Tuesday, and died on Wednesday in the hospital to which he had been removed as soon as the nature of his disease became known. Some doubts have been expressed as to whether he really died of yellow fever, the autopsy failing to confirm the diagnosis; but there seems to be no good ground to question that such was the case. Mr. Proctor was born in Chelsea, London, March 23, 1837. He began life in a bank. Astronomy was his earliest hobby. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1860, and entered at once upon what was to be his life-long pursuit, the study of the stars. He both wrote and lectured. In 1873–4 he visited the United States, and again in 1875; and later married in Kansas, and established a home in Florida. Mr. Proctor's principal works are: "Saturn and its System," 1865; "Handbook of Stars," and "Gnomonic Star Atlas," 1866; "Constellation Seasons, Sun Views of the Earth," 1867; "Half Hours with the Telescope," 1868; "Half Hours with Stars," 1869; "Other Worlds than Ours; the Plurality of Worlds Studied under the Light of Recent Scientific Researches," with large Star Atlas, 1870, fourth edition, 1878; "The Sun," "Light Science for Leisure Hours," and "Elementary Astronomy," 1871; "Orbs Around Us," "Elementary Geography," "School Atlas of Astronomy," and "Essays on Astronomy," 1872; "The Moon," "Borderland of Science," "Expanse of Heaven," and second series of "Light Science," 1873; "Universe and Coming Transits" and "Transits of Venus," 1874, third edition, 1878; and "A Treatise on the Cycloid and all Forms of Cycloidal Curves, and on the Use of Cycloidal Curves in Dealing with the Motions of Planets, Comets, etc., and of Matter Projected from the Sun," 1878; "Flowers of the Sky," 1879; "The Poetry of Astronomy," 1880; "Easy Star Lessons," 1882; "Familiar Science Studies," 1882; "The Great Pyramid," 1883; "How to Play Whist," 1885; "Half Hours with the Stars," 1887.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

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World Biographies.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr. Mrs. Barr is not an American, but an Englishwoman. She was born at the ancient town of Ulverstone, on the coast of Lancashire, A.D. 1832. Her father, the Rev. William Huddleston, was an accomplished scholar and a preacher of eloquence, the representative of the Huddlestons of Millom, a pure Saxon family of great antiquity, the male members of which have been for centuries either ecclesiastics or seamen. Mrs. Barr does not remember how, or when, or where, she learned to read, but she does remember that at six years of age she knew by heart the tales of the *Arabian Nights*, and that, very little later, she was familiar with *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Elizabeth, or The Exiles of Siberia*, and *Robinson Crusoe*. The latter book, she says, is associated in her mind with an American book still well known and widely read, *The Young Christian*, by the late Jacob Abbott. Her father had promised to bring her back from York a copy of *Robinson Crusoe*, and brought instead *The Young Christian*. It is to be feared the young daughter felt at that time not very grateful for the exchange. When she was about nine years old this daughter became in a great measure her father's reader and companion. This relation led of course to her reading books altogether beyond her years; and yet the majestic periods and sonorous language, and perhaps also the lofty ideas thus met with, did influence her childish imagination in a degree not to be analyzed; for when about twelve years old she read aloud the famous "Tracts for the Times," and took the unreasoning partisanship of a child in the religious movement they inaugurated. But her whole education was desultory, and to *books*, she says, she owes everything she knows. When she was about seventeen, Miss Huddleston was sent to a famous Free Kirk School in Glasgow, but did not learn much there. In fact she married in less than a year. Her husband, Robert Barr, was the only son of the Rev. Dr. John Barr of the Dovehill Kirk, a divine whose works are still published by Blackie & Sons of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Three years afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Barr came to America, and after traveling in the West and South found themselves in New Orleans. This was in 1855. An epidemic of yellow fever appeared, they feared to return up the river, and feared to stay in New Orleans; and Texas being then on every one's tongue, they sailed for Texas. Going direct to Austin, they were delighted with the country, and Mr. Barr receiving within two weeks an excellent appointment in the comptroller's office, they remained in Austin until after the Civil War. They then removed to Galveston. In 1876 occurred another and most frightful epidemic of yellow fever. The Barrs could not get away. One son died before Mr. Barr, three died with him. When Mrs. Barr again became conscious, she found her home a wreck. She had three daughters left, and after a short struggle with the hopeless conditions around her, came to New York. She had a letter of introduction to William Libbey of the firm of A. T. Stewart, and he immediately engaged her to assist in the education of his three sons. She taught them ancient and modern literature, music, and drawing. When the young gentlemen went to Princeton, circumstances led Mrs. Barr to apply to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had just then begun the editorship of the *Christian Union*. He gave her the kindest encouragement. On that paper she began her literary life, and her connection with it has been unbroken. Mr. Beecher introduced her to Dr. Lyman Abbott, in whom she found another friend, and Dr. Abbott in turn introduced her to Harper & Brothers, for whose periodicals she did for years a great deal of work. In 1884 an accident prevented her leaving her chair, and she wrote *Jan Vedder's Wife* as she lay in it. This work gave her delightful occupation for six weeks. She sent the MS. to Dodd, Mead & Co. (in obedience to a dream) some time in November. On Thanksgiving Day she received a letter from them approving the book and offering to buy it. This letter now hangs above her desk, as having been in fact "the call" to her vocation. *Jan Vedder* was published in 1885. Its successors have been as follows:

The Daughter of Fife, published in 1886.
The Bow of Orange Ribbon, 1886.
The Squire of Sandal Side, 1887.
Paul and Christina, 1887.
The Border Shepherdess, 1888.
Master of His Fate, 1888.
Remember the Alamo, 1888.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fall of 1888.

D. Appleton & Co.

D. Appleton & Co's books in press include a fifth and a sixth volume of their "Cyclopædia of American Biography," completing the work; an entirely new guide-book to the "Florida of To-day," by J. Wood Dawson, with maps and illustrations; and a contribution, by Sir John Lubbock, to the "International Scientific Series," entitled "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals with Special Reference to Insects." Mr. Garrett P. Serviss will tell us how to study "Astronomy with an Opera Glass." Dr. George A. Evans has prepared a "Handbook of Historical and Geographical Phthisiology," *phthisis* being the scientific name for consumption. To the "International Education Series" Mr. David Kay contributes a book on "Memory: What it Is and How to Improve it." A volume of "Westminster and Other Sermons" is to come from the literary remains of the late Archbishop Trench. Two new novels are "Mr. Fortescue," by Wm. Westall, and "The Master of Rathkelly," by Hawley Smart. Mr. James R. Gilmore's new historical book is "The Advance Guard of Western Civilization." Professor Tyndall is to be represented by "Diamagnetism and Magne-Crystallic Action." Two other volumes we notice falling to the "Education Series:" Col. F. W. Parker's "Outlines of Pedagogics" and Part II of W. Preyer's "Development of the Intellect;" and one other addition to the "International Scientific Series," a work on "Electricity," by Professor Sylvanus Thompson.

C. W. Bardeen.

Mr. C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse, N. Y., has purchased from Sonnenschein & Co. duplicate plates and all American rights for the "Cyclopedia of Education" now publishing in parts by them, and to be issued in book form about January 1. Mr. Bardeen has contributed certain articles copyrighted here in order to protect the copyright in this country. The book will be an octavo of 650 pages, uniform in binding with the "Orbis Pictus" of Comenius recently published. From the same London house he has also purchased plates and American rights of the following standard books for teachers: "The Autobiography of Froebel," translated and annotated by Emilie Michaelis and H. Keatly Moore; "The Child and Child Nature," by the Baroness Marenholz von Bülow; "The First Three Years of Childhood," by Bernard Pevey, with an introduction by Professor James Sully; "The Kindergarten," The Principles of Froebel's System and their Bearing on Education, by Emily Shirreff; and "Essays on the Kindergarten," being ten lectures read before the London Froebel Society. Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. have made a specialty of books for teachers in England, as Mr. Bardeen has in America, and it is expected that hereafter all books published by the former in London will be produced simultaneously from duplicate plates by Mr. Bardeen. From Thomas Laurie, another London publisher, Mr. Bardeen has purchased duplicate plates and all American rights for "Pestalozzi: his Aim and Work," by Baron Roget de Guimps, translated by Margaret Cuthbertson Crombie. This will be a 12mo of 350 pages, issued simultaneously here and in London. It is the first adequate life of Pestalozzi that has been made accessible to English readers. Of original publications, the most important on Mr. Bardeen's forthcoming list is "The Tree of Mythology, its Growth and Fruitage," giving the genesis of the nursery tale, laws of folk-lore, etc., by Rev. C. D. B. Mills, whose "Buddha and Buddhism," "Gems from the Orient," etc., are well known. This volume represents the researches of a lifetime, and must become a standard in its particular field. The edition will be limited to 500 copies on large paper, numbered, uniform with the "Orbis Pictus." That there are royal roads to some kinds of knowledge will be shown in Mrs. Hall's "Orthoëpy Made Easy," wherein the pronunciation of difficult words will be taught not in lists for memorizing, but in a series of exercises involving these words. They have been constructed with ingenuity, and each is followed by a vocabulary giving the verdict of Webster and of Worcester. Schools that have worn out the songs in the "Song Budget," of which the sales last year were 60,000 copies, will be glad to know that the companion book so long promised is now ready. It is called the "Song Century," as it contains just a hundred songs. It is pronounced to be an even superior collection to its famous predecessor.

S. E. Cassino.

The most important book among the announcements of Mr. S. E. Cassino is "Artists of New England and Their Work," the compiling and editing of which have been done by Mr. Frank

T. Robinson, a well-known art amateur. Mr. Robinson, who has been intimate with artists for many years, has been indefatigable in the genial task of collecting the data for the biographies. Each artist has contributed a full-page illustration, as characteristic of his work, and, in many cases, it will be representative. The full-page plates have been reproduced by various photogravure processes, while many of the subjects are the work of the artists' own etching-needles. Each biography is also illustrated by a head and tail piece and a portrait of the artist, in most cases executed by himself in pen and ink. This volume, which is to be the first of a series, contains biographies of twenty-six artists. In the "Beacon Light Series" of text-books a new volume is announced, entitled "Wings of the Morning." There is also a series of booklets by Mrs. J. Pauline Sunter, the titles of which are as follows:

"A Winter Song."
"A Little Bird's Song on my Birthday."
"Summer Roses."
"Wandering Winds."

One thing of fine promise on the list is a volume bound in parchment, entitled "Whittier Gems," from original designs by Mr. Louis K. Harlow, and which contains an etched portrait of Mr. Whittier; also, "A Souvenir of Miss Alcott," illustrated by three etchings, including a portrait of the subject. A series of eight etchings of scenes along our New England Coast has been called "Coast Sketches," and is to be put up in several styles; uniform with this and by the same artist, Mr. Louis K. Harlow, is the "Thames Sketches," with pen and needle. A book for small boys, by W. H. Downes of the "Transcript," is entitled "The Tin Army of the Potomac." These are only a few of Mr. Cassino's publications, there being others which we have not space to mention.

E. P. Dutton & Co.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce a large number of illustrated books for the holidays, some of which have been for a long time in preparation. First on the list we place "The Cathedrals of England and Wales," by Charles Whibley, B.A., with a Preface by the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., L.L.D., an *édition de luxe*, with 16 full-page plates, reproduced in color from the original water-color drawings and upwards of 40 vignettes in monotint. The book not only forms a most interesting history of English cathedrals, but it pictures them in a complete and sumptuous manner never before attempted. This is a folio of 96 pages. Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is to appear in an *édition de luxe*, illustrated with six exquisite full-page plates in color, and a number of charming vignettes in sepia monotints by the illustrator of "Undine." "All Things Bright and Beautiful," by the compiler of "Treasures of Art and Song," is a beautiful gallery of English modern art, with 18 full-page illustrations by English artists of high repute, and poems by Wm. Allingham, Austin Dobson, and others. "Sweet Nature" is a book full of charming landscape pictures, interlinked with dainty poems, in new combinations of monotint with tinted pages. "Grandma's Memories" is a pathetic story in verse by Mary D. Brine, whose previous poem, "Grandma's Attic Treasures," has already sold over 30,000 copies. This is illustrated by Walter Paget with full-page drawings and dainty vignettes in monotint; a quarto of 56 pages. "As Thy Days, So Shall Thy Strength Be," a daily companion for a month, contains favorite hymns and texts for each day, with exquisite pictures and vignettes in color and monotint by Fred. Hines; a quarto of 32 pages, bound in boards and in cloth. Of books of a similar character, all finely illustrated in color and monotint, are "Songs of Love and Joy," "Everlasting Love," "Talking with Jesus," "By the Right Way," "The Better Land," "Life's Pathway," and "Onward;" this last remarkable not only for its beautiful illustrations, but for its very low price. For last Christmas, E. P. Dutton & Co. were only able to make a limited number of Rev. Phillips Brooks's carol, "O Little Town of Bethlehem," with monotint illustrations, and though the retail price was but one dollar, it was eagerly bought at two dollars in Boston, the day before Christmas. A large new edition will be ready for this season, with the price reduced to 75 cents. They will also issue "Calm on the Listening Ear of Night," the beautiful Christmas hymn by Rev. E. H. Sears, D.D., illustrated with numerous drawings by Walter Paget and A. W. Parsons, printed in new choice combinations of monotint; and Edgar Allan Poe's weird poem, "The Bells," with new and beautiful illustrations by Percy Tarrant, printed in rich brown monotint. Besides these, E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue some *sixty* different monotint booklets, with illustrations in monotint and in colors, and at prices from fifteen to fifty cents each, to meet the demand formerly supplied by Christmas cards. Besides the foregoing illustrated books, E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly issue "The Morning Psalms, Meditations for Every Day in the Year," by the author of "The Daily Round," which has been such a success both in this country and in England; "The Hallowing of Work," addresses given at Eton by Francis Paget, D.D.; "Reliques of the Christ," a poem by Rev. Denis Wortman, D.D.; and a story, "The Working Ten of the King's Daughters," which lately appeared in the columns of "The Churchman." In fine art color books for children, E. P. Dutton & Co. have for some years had a leading place in this country, and they are to offer this year a greater variety than ever before. "A Snow Baby," verses and colored pictures, with charming little vignettes in neutral tints, "There was Once," the old-fashioned nursery stories of "Little Red Riding Hood," "Cinderella," "Puss in Boots," etc., retold by Mrs. Oscar Wilde, with 10 richly colored full-page pictures by John Lawson and vignettes in monotint; "Old Father Santa Claus," with simple verses and many full-page color pictures and novel monotint vignettes; "When All is Young," by Harriet M. Bennett, artist of "All Around the Clock," the successful book for last Christmas; and "Familiar Selections from Mother Goose," illustrated with 36 new full-page colored pictures by Chester Loomis. In addition to the color books, "Dutton's Annual" for 1889, with pages laden with good things for children in the way of pictures, stories and verses, will have six full-page colored pictures.

Estes & Lauriat.

Juveniles hold a leading place on Estes & Lauriat's long list, beginning with "The Sailor Boys of '61," a new book by Prof. J. Russell Soley, a sort of sequel to his "Boys of 1812," of last year. Hans Christian Andersen's "Wonder Book" is a new translation from the Danish, uniform with this favorite author's "Fairy Tales." The popular "Zig Zag" series is to have a new volume on "The Antipodes," taking the reader to Siam; the "Three Vassar Girls" spend a summer in France during the exciting Franco-German War; and Mr. Ober takes his "Knockabout Club" to the Antilles. "The Young Moose Hunters" is a new book of forest sport by C. A. Stephens. The well-known annuals, "Oliver Optic," "The Nursery," "Chatterbox," and "The Prize," will all have new volumes for the new year. Passing to gift books, we find promises of Tennyson's "The Bugle Song," with illustrations by American artists; Keats's "Endymion," illustrated by W. St. John Harper; Tennyson's "Fairy Lilian," with twelve other short poems, embellished with wood-cuts executed under the supervision of George T. Andrew; "Song Birds and Seasons," a series of anonymous essays illustrated; "The Napoleon Gallery," containing one hundred outline proofs from foreign paintings of scenes in the great French captain's career. A limited edition will be issued of "Voices of the Summer," a series of sixteen etchings after Millais, Birket Foster, and other English artists. Other art books will be a collection of twenty "European Etchings" in various styles of execution, a portfolio of sixteen photo-etchings illustrating "Recent French Art," a "Goupil Gallery of Photogravures," ten plates, with descriptive letter-press; and "Flower Idyls," compiled by Gertrude Strohm, and combining poetry and pictures. Miss Parloa will have an entirely new "Kitchen Companion," a fully illustrated work of a thousand pages. Estes & Lauriat will offer a limited edition (200 numbered copies only) of "George Eliot's Poems," printed from new large type on handmade paper at the University Press, with photo-etchings on Japan paper, and accompanied by Matthew Browne's critical essay. A series of delicately colored leaflets will illustrate Longfellow's poem of "Maidenhood."

Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert publish in September: "Spirit and Life: Thoughts for To-day." By Amory H. Bradford, D.D. A volume of sermons [$1.00]. Dr. Bradford has a wide reputation among the Congregationalists as one of their progressive thinkers and popular preachers, while conservatively holding on to the Evangelical standards. His church in Montclair, N. J., is the largest of that denomination in the State, and these sermons, particularly four on the Holy Spirit, have made a stirring interest both in the pulpit and in the *Christian Union*, where some of them were published. This house brings out also three volumes of "Sermons" by Henry Ward Beecher, never before printed in book form. With one volume published some years ago (September, 1873, to March, 1874) they complete the record of Mr. Beecher's morning pulpit work during the two years of his great tribulation, 1873–5, and are said to be the richest and best he ever did. These are bound uniformly with his "Evolution and Religion" [$1.50 per volume]. An interesting promise is that of "The Human Mystery in Hamlet: an Attempt to Say an Unsaid

Word," which modest essay is to be made by Martin W. Cooke, a prominent lawyer of Rochester, N. Y. The little book offers also some "suggestive parallelisms from the elder poets." It will be ready early in October. New editions are announced, revised, of Prof. Patton's severe arraignment of "The Democratic Party: its History and Influence" [$1.00], and of "The Gospel History," a unique, compact monotessaron, with notes original and selected from 300 authors, by Lyman Abbott, D.D., and James R. Gilmore [$1.50]; while Dr. Henry McCook's charming book on insect life, "Tenants of an Old Farm," having had a successful career at $2.50, both in America and England, is now to be sold at $1.50, so that it may reach a wider audience. A new printing of Van Dyke's "Southern California," and his hunting books, will find a winter demand; and Tourgée's American novels — not only the historical series but the more recent tales of life at the South ("John Eax") and the North ("Black Ice") — are steadily attractive to the admirers of vigorous thought and graphic story-telling.

The Fowler & Wells Co.

The Fowler & Wells Co. continue the publication of the "Phrenological Journal," and works in their special line. The fifty-fifth thousand of "Heads and Faces" has just come in from the bindery, and a new edition, the 25th, of "For Girls." Among the new announcements is a birthday book of eminent people, a collection of biographical notes of eminent people of all ages, arranged according to the days of the year, for general reference, and for the use of Chautauquans and schools, by Amelia J. Calver, an experienced teacher. "Masterpieces," which was announced for last season, but not brought out, will shortly appear, comprising the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by Coleridge, the "Traveller," the "Deserted Village," "The Hermit," by Goldsmith, "Cosmos" by Milton, Pope's "Essay on Man," and Æsop's "Fables," all finely illustrated and published in one volume. "Forward Forever" is a response to Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After." "Heaven on Earth," and other poems, make a volume by William J. Shaw.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Historical works occupy the foremost place in the long and inviting "Literary Bulletin" for the fall of 1888 just issued from the Riverside Press. The procession may be said to be headed by Mr. Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," of which six volumes — from the 2d to the 7th — are already out, and the 1st and 8th are soon to follow, completing the work. These respectively will be entitled "America before Columbus" and "The Later History of British and Spanish America." These handsome and curiously illustrated volumes are sold only by subscription for the entire set. To the series of State histories will be added "Tennessee," by Mr. James Phelan, a member of Congress, "Indiana," by J. P. Dunn, Jr., and "Ohio," by Rufus King. Mr. Phelan, in his preface to "Tennessee," says: "In Tennessee we have, within the limits of a century, a picture of national life as complete as that of England through its two thousand years, or that of Rome from the kings to the emperors." Some of John Fiske's recent lectures are to be made up into a volume entitled "The Critical Period of American History," namely, that from 1783 to 1789, between the end of the Revolutionary War and the organization of the present government. A "History of Woodstock, Vermont," by Henry S. Dana, will have several portraits, and fittingly illustrates the character and fortunes of a typical New England town. Mr. W. R. Bliss has written an interesting book on "Colonial Times on Buzzard's Bay," a picturesque and fertile subject, and Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, "A History of the Old South Church, Boston," in two volumes. Professor Rodolfo Lanciani's lectures on "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries" are to appear in a handsome illustrated octavo. The excavations which the Italian Government has made since 1871, under Professor Lanciani's observation, and here described, have brought to light the Forum, the House of the Vestal Virgins, the Palace of the Cæsars, the walls of the Senate-house, and multitudes of statues, inscriptions, and other objects of historic interest. In biography, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to begin a new series called "American Religious Leaders," the design of which is "to serve the same purpose with regard to the religious history of America which the series of American Statesmen serves with regard to its political history. It will include biographies of eminent men who represent the theology and methods of the various religious denominations of America, yet the object of the series does not contemplate emphasizing personal character and history except as these are related to the development of religious thought or the quickening of religious life. It is hoped that the series when completed will not only depict in a clear and memorable way several great figures in American religious history, but will indicate in some adequate degree the leading characteristics of that history, the progress and process of religious philosophy in America, the various types of theology which have shaped or been shaped by the various churches, and the relation of these to the life and thought of the nation." The opening volumes of this series will be "Jonathan Edwards," by Professor A. V. G. Allen, a curious selection by the way; "Charles Hodge," by President Patton of Princeton; "Francis Wayland," by Professor J. O. Murray; "Wilbur Fisk," by Professor G. Prentice; "Archbishop Hughes," by Dr. John G. Shea; and "Theodore Parker," by John Fiske. This is a promising series. The same house will also publish Professor J. R. Hosmer's life of "Young Sir Henry Vane," on which he has so long been working both at home and in England, and a "Life of Delia Bacon," by Theodore Bacon of Rochester, N. Y. Miss Bacon will be remembered as the inventor of the hypothesis of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays, an hypothesis which has probably received its death-blow; but her character and career are full of interest, and this biography will be found to have a strong literary flavor. In essays we are to have a volume on "Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself," by Judge Nathaniel Holmes, author of "The Authorship of Shakespeare," and an "Essay on Language and Other Papers," by the late accomplished Rowland G. Hazard, in a new edition. Mr. Hazard was a clear and able thinker and writer. Miss Agnes Repplier, too, has a volume on "Books and Men," and Professor Charles Carroll Everett of the Harvard Divinity School one on "Poetry, Comedy, and Duty." Dr. Everett is one of the strongest of American theologians, and his pages will be solid meat indeed. In travel we are to hear from Charles Dudley Warner "On Horseback and Mexican Notes," and from Percival Lowell on "The Soul of the Far East." A "Riverside Edition" of "The Poetic and Prose Works of John Greenleaf Whittier" is to appear in seven volumes, crown 8vo, printed from entirely new electrotype plates, the text rearranged, revised, and annotated by the author, and furnished with indexes and a table of first lines of all the poems. Mr. Whittier is a poet, but his prose as here collected will fill three volumes, so industrious has been his pen in all directions. Well do the publishers say that "when it is considered that Mr. Whittier has been publishing his writings in various forms, from his first venture in newspapers in 1826 until the present time; that both in prose and verse he has taken a wide range and has been a great power in historic movements; that many heroes, famous and obscure, are enshrined in his verse; and that he is the dean of living American poets — it will be evident that the publication of this carefully prepared, definitive edition of his works is a literary event of great importance." There is also to be a little volume of selections from Mrs. Browning's "Romances, Lyrics, and Sonnets." In holiday books, strictly so-called, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. offer nothing more notable than an illustrated edition, by Boughton, Merrill, and others, of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish;" with a considerable list of small single poems in brocaded bindings, such as "Evangeline" and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," and others in bindings of fancy silk and vellum cloth, such as "The Hanging of the Crane," "Snow Bound," and Bayard Taylor's "Home Ballads." Kate Douglas Wiggin has related the sayings and doings of a family of boys and girls named Bird, in a book entitled "The Birds' Christmas Carol." In text-books, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation an entirely new and carefully revised edition of the famous "Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar;" a translation from the Arabic, by Professor A. L. Frothingham, Jr., of Princeton, of "The Diatessaron of Tatian," with an historical and critical introduction; additional numbers in the popular and widely circulating "Riverside Literature Series;" and a course of "Second Lessons in Arithmetic," by H. N. Wheeler, etc. "The Riverside Natural History" is a new and important work which deserves a paragraph by itself. This work is by a corps of forty-three writers, eminent American naturalists, with a full bibliography, over 2,200 woodcuts in the text, 168 full-page engravings, and twelve colored plates, all in six volumes, imperial octavo, and sold only by subscription for the entire work. This natural history is not prepared primarily for the student, but for readers. The writers will avoid technicalities, and set forth facts clearly and effectively. Living forms from all countries are described, and North American species receive special consideration. Two law books on the list before us are Payson on "The Law of Equivalents" and Jones "On Liens." Mr. John Augustus Wilstach has translated anew "The Divina Commedia" of Dante, which will appear with notes and illustrations in two volumes. The

fall fiction of this house has already begun to appear in "The Guardians" and "Molly Bishop's Family." "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," by Miss Murfree, "The McVeys," by Joseph Kirkland, "The Peckster Professorship," a story of Psychical Research, by J. P. Quincy, and "Sigurd Slembe," a drama by Björnstjerne Björnson, translated by Wm. M. Payne, are to follow; and for children especially "The Chezzles," by Lucy Gibbons Moore, and "Our Phil and Other Stories," by Katharine Floyd Dana. A large assortment of standard novels by leading writers will appear in new editions, notably "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Lamplighter," and "The Luck of Roaring Camp." Rev. Edward Hungerford has prepared an "American Book of Church Services," intended to serve, for churches which use no liturgy, the purpose of the Book of Common Prayer. It contains selections for responsive reading, and full orders of service for the celebration of matrimony, and for funerals and other occasional ministrations; an ample list of selections of sacred music, with references for the guidance of pastors and choristers, etc., etc. This book will be a sign of the times. Many miscellaneous items remain, but we can only mention at the end of this long enumeration a First Supplement to Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature," coming down to Jan. 1, 1887; an "American Poets' Calendar" for 1889, combining the several Hawthorne, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell calendars of previous years; 9th and 10th volumes of "The Gentleman's Magazine Library," respectively entitled "Literary Curiosities" and "Topography;" "Flowers and Fruit," a selected volume from the writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe; "After Noontide," a similar volume of general selections, "designed to add sunshine and comfort to the afternoon of life;" and a "Holmes Birthday Book," uniform with its predecessors. The *Atlantic Monthly*, we may add, will continue to "hold its own."

William R. Jenkins.

The announcements of William R. Jenkins, New York, publisher chiefly of French books, for the ensuing season, comprise various attractive works both for general readers and students, the most important being a very elegant *édition de luxe* of Victor Hugo's famous romance of "Notre Dame de Paris," in two octavo volumes, with nearly two hundred process illustrations and sixteen full-page aquarelles in colors prepared expressly for this edition by the celebrated house of Gillaume Frères, Paris. The edition will be limited to five hundred numbered and signed copies, the first hundred at twenty dollars each on Japan paper, the remaining four hundred on fine paper at twelve dollars. The press-work will be done at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, and as it will be the first French *édition de luxe* published in America, it will possess unique interest to collectors aside from its holiday character. Mr. Jenkins will commence a new series of Classiques Français by the publication of the comedies of Molière's "L'Avare" and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and Corneille's "Le Cid," which will be profusely annotated for students by Professor Schele de Vere of the University of Virginia, and sold at a low price. To the series of "Romans Choisis" he will add a very delightful French provincial story entitled "Mademoiselle Solange," a romance crowned by the French Academy. This will be followed later by another tale entitled "Vaillante," which has received the Montyon prize. Professor Bercy has added to his books by the publication of "Le Second Livre des Enfants," an elaborately illustrated work embodying for young children the author's natural method of teaching French. For the sake of students, annotations have been made to "L'Abbé Constantin" and "Les Frères Colombe," by Professor Sumichrast of Harvard; and Prof. Henri Michaud has prepared a little collection of short French poems for young children, which Mr. Jenkins will also publish. This comprises the veritable publications of the house; but as usual Mr. Jenkins has arranged for the issue of a large variety of French Quotation Calendars, and by special arrangement will have Zola's new and clean romance of "Le Rêve" as soon as it is published in Paris. In veterinary publications, Mr. Jenkins will publish immediately an important new book by Dr. A. Liautard, V.S., on "Lameness in Horses," which will be the most thorough treatise on the subject to be obtained, and later he expects to have ready Professor Fleming's long-expected second part of "Operative Veterinary Surgery."

Lee & Shepard.

The announcement list of this well-known publishing house is freighted with richness in many departments of literature. Foremost comes a new aspirant for artistic honors, Margaret MacDonald Pullman's "Days Serene," containing twenty-six large illustrations of familiar lines from our favorite poets. The work is engraved by George T. Andrew, and printed under his direction. The binding is unique. "Sepiatint Novelties" comprise two poems by the lamented author of "John Halifax," Dinah Maria Muloch, "A Christmas Carol," and "A Friend Stands at the Door." The poems are redolent of the happy season, are accompanied with illustrations by J. Pauline Sunter, and are printed on heavy bristol board, in sepiatint colors and gold, ribboned and boxed. In the same vein is a calendar under the title of "All Around the Year," also illustrated by J. Pauline Sunter. Each monthly calendar is printed in plain figures on a tablet, ornamented with designs typical of the month. Printed on heavy board in sepiatint and gold, ornamented with silver rings and chain, with silk tassel, the whole effect is unique and original. Miss I. Jerome gives the public no new book this year, being busily engaged in the preparation of a larger work for next season, but has new editions of her charming "One Year's Sketch Book," "Nature's Hallelujah," "Message of the Bluebird," and "A Bunch of Violets." In the line of "Illustrated Hymns and Poems" originated by this house in the publication of "Nearer My God to Thee," comes a novelty under the title of "The Regal Beauties." Eight favorite books, comprising "Nearer My God to Thee," "Home, Sweet Home," Tennyson's "Dora," "Rock of Ages," "Abide with Me," "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight," "O, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" "My Faith Looks up to Thee," are presented in covers ornamented with original water colors from designs by eminent American artists. Companions to these, though of smaller proportions, are "The Dainty Miniatures," with original designs in water colors on the covers, and no two alike. These comprise "Gray's Elegy," "That Glorious Song of Old," "It was the Calm and Silent Night," "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," "Ring Out, Wild Bells," etc., etc. Both "The Dainty Miniatures" and "The Regal Beauties" are bound in heavy board with ragged edges, titles in colors and gold. "The Twenty Favorites," as the list of poems are classed, are also presented under the title of "The Golden Persian," in leather, with gold titles and gilt edges. The familiar art books of last season, viz., Scott's "The Bridal of Triermain," "Plastic Sketches," "Orchids," "Baby's Kingdom," "The Guest Book," and "My Lady's Casket," appear in new dresses. Under the title of "Lee & Shepard's Good Company" are ranged a series of modern classics many of whose titles are familiar, but whose bodily presence has been long lost to sight, comprising Douglas Jerrold's "Fireside Saints," Leigh Hunt's "Wishing Cap Papers," Richard Steele's "The Loved"—now just published in this country—Alexander Smith's "Dreamthorpe," Elam's "Physician's Problem," Frances Power Cobbe's "Broken Lights" and "Religious Duty," Bergen's "Story of Evolution," Clark's "Philosophy of Mirth," with 750 stories, and Calvert's "The Gentleman;" to be followed by others. In Lee & Shepard's "White and Gold Series" we find Jules Verne's "Adventures of a Chinaman," with over fifty full-page illustrations, a life of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, under the title of "Fighting Phil," the "Lives of the Presidents" from Washington to Cleveland (and perhaps Harrison) with new portraits, and other illustrations, on fine paper, and bound in white, black and gold. In educational works we note Prof. Charles F. King's long promised "Methods and Aids in Geography Teaching," and Blaisdell's "First Steps with American and British Authors," together with his "Readings from the Waverley Novels." "Chapters from Jane Austen" for home reading and school study, with notes by Oscar Fay Adams, is a response to the call for something comprehensive to show the style of this celebrated novelist, whose works are models of good English. "Excellent Quotations," for the use of teachers and pupils, and home reading, contains the best thoughts of five hundred distinguished authors. It is compiled by Julia B. Hoitt, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of California, and is a California idea of real worth, since it is proposed to make it a text-book for the study of literature throughout that State. Dr. W. P. Manton offers "Primary Methods in Zoölogical Teaching for Teachers in Common Schools," which in small compass gives much information regarding the teaching of anatomy and dissection, illustrated with cuts. In the miscellaneous division will be found T. W. Higginson's "Travellers and Outlaws," a book of episodes in American history; "Manners, or Happy Homes and Good Society All the Year Round," by Sarah Josepha Hale, whose design is "to furnish the varied entertainment of mental food for home happiness which the diversity of conditions in life and of cultivation in taste require;" "From Lady Washington to Mrs. Cleveland" (perhaps Mrs. Harrison), by Miss Lydia Gordon, a series of sketches of White House ladies, in which the scenes and scandals of the various administrations are treated. Miss Douglas, whose novels of home

life are among the most welcome in the family circle and the circulating libraries, adds to the library edition of her works an eighteenth volume under the title of "A Modern Adam and Eve in a Garden," which is described as a jolly story of life in a country town, picturing the vicissitudes and triumphs of a brother and sister (Adam and Eve) in their attempt to make a living with the cultivation of berries, raising of hens and eggs, and other country produce, and at floriculture. Lee & Shepard's "Thackeray," giving the complete works of the great novelist in ten volumes with the author's own illustrations, is in new type, on superfine paper and in novel binding. An edition of the poem "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight," in German, with the original illustrations, promises to be popular in the West. Among new juveniles we find the initial volume of a new series by the indefatigable Oliver Optic, entitled "Taken by the Enemy." Its scenes are laid in and about Mobile Bay. This volume is to be followed by others, making "The Blue and the Gray Series." The binding of this handsome volume is in half and half blue and gray cloth, and as it has the badges of the Northern G. A. R. and that of the Confederates side by side on its cover, it is safe to infer that, after a series of historically correct delineations of the struggles in the Rebellion, Oliver will conclude with a reunion of the blue and the gray in fraternal peace somewhere in the sixth volume. The redoubtable J. T. Trowbridge, one of the cleverest of writers of boys' books, has two new stories — "A Start in Life" and "Biding His Time." The first is a story of early border life, the other that of Andrew Hapnell's fortune. Penn Shirley, sister of Sophie May, whose "Little Miss Weezy" scored a success with the "Little Prudy" and "Dotty Dimple" readers, has a new volume entitled "Little Weezy's Brother." "The Story Mother Nature Told her Children," by Jane Andrews, author of "The Seven Little Sisters" series and other stories, is a posthumous work. Rosa Hartwick Thorpe, author of "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight," has a volume of stories and poems for young people under the title of "The Year's Best Days," which include "New Year's," "St. Valentine," "Christmas," and all the other festal days, finely illustrated. Christopher Cranch's stories, "The Last of the Huggermuggers" and "Kobboltzo," which are always getting out of print, re-appear this year handsomely illustrated. They deal with giants and dwarfs and other odd people. John Ruskin's idyl, "The King of the Golden River," has the original illustrations. Captain Farrar's "Up the North Branch" is a continuation of the "Lake and Forest Stories," which comprise "Eastward Ho," "Wild Wood Life," "Down the West Branch," and deal with fishing and gunning, adventures in and about the Rangeley Lakes in Maine, where the captain is a well-known pilot. Under the title "Little Canary Stories," Mrs. M. A. Osgood gives four volumes — "Little Canary Herself," "Little Canary's Daisy," "Little Canary's Country Life," and "Little Canary's Black Cats," all illustrated. Among sets of books will be found "The Riverdale Stories" for little folks, by Oliver Optic, 12 vols.; "The Twilight Stories," by Mrs. Follen, 12 vols.; "Sabbath Talks with Children," by Mrs. Ashton, 4 vols.; and the "Daring Deeds Series," 6 vols., comprising "Daring Deeds of the Old Heroes of the Revolution," "The Father of His Country" (Washington), "The Friend of Washington" (Lafayette), "The Great Peace Maker" (Penn), "Poor Richard's Story" (Franklin), "The Old Bell of Independence," all illustrated. "The Good and Great Series," 6 vols., illustrated, comprise "Good and Great Men," "Women of Worth," "A Quaker Among the Indians," "House on Wheels," "Inn of the Guardian Angel," "Our Whales and How We Caught Them;" the above 12 volumes being additions to Lee & Shepard's dollar juveniles. "Great Rosy Diamond Series" for girls, 6 vols., and "Vacation Stories" for boys and girls, 6 vols., all handsomely illustrated, are added to Lee & Shepard's 75 cent books. These, with single volumes such as "Young Folks' Rhymes and Stories," Mrs. Partington's "Mother Goose"—the original nursery olio — "Songs for Our Darlings," by Uncle Willie, "The Flower People," by Mrs. Horace Mann, "A Kiss for a Blow," by Henry Clark Wright, "The Boston Tea Party," and other stories of the Revolution, by H. C. Watson, "Noble Deeds of Our Fathers" as told by soldiers of the Revolution gathered around the old bell of Independence, make up a notable list.

The J. B. Lippincott Company.

The most important work on Lippincott's list is doubtless the new edition of "Chambers's Encyclopædia," of which the first volume we reviewed some weeks since and the second is expected daily as we write. This is indeed a work for the people, and its republication under the new conditions is an event. The Lippincott Company has begun the publication of an "International Statesman Series," which will comprise biographical studies of the great men who have influenced the social and political history of the world, embracing ancients and moderns, the creators of the English Commonwealth, the makers of European and American politics, and the founders of the Indian and Colonial Empires. The initial volume of the series is "Lord Beaconsfield," by T. E. Kebbel, author of a "History of Toryism," and the successive numbers of the series will be "Viscount Palmerston," by Lloyd C. Sanders; "O'Connell," by J. A. Hamilton; "Prince Metternich," by Col. G. B. Malleson, C. S. I.; "Peel," by F. C. Montague, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; "Lord Bolingbroke," "William Pitt," "Charles James Fox," "The Marquis Wellesley," "The Prince Consort," "Lord Dalhousie," "Earl Russell," "Lord Derby," "Prince Gortschakoff," "Gambetta," and others. A leading place on Lippincott's list is occupied by the "Memoirs of Count Grammont," Anthony Hamilton's work, as edited by Sir Walter Scott, with a portrait of Hamilton and thirty-three etchings, all in a limited edition of 700 copies only for England and America. Mr. Will H. Low's "Illustrated Designs of Keats's Lamia" will be presented in a reduced size at a reduced price, forming a holiday book of renewed attractions. Mrs. Wister has translated Eichendorff's "Good for Nothing" and the late E. Marlitt's "The Owl's Nest," the latter being the 30th volume in her excellent series of translations of German novels. Mrs. Wister in this field has no rival. Other holiday books are an edition of Goldsmith's "Traveller," with etchings by Taylor, Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," with etchings by Faber, a selection by W. S. Walsh from the "Beranger's Songs and Poems," with steel plate illustrations borrowed from the French, and "Infelicia," a poem by A. F. Menkin, with a sketch of the author and illustrations by the late F. O. C. Darley and others. Mr. Charles Morris has compiled four volumes of "Half-Hours with the Best Foreign Authors," uniform with his American series. Ernest Lefébvre's "Embroidery and Lace" is a translation from the French, with about 150 illustrations. Shelley's "Complete Works in Verse and Prose," edited, prefaced, and annotated by R. H. Shepperd, will be presented in a set of five volumes, the poems in three and the prose in two; and one hundred copies will be printed of a large paper edition. The Bronté novels are to appear in a "Handy Edition" of seven volumes. "Memoirs of a Royalist," by M. de Falloux, is an historical work of the times of Louis Philippe in two vols. Matthews' "Popular History of Music," and Maudsley's "Highways and Horses" are profusely and curiously illustrated. Works of fiction by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, the "Duchess," and Rosa Nouchette Carey, intersperse these more important entries. In connection with Griffith, Farran & Co. of London, the Lippincott Company will bring out three series of artistic gift books and booklets, illustrated by eminent English artists under the general editorship of Mr. Geo. C. Haité, all printed in England on English-made paper. The first series, at 75c. each, will comprise "Seven of Us," "The Story of the Cross," "Lasses and Lads," and "The Message of Love;" the second, at 50c. each, "Playmates," "He Loveth All," "The Traveller," and "Our Father's Promises;" and the third, "Golden Love," "A Chaplet of Gems," "A Summer's Day," and "Art Thou Weary?" Besides these new comers the Lippincott Company have in preparation new editions of many old favorites, such as Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" and "The Ballad of the Hermit," Jules Verne's "In Search of the Castaways," Bohn's "Handbook of Games," Elizabeth Wetherell's "The Wide Wide World," and T. B. Read's "The Closing Scene."

Longmans, Green & Co.

"The Private Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell," to be published in two volumes in October by Longmans, Green & Co., consists chiefly of hitherto unpublished letters of the Liberator, abundantly annotated, and connected by only sufficient narrative to explain their occasion. Although called private, O'Connell's letters, even those to his wife, are chiefly on public topics. There is a peculiar timeliness in the publication just now of this first-hand and personal account of the successful struggle for Catholic emancipation and of the later ineffectual effort for the repeal of the Union. The same month, October, is to bring us, under the same imprint, Mr. Stanley-Lane Poole's "Life of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe," compiled from the memoirs and private and official papers of that eminent and "noble" statesman. The work will be in two volumes and have three portraits. The late Lady Brassey's "Last Journal," relating to her voyage of 1886-7, will appear with charts and maps, 40 illustrations in montone — 20 of them full page — and nearly 200 illustrations in the text. Dr. B. W. Richardson of the Royal Society has a new novel, "The Son of a Star," founded on Jewish history of the Second

Century. The late Professor Proctor is represented by "The Student's Atlas," a series of twelve circular maps on a uniform projection and the same scale, with a letter-press introduction. Scientific works are an "Illustrated Optical Manual," by Surgeon-General Longmore, "A Text Book of Elementary Biology," by K. J. Harvey Gibson, a "Handbook of Cryptogramic Botany," by A. W. Bennett and G. R. Milne Murray, numerously illustrated, "Graphics," a technical work on the art of calculation by drawing lines, by Robert H. Smith of Birmingham, and "The Tongue as an Indication of Disease," by W. H. Dickinson. Mr. Thomas Hill Green's Philosophical Works are to be completed in a third volume, "Miscellanies," with a memoir, and an etched portrait by Sherborn. In Philosophy also Mr. Thomas Case writes on "Physical Realism," and Rev. S. A. Barnett has a volume of essays on "Practicable Socialism." For Dr. E. A. Freeman's series on "Historic Towns," Professor Montagu Burrows of Oxford has prepared a volume on the "Cinque Ports," and Mr. Froude furnishes a preface for Mr. Firth's "Our Kin Across the Sea." Two new books are promised from Mr. Andrew Lang, "Grass of Parnassus," a selection of verses from various sources, and "Letters on Literature" reprinted from the *St. James Gazette*. "The Record of a Human Soul," by Horace G. Hutchinson, consists of leaves from a diary given, without reserve, to the author, and by him so fitted into a fictitious setting as to form a connected biography of a soul tortured by its inability to accept the stereotyped dogmas of religion, and at length rescued from the lifelessness of agnosticism by a personal revelation of the truth, as yet but inadequately felt, that religion is a state of emotional communion with God rather than of intellectual comprehension. Mr. Haywood Sumner has collected a new volume of Folk-Songs, with music, which the Longmans will publish under the title of "The Besom Maker;" Mr. Osmund Airy furnishes for "Epochs of Modern History" a volume on "The English Restoration, and Louis XIV;" and the same house will issue Messrs. Lees and Clutterbuck's "A Ramble in British Columbia," with its map and 75 illustrations from sketches and photographs by the authors.

D. Lothrop Co.

Among their holiday books D. Lothrop Company announce a new edition of "The Holy Grail," one of the most popular of their last year's issues, with its fourteen photogravures from designs by Taylor illustrating Tennyson's beautiful poem, and interpreting its meaning. Stedman's "Star Bearer," a Christmas poem, will have illustrations by Howard Pyle and a unique heavy Japanese paper, proof impressions on Japanese silk paper, in black, red, and gold, and fastenings of gold cord. A volume for Christmas, compiled by Rose Porter, is "The Story of Mary the Mother," as told in the Bible, in historical and legendary art, and in song. Ten full-page illustrations from famous paintings add to the text. In "Old Concord: Her Highways and Byways," Margaret Sidney writes on a subject with which she is thoroughly familiar, introducing traditions of the past with quaint anecdotes descriptive of places and people, the whole embellished by photographs by A. W. Hosmer of Concord, and drawings by L. J. Bridgman. A gift book for all lovers of children is "Warwick Brookes's Pencil Pictures of Child Life," with biographical reminiscences. "Here and Beyond: Beautiful Words of Life," edited by Carrie A. Cooke, is a collection of thoughts in prose and verse on the life that now is, its joys and sorrows, and the life to come. The "Longfellow Remembrance Book" contains an outline of the poet's life by E. S. Brooks, the story of his boyhood, his home life, and his relations with children, by Samuel Longfellow; Whittier's memorial poem; an account of the unveiling in Westminster Abbey and Miss Guiney's poem on that occasion, with portraits and illustrations. "Pansies for Thoughts" is a book of selections from the writings of Mrs. G. R. Alden. "The Luck of Edenhall" is a collection of romantic stories and legends, with many drawings made last summer by E. H. Garrett. A novel conceit is the reproduction of Charles Lamb's humorous "Dissertation on Roast Pig" illustrated with twelve designs by L. J. Bridgman. A Christmas souvenier is "Five Madonnas," containing photogravures of famous paintings, with Mrs. Hemans's "Evening Hymn to the Virgin," printed on heavy plate paper, with steel engraving on card-board for cover design. The "Artist Gallery Series" represents the most famous paintings of seven great artists, with portrait and biography, including Millais, Rosa Bonheur, Landseer, Alma-Tadema, Bougereau, Millet, and Sir Frederic Leighton. Each artist is represented in a separate volume by nine characteristic reproductions. The many admirers of J. T. Trowbridge will be glad to know that a volume of his poetry, now for the first time collected, will be brought out by the D. Lothrop Company this fall, under the title "The Lost Earl, with Other Poems and Tales in Verse," carefully illustrated from original designs. Many of these poems are familiar. For students and lovers of Robert Browning is promised a collection of some of his choicest religious poems, edited with ample notes and introductory essay by Heloise E. Hersey, entitled Christmas Eve and Easter Day and Other Poems." New editions of "Ballads about Authors," "Ballads of Romance and History," Wordsworth's "Ode on Immortality," "Idyls and Pastorals," "Ideal Poems," "The Kingdom of Home," and other volumes already popular, have been prepared. In booklets the firm have many, such as "Wild Flowers of the Holy Land," "Faith, Hope, and Love Songs," "The Stream of Life Series," etc., etc. Two of Tolstoi's shorter stories —"What People Live By," and "Where there is Love there is God"— have also been arranged for holiday issue. Emma Huntington Nason has a volume of poetry for young people, called "White Sails: Stories in Verse for our Lads and Lasses," with illustrations. In more solid reading the D. Lothrop Company have a series, the "Story of the States." The "Story of New York," by Elbridge S. Brooks, and the "Story of Ohio," by Alexander Black, are already issued, and "The Story of Louisiana," by Maurice Thompson, will be ready this fall, with others to follow. The "Story of the American Sailor," by Elbridge S. Brooks, will be a companion to that author's "Story of the American Indian," issued last season. There are illustrations by Bridgman. In fiction for adults, Mrs. Palmer's "Doctor of Deane," Miss Connelly's "Tilting at Windmills," a story of Southern life, "A Modern Jacob," "Gladys: a Romance," are specimens of what they offer. Of books for young people we may mention Sidney Luska's "My Uncle Florimond," which introduces readers into Hebrew home life in New York, James Otis's "Little Joe," a story of a little newsboy's perils and adventures, Frank Ober's account of Mexican life, called "Montezuma's Gold Mines," Mrs. Champney's Indian story, "Howling Wolf and His Trick Pony," Haywood's "An Ocean Tramp," Rollins's "Ring in the Cliff," all especially for boys; and for girls, "Judge Burnham's Daughters," by Pansy, "Margaret Regis," by Annie H. Ryder, "Royal Girls and Royal Courts," by Mrs. Sherwood, "Some Successful Women," by Sarah K. Bolton, "The Secrets at Roseladies," by M. H. Catherwood, etc., etc. "Ned Harwood's Visit to Jerusalem," a story of travel in the Holy Land, is offered for Sunday-school libraries as well as for home reading. For the younger readers will be "A Queer Little Princess." The Lothrop Annuals for 1888, "Wide Awake," "Pansy," "Our Little Men and Women," and "Babyhood," are all out in glowing new covers.

James Pott & Co.

The chief event in the business of James Pott & Co. the present year is the introduction into America of Bagster's comprehensive "Teacher's Bible," with its new concordance and other helps, and its polyglot references. This is the only "Teacher's Bible" published since the Revised Version. It is in four editions of various bindings. "The Sermons of Padre Agostius," the modern Savonarola as he is called, appear in a careful translation, edited by C. M. Phillimore. These sermons were delivered to an average congregation of 8,000 people. Rev. Dr. Seabury of the General Theological Seminary at New York has prepared "A Guide to the Observance of the Canons of the Church," for the use of those who are seeking Holy Orders. This the Messrs. Pott will publish. In press is "The Analytics of a Belief of a Future Life," by L. P. Gratacap; also "A Life of Christ for Young Readers," by Cunningham Geikie, D.D., fully illustrated. "Alive Unto God" is a series of sermons edited by T. B. Dover. "The Churchman's Library" is a specially selected series covering all points on which every intelligent Churchman should be informed. "Twilight Memories," selected and arranged by G. Thompson Hutchinson, and illustrated by G. H. Edwards and A. Woodruff, is a small crown 8vo of original drawings, printed in five workings on a specially made plate paper, the cover in ten colors and tied with silk ribbon. "The Hymnal," as revised and supplemented by the Joint Committee of the General Convention, will appear in two editions.

Rand, McNally & Co.

The following new books are on the list of this Chicago house for early publication "Crull's Railway Time and Speed Chart," a pocket *vade mecum* for railway superintendents train dispatchers, and time table compilers showing at a glance the distance traveled in any given time by a train running at any specified rate of speed, etc.; for vest pocket, in flexible cloth. "Minor Arts and Industries" is series of illustrated practical manuals for schoo

use and self-instruction edited by Chas. G. Leland. The series will include drawing and designing, wood carving, embroidery, leather work, agriculture, housekeeping, metal work, modeling, carpentering, commerce, etc. Each handbook will present its subject in a popular and practical manner, from the simplest elements to the most elaborate results; and care has been directed to assuring a thorough mastery of the general principles and the rudiments of the subjects treated. Art amateurs and self-taught students will find these works of assistance. The editor is the well-known founder of the school of industrial art in Philadelphia, and the author of the famous "Hans Breitman" ballads. "The Ironmaster, or Love and Pride" (*Le Maître de Forges*), by Georges Ohnet, has been profusely illustrated with full-page engravings. "Merze; the Story of an Actress," by Marah Ellis Ryan, which first appeared in the Chicago *Current*, attracted wide interest and has been sought in book form. The writer is the author of a number of sketches which have appeared in the various magazines, notably the story entitled "Proserpine," which is to appear with others in book form. "Daniel Trentworthy" is a story of the great fire of Chicago, by John McGovern, chief editorial writer of the Chicago *Herald*. Shortly after the burning of Chicago — before the ashes were cool, indeed — the late Rev. E. P. Roe visited that city with the avowed purpose of collecting material for a novel. The result was "Barriers Burned Away," in which there was a great deal of sentiment, but very little fire. Mr. McGovern's novel is assured to be a story of the fire, with the fire in it; and he can truthfully say of his work, "All of it I saw, and part of it I was;" for he was among the crowd imprisoned by the flames on the lake beach during the dreadful night of October 8, 1871. Other works of fiction are "Raleigh Rivers," a tale of the new south, by O. O'B. Strayer; "Joe; A Remarkable Case," by Col. E. R. Roe, M.D., author of "The Gray and the Blue," etc., a psychological story; "Danira" (*Ein Gottesurtheil*), from the German of E. Werner, by "J. M. Percival" (M. J. Safford); "A Mere Child," by L. B. Walford; "Valerie; or Half a Truth," by "the Duchess;" and "Living or Dead," by Hugh Conway; all in paper covers at a low price.

Roberts Brothers.

Roberts Brothers' list does not look so full as in previous years, but perhaps what it lacks in length it will make up in depth and breadth, and certainly in quality; for no choicer reading finds its way to the American public than much that bears this well-known Boston imprint. The first and second editions of George Meredith's novels, and the "Harvard Vespers," have been already the subjects of due notice in these columns. "The Book of Christmas," by T. K. Hervey, is to be an illustrated description of the customs, traditions, and superstitions of the Christmas season; a book that we wonder has not been undertaken before. Mr. Oscar Wilde's "The Happy Prince and Other Tales" will have illustrations by Walter Crane and Jacomb-Hood. The late Edward Lear's four "Nonsense Books" are to be bound in one, giving the most modern examples of "Mother Goose" literature. Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale's "The Man Without a Country" is to appear in holiday dress with pictures by F. T. Merrill. A second part is nearly ready of Mr. Hale and son's "Franklin in France." "Fancy Dresses" are to be described by Ardern Holt in a volume of richly colored plates, with directions what to wear to fancy balls. Helen Campbell's new juvenile will be "Roger Berkeley's Probation;" Susan Coolidge's will be "Clover," a sequel to the "Katy Books;" and Lily F. Wesselhoeft has written a fable for children entitled "Sparrow the Tramp." "Adelaide Ristori," an autobiography, and "Elizabeth Barrett Browning," by J. H. Ingram, are the newest additions to the "Famous Women Series." "The Pilgrim's Scrip" is a volume of selections from the writings of George Meredith. The translations of Balzac's master novels are steadily growing into a large and valuable series. Ten volumes are now in print, and others are to follow. "On Recent Actors" is to furnish critical recollections of the notabilities of the American stage, both men and women. Eleanor Putnam and Arlo Bates are united in the story of "Prince Vance," which Frank Myrick illustrates and the publishers issue as a small quarto. Their new "Handy Library" already reaches ten numbers, some new, some old; the newer titles including "Glorindes," a story by Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd, "Counter Currents," by the author of "Justina," "The Truth about Clement Ker," by George Fleming, and "Sylvia Arden," by Oswald Crawford.

George Routledge & Sons.

A novelty from Routledge & Sons will be the "American Kirmess Almanac for 1889," illustrating the national dances of all countries, and done in colors and gold. "The Diverting History of John Gilpin" is to reappear in tinted illustrations by H. Rosa, a young American artist. Kate Greenaway has a new "Almanack for 1889," and furnishes 35 illustrations in color for Christmas edition of Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin." Routledge's superb series of illustrated editions from the French will find continuation in Victor Hugo's "Ninety-Three" and "The Man Who Laughs," and Eugene Sue's "The Wandering Jew," each with profuse and beautiful pictures after designs by Hugo himself, Brion, Vierge, Ferdinandus, Rochegrosse, and other eminent artists. Octave Feuillet's "Romance of a Poor Young Man" is to appear in a new and fine edition, with a portrait of the author and a hundred illustrations from designs by Mouchot; but the edition will be limited and numbered. Similar limited and numbered editions are in preparation of Pierre Loti's "Madame Chrysanthème," George Sand's "Francis the Waif," and Daudet's "Robert Helmont, the Diary of a Recluse," all numerously illustrated and elegantly printed on rich and heavy paper, with broad margins. There are no finer presentations of French classics than those of this series. English writings to have a kindred embodiment are Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," 500 copies only for both the English and American markets, and a collection of all of Randolph Caldecott's contributions to the London *Graphic* not included in the "Graphic Pictures" already published. Uniform with "Our Darlings" is "Friends and Playmates," with colored pictures by Mars. Charles Marr's "A Journey Round the World" and Julius Kleinmichel's "Our Country House" appear as companion quartos with illustrations in colors. Travel is represented by Mr. W. S. Caine's "Trip Round the World," with 250 original illustrations, and a new edition of Miss Amelia B. Edwards's "A Thousand Miles Up the Nile," illustrated by herself. Miss Edwards is as clever with her pencil as her pen. A good atlas is always a desideratum, and the Routledges announce "The Handy Reference Atlas of the World," by Bartholomew, with a hundred maps and plans, full statistics, and a complete index. "The maps (strongly mounted on guards) are made from the latest surveys, and give not only the most recent geographical and political information, but also the principal physical and commercial features of the world. Nearly fifty pages of the volume are devoted to closely (yet clearly) printed statistics, and a copious index ingeniously indicates both the map and exact spot on it where any given place can be found. Its 12mo size enables the reader to readily consult it in his hand without recourse to stand or table, and permits of its being placed on the shelf with other library volumes." The "Morley Library," 63 volumes, is to re-appear in 21 monthly volumes, grouped and arranged in historical order; Carlyle's "French Revolution," "Essays," and "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell" in new styles; the new "Carisbrooke Library," in bi-monthly volumes, is to give us as a beginning "Schiller" complete in one volume, and Mr. George B. Smith's sketches of "The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria;" and three new one-syllable histories are under way, for youngest readers, respectively, "The Old Testament," "The New Testament," and "The Bible" in general; Routledge's list of juveniles for 1888–9 is long and rich, including "Stories of Persons and Places in America" by Helen A. Smith, "Every Boy's Annual for 1889," a new edition of "Every Boy's Book," a "Little Wide Awake for 1889" edited by Mrs. Sale Barker, Grace Aguilar's "Women of Israel," and many picture books. We notice also new editions of Captain Marryatt's "Little Savage," "The Swiss Family Robinson," "Arabian Nights," Hans Andersen's and the Brothers Grimm's "Stories for the Household," etc. etc. Mr. James Grant writes on "The Romance of War" and "The Scottish Soldiers of Fortune," and Lady Broome and Mr. Frith respectively stories of Australian and South African life. The Works of Shakespeare, Byron, and Victor Hugo, and the "Spectator" can all be had from Routledge & Sons in new and fresh bindings; and a "Miniature Reference Library," in a case, made up as follows:

Dictionary of Mythology,
Familiar Latin Quotations,
Handy Book of Synonyms,
Dictionary of Blunders,
Handy Classical Dictionary,
Secretary's Assistant,
Plutarch's Lives,
Familiar English Quotations,

Charles Scribner's Sons.

The fall announcements of Charles Scribner's Sons lead off with the first volume of the "Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians," edited by William F. Apthorp of Boston and John D. Champlin, Jr., a work to consist of three quarto volumes and an edition limited to 500 copies, planned after the "Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings," whose extraordinary success led the

publishers to undertake this work. The work will be biographical, bibliographical, and descriptive; illustrations will form an important feature, including hundreds of portraits of musicians, many now printed for the first time, many in costume, fac-simile reproductions of famous scores, views of birthplaces, etc. Each volume will contain twelve full-page portraits — in the first volume, Auber, Bach, Berlioz, Beethoven, Brahms, Bellini, Boieldieu, Cherubini, Chopin, Donnizetti, Franz, and Glück. A work of historical and personal interest is also in preparation, "The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris," member of the Continental Congress, Constitutional Convention, Minister to France, etc., in two volumes, edited by Anne Cary Morris. The narrative really begins with Morris's arrival in Paris in 1789, "when this keen-witted American saw that momentous events were impending, and began to record in a daily journal his impressions of the people around him and of what was doing. He was in Paris through the Revolution and until the Terror. The gaps in his diary are filled by his private correspondence, which was extensive. He numbered the greatest men of the young Republic among his correspondents, his letters, especially those to Washington and Jefferson, being as fresh and as entertaining today as they were when written." Another work, both personal and political, is Hugh McCulloch's. The title of the book is "Men and Measures of Half a Century: Reminiscences, Sketches, and Comments." Mr. McCulloch was long a secretary of the Treasury, and his experience in important private enterprises, as well as in conducting the national finances at a critical moment, gives a value to his views and his discussion of various national problems. An unusually wide circle of acquaintance enables him to fill his volume with portraits, accompanied by comments of great interest and variety. A few extracts from the book have already appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*. "The Viking Age," by Paul B. du Chaillu, to which the author has devoted seven years, "relates to the early history, manners, and customs of the ancestors of the English-speaking nations, illustrated from antiquities discovered in mounds, cairns, and bogs, as well as from the ancient Sagas and Eddas." Over 1,200 illustrations embellish the work, which will be in two octavo volumes. The second volume of Thomas Stevens's "Around the World on a Bicycle" completes a fascinating work, as the sub-title, "From Teheran to Yokohama," indicates. The illustrations are numerous, and some of them exciting and picturesque. An important book, by Mrs. Clara H. Stranahan, entitled "A History of French Painting, from its Earliest to its Latest Practice," is biographical, historical, critical, and descriptive, giving an account of the French Academy of Painting, *salons*, schools of instruction, etc., and private and public galleries. Every reader of those bright books, "How to be Happy Though Married" and "Manners Makyth Man," will be interested in a new book by the same author, "The Five Talents of Woman: a Book for Girls and Women." Although full of anecdote and quotation, the purpose of the author is "to help his readers by genial counsel and friendly hints," with a rich fund of illustration. The Scribners have in preparation a new volume of tales by Frank R. Stockton, entitled "Amos Kilbright: His Adscititious Experiences, with Other Stories," whose titles are: "The Reversible Landscape," "Plain Fishing," and "Dusky Philosophy: In Two Expositions. *First Exposition*, 'A Story of Seven Devils;' *Second Exposition*, 'Grandison's Quandary.'" To fiction will be added "First Harvests," by F. J. Stimson, which has appeared serially in *Scribner's Magazine*. Two new theological works are the first volume (the sixth in the author's "History of the Christian Church") of the "History of the Reformation," by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff of the Union Theological Seminary, dealing with the German Reformation, 1517–1530, and "Dogmatic Theology," a new work in two volumes by the Rev. Dr. William G. T. Shedd of the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Shedd is one of the most profound and scholarly theologians of the Old School, and this fruit of forty years of severe study is logical and subtle in the formulation of Calvinistic and Augustinian doctrines, as derived from the teachings of the fathers. Four new juvenile books are included in the Scribners' list: Howard Pyle's illustrated story of mediæval life in Germany, with the title "Otto of the Silver Hand;" Thomas Nelson Page's "Two Little Confederates," with many illustrations, describing the adventures and incidents, tragic, comic, and pathetic, that happened to two lads who were left at home on a Virginia plantation while the men went forth to fight; "Little People and Their Homes in Meadows, Woods, and Waters," by Stella Louise Hook, taking one into the fairy-land of insects, with illustrations by Dan and Harry Beard; and "Children's Stories of the Great Scientists," by Miss Henrietta Christian Wright, which deals with sixteen great men of science, giving a brief account of their lives and of their important discoveries. Numerous full-page portraits are given. With this volume appear also new and cheaper editions of Miss Wright's "Children's Stories of American Progress" and "Children's Stories in American History." Prominent among new editions will be the great popular success of last season, the "Letters of Thackeray," in dainty 12mo form, gilt top, with a portrait of Thackeray, and a reproduction in fac-simile of one of the most characteristic of the author's illustrated letters. A new and uniform edition of J. T. Headley's historical works is also in preparation, including "Washington and His Generals," in two volumes; "Napoleon and His Marshals," in two volumes; "The Imperial Guard of Napoleon" and "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," each in one volume. A new edition in uniform binding is also preparing of Donald J. Mitchell's (Ik Marvel's) "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," "Wet Days at Edgewood," "Bound Together," "My Farm at Edgewood," "Dr. Johns," "Seven Stories," and "Out-of-Town Places" — eight volumes in all. A new edition is also in preparation of "Reveries of a Bachelor," with the original illustrations by the late F. O. C. Darley. A new and cheaper edition, with numerous maps and illustrations, is also promised of "Corea: the Hermit Nation," by Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis. Mr. A. B. Frost has drawn many new illustrations for a fresh edition of his "Stuff and Nonsense," which took the popular fancy several years ago, and which he has now entirely remodeled. New editions are also forthcoming of "A Tale of the Indian Mutiny; or, The Serpent Charmer," by Louis Rousselet, with its nearly seventy illustrations, and "Wild Men and Wild Beasts; or, Scenes in Camp and Jungle," by Lieut.-Col. Gordon-Cumming, the famous lion hunter. New and cheaper editions of James Baldwin's "Story of the Golden Age," of "The Story of Siegfried," and "The Story of Roland," are also to be published under the general title for the set of "Heroes of the Olden Time." Charles F. Holder's "Living Lights," "Marvels of Animal Life," and "The Ivory King," are also to appear in a new and cheaper edition under the general title "Marvels of Animal Life Series." The foregoing list is not complete, but includes the principal books that Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this fall.

F. A. Stokes & Brother.

The ingeniously and prettily rubricated catalogue of F. A. Stokes & Brother shows at a glance, by its diversity of colors, red and black, the novelties in preparation for the coming season. "The Age of Cleveland," a satire by Harold Fulton Ralphdon, is a compilation largely from the journals of the period. A collection of the best verse of Mr. John Vance Cheney is entitled "Wood Blooms;" and Mr. Clinton Scollard, one of our most promising younger poets, collects his "Old and New World Lyrics" in a pretty Elzevir 16mo. Mr. Bellew's "Chip's Un-natural History" is a whimsical trifle somewhat in the style of the Lear nonsense books; and a parody on the American passion of inventiveness may be found in Mr. Wallace Peck's "Golden Age of Patents." Miss Edith M. Thomas's new book of verse for children is pleasantly entitled "Babes of the Year." "A Birthday Book of Birds" comprises poetry by Miss Dora Read Goodale and fac-similes of water color sketches by Fidelia Bridges. A similar combination by Miss Edith Thomas and Miss Maud Humphrey bears the title of "Children of the Seasons," having four numbers, "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter." Thomas J. Murrey has a new handbook on "Luncheon." "Eight Songs of Horace" are edited by George E. Vincent, and printed in closest possible resemblance to an old Roman book, that is to say, in scroll form, on heavy parchment paper, wound about a wooden cylinder, and tied with a leather thong. This is a great novelty among novelties, and should not be overlooked. "Favorite Birds and What the Poets Sing of Them" is the editorial work of Josephine Pollard, including both selections and illustrations. Burns's, George Eliot's, and Milton's poems are ready in new editions; etchings in various collections and forms; "Flowers from Field and Woodland" mingles poetry and pictures in pleasant proportions; a fifth series is ready of "The Good Things of Life;" Swift, Carlyle, Macaulay, Mrs. Craik, Pope, Schiller, Dr. Johnson, are all in readiness in new type and new bindings. "The Land and Sea Series" is a combination to which Harry Fenn and Susie Barstow Skelding contribute the illustrations; being in four numbers — "Glimpses of the Shore," "Sea Coast Views," "Under Italian Skies," and "Bethlehem to Jerusalem." "The Lives of the Presidents" are a steadily progressing series, to which "Grover Cleveland" is the last addition. In "Madonnas from the Old Masters" are given

the photogravures after famous paintings — exact fac-similes, with an essay on "The Madonna in Art," by Ripley Hitchcock. "Songs from Beranger" and "Songs of Toil" by Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, are translations. A large display of marine landscapes is afforded in the "Sea Vista Series," edited by Susie Barstow Skelding, and illustrated by her and Harry Fenn. The old world and the new appear here side by side. Miss Matthews's "Breakfast for Two" and "Uncle Rutherford's Nieces" are stories for girls. And with all this enumeration we have only touched the leading points of an affluent list.

Ticknor & Co.

Ticknor & Co.'s war books are a feature of their fall announcements, including Rossiter Johnson's "Short History of the Secession War," Katharine Prescott Wormeley's "Other Side of War," as seen with the Army of the Potomac in the service of the Sanitary Commission, General De Trobriand's "Four Years with the Army of the Potomac," translated by Lieutenant Dauchy, and "Pen and Powder," a series of journalist's papers. General De Trobriand, a gallant French officer, served with distinction in the Union army, and this his work is now for the first time translated. An attractive work is a translation by Felix Moscheles of "The Letters of Felix Mendelssohn to Ignaz and Charlotte Moscheles," finely printed, with numerous illustrations, including portraits and fac-similes, and many of Mendelssohn's comic drawings, which are said to be as effective as Thackeray's. This is certain to be one of the fascinating books of the season. A new edition of Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women" is to be brought out at a greatly reduced price; likewise a "Rainbow Calendar for 1889" as a companion to the "Sunshine Calendar" of last year. A specialty for the holidays is a group of three books, presenting three popular songs in handsome illustrated form, namely, "Marching Through Georgia," "Nelly Was a Lady," and "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground." These last two songs are two of the best of the old plantation melodies, in which were depicted so vividly the scenes and experiences of a chapter of American life now forever passed away. The illustrations for these books have been made by Charles Copeland from studies on the ground. And the songs are now thus published for the first time, uniform with "The Swanee River" and "My Old Kentucky Home" of the past. In juveniles Ticknor & Co. announce a new and enlarged edition of Rev. Harry M. Kieffer's "Recollections of a Drummer Boy," a capital book of its kind; "The Dead Doll and Other Verses" and "Little Helpers," both by Margaret Vandegrift; "The Youngest Miss Lorton," by Nora Perry, and "Fagots for the Fireside," by Lucretia P. Hale, a book of indoor games. Rev. Virgil C. Hart's "Western China" gives an account of a journey to the great Buddhist center of Mount Omei, with a map and illustrations, some of the latter extremely curious. In fiction Ticknor & Co. have in press "Better Times," a collection of short stories by the talented author of "Margaret Kent;" "Young Maids and Old," by Clara Louise Burnham; "The Philistines," by Arlo Bates, which will be awaited with more than usual interest and curiosity; "A Man Story," by E. W. Howe, whose "Story of a Country Town" made such a sensation two or three years since; and "Steadfast," a long and full-built novel by Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, which ought to be good. A book of practical papers is "Safe Building," by Louis De C. Berg, a skilled architect; and Major D. P. Heap's "Ancient and Modern Light-Houses" has an interesting subject. Joel Chandler Harris and Eli Shepherd combine in a collection of "Songs and Ballads of the Old Plantation;" "A New Volume of Essays" is made up from the papers of the late E. P. Whipple; and John Boyle O'Reilly collects a volume of "Stories and Sketches."

Frederick Warne & Co.

To their "Albion Poets" Messrs. Warne & Co. add this fall a volume of Shelley. They, too, publish the lamented Edward Lear's "Book of Nonsense," "More Nonsense," "Nonsense Songs and Stories," and "Nonsense Alphabets and Botany," all in new editions of English make, and truly the most nonsensical books of their kind. An artistic and dainty book in colors will be "Over the Hills," fifty-two pages of pictures of child life, for which Jessie Watkins designs the pictures and Frank E. Mordaunt writes the verses; a gay and brilliant book is promised. "A Merry Round" and "At the Christmas Pantomime" belong in the same showy category. Mr. Harry Parkes's "The Man Who Would Like to Marry," of last year, is to have a companion this year in "A Girl Who Would Not Mind Getting Married," both parlor-table books. An entirely new series of "Presentation Books" will include two fresh volumes, "Robinson Crusoe" and "Swiss Family Robinson," each with sixteen full-page illustrations in color, besides a large number plain. "The Royal Military Tournament" is a toy book full of the glitter of military life. "Young America's Nursery Rhymes" have been made up anew into quarto form, with colored illustrations by Constance Haslewood.

Thomas Whittaker.

The recent sudden and lamented death of Bishop Harris of Michigan calls renewed attention to his Bohlen Lectures, a third edition of which will be one of the earliest of Mr. Whittaker's fall publications. Their subject is "The Relation of Christianity to Civil Society." Religious books, and in particular the literature of the Episcopal Church, are Mr. Whittaker's specialty. Under this head come Rev. Dr. Snively's "Family Prayers for the Christian Year," and close to it Bishop Williams's "Studies in the Book of Acts," Bishop Thompson's Paddock Lectures on "The World and the Kingdom," and Dr. Cheyne's annotated translation of "The Psalms." Mr. Whittaker also has in press new editions of "Cruden's Concordance," "Pilgrim's Progress," and Bogatzky's "Golden Treasury." Four "color booklets," intended for the holidays, are "Golden Showers," a selection of poems from Shakespeare to Longfellow, "The Better Land," Mrs. Hemans's poem, "Angel Voices on Life's Pathway," a book of counsel and guidance for the month, and "At Even Tide," another text-book for quiet moments. All these are printed in monochrome and colors. Mr. Whittaker, in connection with Walter Scott of London, publishes in this country the "Camelot Series," the "Great Writers" series, and the "Canterbury Poets," all new issues of sterling English works; and the ever popular writings of Thomas à Kempis, Keble, George Herbert, and Pascal, he has in a great variety of attractive styles and bindings. The "Home Library" is a series of 12mos, including already a "Romance of Animal Life," by J. G. Wood, "Leaders Onward and Upward," by H. C. Ewart, and "Round the Globe," by W. C. Proctor; with others to come New story books for young readers are "Edwin, the Boy Outlaw," by J. F. Hodgetts, "In the Dashing Days of Old," by Gordon Stables, "His Adopted Daughter," by Agnes Giberne, "City Snowdrops," by M. E. Winchester, "A Son of the Morning," by Sarah Doudney, "The Shepherd's Darling," by Brenda, and "Making the Best of It," by Rev. E. A. Rand, one of the cleverest and healthiest of our American writers for the young. New devotional books are "Flowers of Hope," printed in colors by Nister of Nuremberg, "The Churchman's Birthday Book," selected from the "Imitation of Christ," and the "Floral Text Book," arranged by Estelle Davenport-Adams. Mr. Whittaker is the sole agent in the United States for the English National Society, and in that capacity will have new books during the year from Miss Yonge, Miss Peard, Esmé Stuart, and other favorite English writers.

Miscellaneous.

D. C. Heath & Co. are the publishers of the "Old South Leaflets," which now include Washington's Farewell Address, the Declaration of Independence, The Ordinance of 1787, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Ohio, the latter as of special interest to Ohio citizens during this centennial year. The Old South Meeting House, in its present capacity as a public educational institution, is doing a good work in this circulation of important civic documents in popular form. From the same publishers are promised an edition of Freytag's "Die Journalisten," a drama for reading by college classes, edited by Professor Toy of the University of North Carolina; a translation of Paolo Mantegazza's "Testa," a book for boys; and an edition of Goethe's "Torquato Tasso," prepared by Prof. Thomas of the University of Michigan, with an ample introduction and copious notes.

The Moses King Corporation of Boston is entering on the production, on a large scale, of a series of guide-books, intended to cover all the important cities in this country. King's "Handbook of Boston" is the pioneer.

A. J. Johnson & Co. call attention to the newly revised edition of their "Universal Cyclopædia," in which important changes have been made for the present year, bringing its information fully down to date. Many new articles have been added and many old ones rewritten or revised.

The only books to be published by C. L. Webster & Co. during the fall will be Volume VI of their "Library of American Literature," which will be issued the latter part of October, though we cannot say precisely what date, and about the first of November a book called "The Myths and Mols of the Hawaiian Islands, the Fables and Folk-Lore of a Strange People," by His Majesty Kalakaua, assisted by Hon. Roland

M. Daggett, late United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands. On the 26th of November they will issue the "Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan," in two volumes. This completes their list for this season.

Porter & Coates will add to their "Bells Series" "Gems from Tennyson," illustrated with twenty-six engravings from drawings by the late Hammatt Billings. They have a new edition of Ellerslie Wallace's "Amateur Photographer;" a collection of "Character Sketches from Dickens," by the late F. O. C. Darley; and juveniles by Harry Castlemon, Edward S. Ellis, Horatio Alger, Jr., and Lucy C. Lillie.

Ginn & Co. announce a new edition of Lanman's "Sanskrit Reader," already in press, including the "Notes" long delayed, and these notes will also be issued in a separate form. They also have in press "The Elements of Plane Analytic Geometry," by Prof. John D. Runkle of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This book, the result of many years' experience in teaching, contains only such elementary portions as are needed in engineering courses, and particular care has been taken with the earlier parts, where beginners often find their greatest difficulty. Ginn & Co. are to be the American publishers of the "Classical Review," which is published in London, and numbers among its contributors the most eminent classical scholars of Great Britain. American scholars will be associated in the editorship.

W. F. Draper of Andover, Mass., has in press "St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians," with a critical and grammatical commentary, by Charles J. Ellicott, Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester, England.

Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co. of Chicago will publish early next month another book by Dr. Wm. Mathews, entitled "Wit and Humor; Their Use and Abuse." This new volume, it is understood, is not a mere collection of funny things, but a cheery, chatty, and withal a philosophical treatise, showing the difference between wit and humor, the erroneous conceptions of their nature, and especially their legitimate and illegitimate uses. The publishers are certainly safe in commending such a book to the attention of the cultured and scholarly, as well as the general reader who seeks amusement only. They have also lately brought out an "Eclectic Shorthand Dictionary," by Prof. J. G. Cross, which has been highly commended by experts; "The Aryan Race," by Charles Morris, a general review of all the races; and "Leibniz's New Essays Concerning the Human Understanding," by Prof. John Dewey of the University of Michigan. This last is a new volume (the seventh in the series) of Griggs's "German Philosophical Classics for English Readers and Students," under the editorial supervision of Prof. George S. Morris, Ph.D. Although this great work of Leibniz is of rare value as being a specific criticism of Locke's Essay, it has never been translated. An attempt is made to set forth the views of Leibniz in clear and non-technical language, so as to make the book valuable to others as well as the professedly philosophic. The aim of the whole series is to afford English readers an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the masterpieces of German philosophy without the great outlay of time and labor required to read them in the original.

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have just issued "Presto! From the Singing School to the Cincinnati May Festival," by F. E. Tunison, which aims to present in narrative form the history of musical achievement in Cincinnati; and while the matter may be said to possess a peculiarly local flavor, it contains much that will interest music lovers generally.

The Century Co. will have ready next week a volume by Theodore Roosevelt, entitled "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail." It consists in part of the articles published in the *Century Magazine*, with Mr. Remington's striking illustrations. To these articles Mr. Roosevelt has added several others, not elsewhere published, relating especially to hunting, and Mr. Remington has furnished new illustrations, including initials and tail-pieces. Both author and artist are practical ranchmen and sportsmen, and their united labors form a rarely interesting volume, which will make a superb gift book. They will also bring out "The Graysons: a Story of Illinois," by Edward Eggleston, the author of so many famous studies of Western life. Dr. Eggleston in this story has chosen for his theme a legendary account of one of President Lincoln's remarkable legal achievements when he was a young lawyer in Illinois, and around this he has woven a charming love story and a powerful study of character. The novel has attracted wide notice during its appearance as the leading serial novel of the present year in the *Century*. The new bound volume of *St. Nicholas* is also ready in its two beautiful parts of red and gold.

PERIODICALS.

Winthrop Mackworth Praed is the subject of a laudatory article by George Saintsbury in *Macmillan's* for September. Mr. Saintsbury finds Praed to be the poet *par excellence* "of all the pleasures, and the jests, and the tastes, and the studies, and the woes, provided only they are healthy and manly, of twenty-five. Unhappy is the person of whom it may be said that he never has been, is, nor ever will be in the temper and circumstances of which Praed's verse is the exact and consummate expression." Prof. T. E. Holland writes of the Bologna University centenary, being chiefly struck with the absence of the clerical element in the proceedings; A. G. Bradley discusses game preserving in the United States, and there is an entertaining article on "The Glorified Spinster," who, it is argued, must have a recognized place in the social and political scheme. Stephen Wheeler makes a forcible arraignment of the extraordinary license of the native press of India, where anybody may start a newspaper with a few pounds' capital and win a livelihood by blackmail. Mr. Wheeler thinks that government measures should be employed to repress these scandalous journals and to encourage the better class of newspapers. The most valuable article in this number of *Macmillan's*, however, is by Prof. W. Minto on Pope and the poetry of the eighteenth century. Professor Minto objects to the term artificial as applied to the verse of the epoch in question, which he declares to have been preparatory to the later period of expansion. The essay is brief — too brief — but it is full of noteworthy suggestions.

— The *Academy* says that Mr. Swinburne has sent to press a new volume of poems.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

FAMOUS AMERICAN STATESMEN. By Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50

THE LIFE OF LA FAYETTE. By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50

Essays and Sketches.

ESSAYS AND TALES. By Richard Steele. [National Library.] Cassell & Co. 10c.

HARVARD VESPERS. Addresses to Harvard Students by the Preachers to the University, 1886–1888. Roberts Brothers. $1.00

MOLLY BISHOP'S FAMILY. By Catherine Owen. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00

THE PENTAMERON. Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare. Minor Prose Pieces. Criticisms. By Walter Savage Landor. Roberts Bros. $2.00

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. Servus Domini. By John Bigelow. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50c.

THE FEDERALIST. A Commentary on the Constitution of the United States. Reprinted from the original text of Alexander Hamilton, etc. Edited by Henry Cabot Lodge. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00

READINGS FROM WASHINGTON IRVING. Selected from "The Sketch Book" and "The Alhambra." G. P. Putnam' Sons. 50c.

ESSAYS ON PRACTICAL POLITICS. By Theodore Roosevelt. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75c.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF GEOFFREY CRAYON, GENT. The Katrina Edition. By Washington Irving. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25

SELECTIONS FROM RUSKIN. (On Reading and Other Subjects.) By Edwin Ginn. Ginn & Co. 40c.

THE WISHING-CAP PAPERS. By Leigh Hunt. Now First Collected. Lee & Shepard. 50c.

FIRESIDE SAINTS. Mr. Caudle's Breakfast Talk, and Other Papers. By Douglas Jerrold. Lee & Shepard. 50c.

FIRST CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF FOLK-LORE OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY. By Henry Phillips, Jr.

Fiction.

UNCLE PIERCE. By Charles Blatherwick. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50

THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM. By Ralph Iron. (Olive Schreiner.) Roberts Brothers. 60c.

VITTORIA. By George Meredith. Author's Edition. Roberts Brothers. $1.50

EVAN HARRINGTON. A Novel. By George Meredith. Author's Edition. Roberts Brothers. $1.50

THE HAPPY PRINCE. And Other Tales. By Oscar Wilde. Illustrated. Roberts Brothers. $1.00

REMEMBER THE ALAMO. By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.00

THE TOILERS OF THE SEA. By Victor Hugo. Translated from the French by Isabel F. Hapgood. 2 vols. Illustrated. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.00

JACK IN THE BUSH; or, A Summer on a Salmon River. By Robert Grant. Illus. Jordan, Marsh & Co. $1.00

BREEZIE LANGTON. A Story of 'Fifty-two to 'Fifty-five. By Captain Hawley Smart. T. S. Denison. 25c.

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A SHORT HISTORY OF THE SECESSION WAR.

By ROSSITER JOHNSON, author of "The History of the War of 1812-15," etc. 8vo, gilt top, with 32 maps and plans. $3.00.

"A noble book. Mr. Johnson has given us the best *Short History of the War of Secession* ever published. The book is readable, not too large, and will do good in the hands of all thinking Americans without regard to sex or section."—*The Beacon.*

Speaking of Mr. Johnson's "War of 1812." General Sherman pronounced it "the best condensed account, compact, easy of reference, wonderfully accurate." The same traits are found in this new volume, the best short history of the Rebellion.

CHAPTERS: *The Causes—The Outbreak—The Beginning of Bloodshed—The First Bull Run—Border States—Foreign Relations—The First Union Victories—Capture of New Orleans—Monitor and Merrimac—Campaign of Shiloh—Peninsula Campaign—Pope's Campaign—Antietam Campaign—Emancipation—Burnside's Campaign—Rosecrans and Hooker—Gettysburg—Vicksburg—The Draft Riots—Siege of Charleston—Chattanooga Campaign—The Black Chapter—Sanitary and Christian Commissions—The Overland Campaign—The Confederate Cruisers—Atlanta Campaign—Battle of Mobile Bay—Advance on Petersburg—Sheridan in the Shenandoah—The Presidential Election—The National Finances—The March to the Sea—The Final Battles—Peace.*

KATE SANBORN'S RAINBOW CALENDAR FOR 1889.

12mo, illuminated covers, 50 cents; also, in cloth covers, $1.00.

A handsome book, with pages fastened at the outer edge, and to be opened one each day. It is rich in quotations "for blue days, for rainy days, and for every day." The lower part of each page is blank, for memoranda.

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LITTLE HELPERS.

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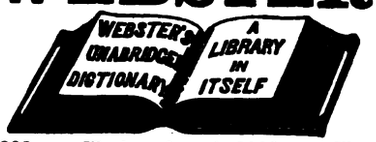

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POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE.*

"WE all came, Greek, Latin, Celt, Teuton, Slavonian, from the East as kith and kin, leaving kith and kin behind us; and after thousands of years the language and traditions of those who went East and those who went West bear such an affinity to each other as to have established, beyond discussion or dispute, the fact of their descent from a common stock."

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PENINSULAR CALIFORNIA.*

MR. NORDHOFF, once an editor on the staff of the New York *Evening Post*, is an expert on California, having traveled therein, invested therein, and written thereon before now. His *California for Health, Pleasure, and Residence* is a book of books for all whose eyes turn that way. Into Lower California, then, we follow him with confidence, though we confess to some surprise at the favorable report he brings back from that *terra incognita*.

Lower California, the reader will remember, though an undivided prolongation of our great Pacific State, is not one of the United States at all, but a province of Mexico, separated from that Spanish-American republic by the Gulf of California. Long as is our State of California, from north to south, Lower California is, we believe, a little longer. Ten years ago it was credited with a population of only about 20,000. Its reputation has not allured colonists, and its extreme length and the attendant difficulties of travel have not encouraged exploration. It is not a Mexican State but a Territory, with two governors, two capitals — Ensenada in the north and La Paz in the south — no legislature, no taxes to speak of, and no "politics;" but, as Mr. Nordhoff says, with a substantial present prosperity and a bright future.

Within a few years an International Company, chartered as we understand under the laws of Connecticut, has secured very valuable grants from the Mexican Republic in the northern half of the peninsula, and is throwing open the doors to immigration under terms and conditions which certainly ought to dispel prejudice if not to prove attractive. Purchasers of lands can now get indisputable titles. The soil is as genial and fertile under irrigation as that of Southern California. The climate is moderate and salubrious. Water is accessible. Precious minerals and metals abound. Much of the scenery is beautiful. The beginnings

* Peninsular California. By Charles Nordhoff. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. $1.00.

of cultivation and civilization are auspicious; and, altogether, the line of demarkation between Southern California and Lower California seems wholly arbitrary and conventional. We do not see, from Mr. Nordhoff's account, why Riverside, Pasadena, Anaheim, and San Diego should not be duplicated over and over, two and three and four and five hundred miles to the southward.

> The questions the farmer asks are: Is the soil fertile? Is the climate healthful? Is it adapted to the growth of the most valuable crops? Does the region promise sufficient water for the necessities of agriculture? To all these questions my answer is "Yes." The soil of the valleys and mesas is as rich as any in the world. The climate is as various as any one can ask; for the settler may go to a mountain-side high enough to grow apples, or into valleys where he may grow date-palms, bananas, and the citrous fruits. He has as large a choice as in Southern California, and in my opinion larger. There is no doubt that the date can be grown as a safe and profitable crop; the banana will grow as a crop wherever the fauna has shelter and water; though I do not believe this tender and large-leaved plant will flourish on the seashore. . . . I think it may be discovered by and by that in the northern half of the peninsula lies the true home of the olive; and I have no doubt that the climate is peculiarly well suited to the Madeira grape.

And so on, partly in Mr. Nordhoff's own language, setting forth his own observations and conclusions, and partly in extracts from the writings of other investigators.

Mr. Nordhoff gives full and assuring particulars of the International Company, of the principles on which it does business, and of the conditions under which it allows the settler to take up land; and fills many pages with tables of temperature and other meteorological data. The mercury at Ensenada is certainly very equable, seldom rising above 80° or falling below 50°. Beautiful wood-cuts by process from photographs accompany the text, and leave inviting impressions of the landscape, both inland and on the shore.

It will be strange if this large-typed, intelligent looking book does not lead some American adventurers this winter down into the unknown land of which it speaks, with the result of tempting some of them to stay there.

FRANKLIN IN FRANCE.*

Part Second.

REV. DR. HALE and his son have been prompt in bringing out the second part of their extremely valuable narrative of Franklin's life in France. About three-fifths of the volume, which is of the same style as the first, relates to the long negotiations of the treaty of peace between America and England. The authors make very clear, with the aid of the new material at their disposal, all the details of the diplomatic proceedings, and they side with Mr. Bancroft in respect to the comparative merits of Franklin, Jay, and Adams as negotiators. "Had it not been for Adams and Jay we might have had a treaty much less favorable in its conditions. Had it not been for Franklin it is hard to see how we should at that time have had any treaty at all." Franklin and Lord Shelburne understood each other and complete confidence existed between them — a condition quite lacking in the case of Adams and Jay.

The latter part of this volume exhibits Franklin no longer as a man of business, representing a nation struggling for existence and too often obliged to take a suppliant attitude, but as the man of science, of letters and of society, whose diplomatic anxieties lay behind him. An instructive chapter relates the story of the experiments with the balloon, which occupied the mind of Paris in 1783. "Of what use is the balloon?" asked the chatterers, and Franklin, like a true Yankee, answered, "Of what use is the baby just born?" He had conceived great hopes of the new invention as an agent in war, which have not yet been realized. His letters to Sir Joseph Banks on the subject are full of interest. The next chapter is devoted to Mesmer and the investigation into mesmerism by the government commission of which Franklin was a member; their conclusion was that contact (*l'attouchement*), imagination and imitation were the actual causes of the novel phenomena. In the large number of hitherto unprinted letters which the diligent editors have included in this second part, one from Franklin to Madame Brillon in regard to a match between his grandson and her daughter, enumerates in a characteristic way "the essentials of a good religion." Two new letters from Abigail Adams to Jefferson add to our admiration of that remarkable woman. The nineteenth chapter discusses the French Revolution, showing how little Franklin or his special friends in France foresaw what was coming. Carlyle's view, again, of the causes of the outbreak was not that of Jefferson even. The Messrs. Hale agree with Mr. H. Morse Stephens (whom they cite as Mr. Stevens) as to the slight influence of America upon the leaders of the republic. The two parts of this work now complete are a very valuable addition to American history and to the biography of Franklin.

* Franklin in France. From Original Documents. By Edward E. Hale and Edward E. Hale, Jr. Part II. Roberts Bros. $3.00.

TRANSYLVANIA — THE LAND BEYOND THE FOREST.*

TRANSYLVANIA — "the land beyond the forest" — is the southeastern outpost of Europe. Traverse France and Germany, traverse Austria by way of the Danube and Vienna, traverse broad and fertile Hungary by divergence from the Danube at Buda-Pesth, and a steady course due east, and you come in time to Transylvania, lying close up against Roumania on the south, and Moldavia on the east; a smallish province, about the size of our West Virginia, and populated by a few over two millions of people, Roumanians, Hungarians, Saxons, Gipsies, Jews, and Armenians. A mountainous country it is, accented with Alpine ranges and snowy summits, embellished with picturesque villages and venerable castles, bright with costumes, tinged with the customs, superstitions, and tastes of the East — a sun-burnt civilization, so to speak. Here for two years lived the author of this fresh and entertaining book; two years, she says, which were "among the most agreeable of sixteen years' acquaintance with Austrian military life." Her husband was in command of a cavalry brigade of two regiments, stationed respectively at Hermanstadt and Kronstadt. At once the wild beauty of the scenery, the strange admixture of the races which inhabit it, and their curious lore and habits, attracted her attention, and she began to record her impressions. Parts of this record found their way in fragments to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *Contemporary Review*. In subsequent rearrangement of the so-gathered material one reminiscence awoke another, one chapter budded into several; hence this book, for which all lovers of the literature of travel and description will thank the author. Its out-of-the-way subject, the photographic minuteness and exactness with which it is written, and the striking process wood-cuts which embellish the text, make the volume one of unusual attractiveness.

Something more than distance, observes Madame Gerard, gives the stranger in Transylvania a sense of isolation. Other countries farther off seem more familiar. Sheltered by ramparts of snow-capped mountains, curtained by heavy forests, overhung by the nameless charm of the mediæval and the undisturbed, pervaded with a subtle perfume of romance and poetic association, Transylvania is largely virgin ground to the traveler. Politically it is an annex to Hungary and so a dependence of Austria. The Magyars, the Saxons, and the Roumanians are its three controlling social forces. The entrance from the Hungarian plains is striking to the stranger, as the trains dash into and along the narrow winding valleys which thread the mountain ranges. If Klausenberg be our first point of rest, comfortable inns are found of about the second class as compared with those of Vienna and Paris. From Klausenberg to Hermanstadt the country is bleak and uninteresting. Eight days of rain may keep the visitor indoors. But in a town that has been sleeping a hundred years what does it matter?

> The top-heavy, overhanging gables, the deserted watch-towers, the ancient ramparts, the crooked streets, in whose midst the broad currents of a peaceful stream partly fulfill the office

* The Land Beyond the Forest. By E. Gerard. With Map and Illustrations. Harper & Bros. $1.50.

of our newer-fashioned drains, and where frequently the sprouting grass between the irregular stone pavement would afford very fair sustenance for a moderate flock of sheep, all combine to give the impression of a past which has scarcely gone and of a present which has not yet penetrated. There are curious old houses, with closely grated windows whose iron bars are fancifully wrought and twisted, sometimes in the shape of flowers and branches, roses and briers interlaced, which seem to have sprung up here to defend the chamber of some beautiful princess lying spell-bound in her sleep of a hundred years. There are quaint little gardens which one never succeeds in reaching, and which in some inexplicable manner seem to be built up in a third or fourth story; sometimes in spring we catch a glimpse of a burst of blossom far overhead, or a wind-tossed rose will shower its petals upon us, yet we cannot approach to gather them. There is silence everywhere, save for occasional vague snatches of melody issuing from a half-open window — old forgotten German tunes, such as the "Mailüsterl" or "Annchen von Tharau," played on feeble toneless spinnets. There are nooks and corners and unexpected flights of steps leading from the upper to the lower town, narrow passages and tunnels which connect opposite streets.

Seven hundred years ago Hermanstadt was founded by German colonists. Who the Herman was who named it nobody knows, though there are not wanting legends which profess to declare. This ancient German immigration is still annually commemorated in some parts of the duchy by processions in historical costumes, one of which Madame Gerard describes in full — a quaint and pretty spectacle, which turns the town upside down for the time being.

These Transylvanian Saxons, as Madame Gerard depicts them, are still intensely Teutonic, more German than the Germans. From an artistic point of view they are not the handsomest people on the face of the earth. There is a want of swelling curves and flowing lines, and yet the "Saxon Girl in Full Dress" shown on p. 221 makes a lovely picture. Generally the women have "rather good hair, indifferent complexions, narrow shoulders, flat busts, and gigantic feet." The men, taken at the average, are stiff and honest, and on the whole better looking than their sisters. Essentially the Transylvanians are a *bourgeois* nation. The language differs in different neighborhoods. The polyglottal condition of the people would make Volapük, we should say, a welcome makeshift.

In one chapter Madame Gerard gives an account of the Saxon villages, which have a distinct aspect and character of their own apart from the Hungarian and the Roumanian. Their houses are usually large, massive, and solidly built of stone, gathered along one principal street, with occasionally lesser by-streets branching off on each side. The stable and kitchen garden are important appurtenances. There is not much shade. Cattle abound, though the Saxons leave the sheep to the Roumanians. The peasant carries on his farm with sublime indifference to modern improvements. He plows, sows, cultivates, and harvests as his forefathers did six hundred years ago.

Let us spend a moment in Heltan, a little Saxon village or market-town in the foothills south of Hermanstadt. Viewing it as Madame Gerard did on a fine evening in May, it bursts on the view like a picture framed in garlands of blossom. Its inhabitants are nearly all cloth-makers by trade — a rough, white cloth something akin to flannel. The ground in every direction is covered with vast quantities of snowy wool put out to dry. The old church has four turrets affixed to the central tower, a mark of special distinction. Excellent sauerkraut is that of Heltan; and uncommonly tall are the villagers.

The interior of a Saxon peasant's cottage is neat and pleasant. The floor is well scoured, the window glass shines. The old wine-jugs to be seen here and there on the shelves would excite a collector's most strenuous cupidity. Unless it be Sunday or a holiday we shall find the *prunkzimmer* or best room locked up. Here are carefully kept the best jugs and the embroidered pillow-covers, great stacks of down pillows, and oddly painted pieces of furniture of various descriptions.

The Saxon section of the Transylvanian population is in every way the superior. Not only are their houses ampler, sweeter, and thriftier, but their religion is purer and their life cleaner. They are brotherly, these Saxons, stern, simple, but industrious and prosperous. Chapter after chapter sets forth the details of their character and life, their ecclesiastical conditions, their domestic habits, the customs of betrothal and marriage, of birth and burial; and then we pass to the Roumanians, who are described with similar fidelity, and next to the gipsies, who are numerous and important enough to receive treatment by themselves. Each band of the latter has its captain or *Gako*, an elected officer who governs like an autocrat, receives certain taxes, and must be the protector of his people. The last thing the gipsy will do is to work, though he is the one and only brick-maker of the country, and is occasionally by straits a basket-weaver, a tinker, or a tooth-puller. The bears are his pets. His humor, proverbs, religion, and morality, and, we may add, his poetry, are successively delineated by Madame Gerard in a series of highly interesting chapters. Some of his proverbs are as follows:

Better a donkey that lets you ride than a horse that throws you off.

It is not good to choose women or cloth by candle-light.

Let nothing on earth sadden you as long as you can love.

Polite words cost little and do much.

Here are two of the gipsy rhymes:

Boots and shoes were never mine,
Seldom have I tasted wine;
But I am possessed a wife,
And she poisoned all my life!

Underneath the greenwood tree
Days I've waited three times three;
I would on my love set eyes;
Here I know her pathway lies.
Could I hope a kiss to earn,
Into weeks the days might turn;
Could I hope to win my dear,
Then each day might be a year.

After the gipsies the Roumanians and Armenians have a chapter to themselves; then the wolves and bears of the forest; then we go back to Hermanstadt, and travel to Kronstadt on the Roumanian frontier, beautiful Kronstadt, clinging to its mountain side as if its houses and turrets had been carved out of the rocks which tower above them; then we make excursions to the mountains, to the Baku Sea, a desolate lake grandly situated at the foot of the lofty Negoi, and to a romantic pine valley near at hand, and end with a benighted experience in a shepherd's hut in the midst of a blinding storm of snow.

This, certainly, is enough to whet our readers' appetite, and we assure them that they will find Madame Gerard's book, with its striking pictures, one of the best travel-books of this or any other season.

MORE POLITICS.*

THIS Presidential campaign is pronounced on all hands the most "literary" campaign that has ever been waged in the United States. The simplicity of the issue between the two great parties makes discussion easy, and the entirely economic character of the question in debate between high protection and tariff reform has given the country the aspect of a vast debating society. Whatever the result may be in ballots, there cannot fail to be an immense increase of enlightened public opinion concerning the tariff in all its relations to national prosperity. Thus far the campaign has been conducted with a remarkable sobriety, due, perhaps, in some degree, to the calming influence of the wet weather, but in a much larger degree to the general recognition of the fact that economic questions need for their proper settlement all the coolness of intelligent judgment which the American citizen can command. Facts were never before in so much demand in a campaign as they are now. The Messrs. Scribner have done our politics a conspicuously good service by reprinting from their great *Statistical Atlas of the United States*, issued in 1883, the maps and charts relating to our political history. To these they have added many new charts bearing upon the issue of today, with explanatory notes, indicating in every case the sources of information. The

*Citizen's Atlas of American Politics, 1789–1888. A Series of Colored Maps and Charts. By Fletcher W. Hewes. Charles Scribner's Sons. Paper, $2.00.

A Handbook of Politics for 1888. By Hon. Edward McPherson. Washington: J. J. Chapman. $2 00.

Questions of the Day. No. L. Friendly Letters to American Farmers and Others. By J. S. Moore. No. LII. Tariff Chats. By Henry J. Philpott. No. LIV. Relation of the Tariff to Wages. By David A. Wells G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each, 25c.

A Discourse on Free Trade. By Karl Marx. Lee & Shepard. 25c.

graphic method of presenting the results of the most formidable statistics, in maps and charts, has every advantage over simple tables of figures for all but a very few specialists; and it is here employed with the utmost thoroughness. The matters illustrated are the fortunes of political parties for the last century, the tariff, wages, the cost of living, the proportion of the foreign population, and the distribution of manufactures and the wool product. The most melancholy exhibit is made, of course, in the chart of the decreasing American carrying trade. The claim of the publishers that this work is "a comprehensive and unique atlas of American politics . . more complete, more convenient for common use, and better adapted to elucidate pending issues than exists elsewhere in published form," is amply borne out. It is a purely scientific treatment of our politics, past and present, and should find a place in every home where American citizens would study politics in a dispassionate spirit. The atlas size of the work demands a table for it to be opened upon, and the convenience asserted for it is not that of a common volume. The publishers will supply every purchaser with a map giving the results of the November election as soon as ascertained, on receipt of fifty cents additional.

Mr. McPherson's *Handbook* is one of the institutions of American politics. This eleventh volume covers the period from July 31, 1886, to August 31, 1888. Like its predecessors it is a faithful "record of important political action, executive and legislative, national and State," and is equally indispensable to the campaign orator and the citizen who does not file the newspapers. The most important matter here presented is, of course, the President's message of last December, the synopsis of the debate on the Mills bill in the national House, and the tables showing the effect of the measure on the revenues. One may detect a slight degree of bias in favor of the Republican party in some parts of the compilation, but it is not sufficient anywhere to injure the confident use of the manual by Democrats as well as Republicans.

The four pamphlets named below are a striking illustration of the literary superiority of the tariff reformers over the protectionists thus far in the campaign — a fact as patent to the unprejudiced observer as is the position of the college professors. Karl Marx, the famous socialist, Mr. J. S. Moore, Mr. H. J. Philpott, and Mr. David A. Wells, are all masters of the art of putting things. It is a positive intellectual pleasure to read such telling expositions of the argument for tariff reform, whether we are converted or no. Mr. Moore is too vehement for the best effect in persuasion; Mr. Philpott is calmer, and Mr. Wells is quite a model of good sense and good temper. Marx's approval, forty years ago, of the free-trade principle, after a country is able to go alone, is the more weighty because of his usual hostility to all things English. All four pamphlets deserve careful reading from thoughtful voters. If our Republican friends will send us pamphlets of equal literary ability we will notice them with equal pleasure; if they have the better case, they should employ at least as good rhetoric and logic in its exposition as these four tariff-reform productions exhibit.

MEDIA, BABYLON, AND PERSIA.*

MORE than the first third of this work is occupied with an exposition of the Avestan or Zoroastrian religion, which is not improbably the most instructive history and description of this little-known faith that could be found in equal compass in the English language. Included is an account of the Parsees, almost the only remaining followers of Zoroaster — Persians who are now exiles in India because of the devotion of their ancestors to the ancient religion after the conquest of Persia by the Mohammedans. As both the Hindu and the Persian races are early offshoots from the same primitive Aryan stock, so, as might be expected, their respective ancient religions show strong evidences of mutual relation. This is interestingly shown in the transformation of names. Thus Mitra, the personified *Daylight* of the Indian *Rig Veda*, reappears in the Zoroastrian system as Mithra; the Indian Asura, Lord, is represented by the Iranian Ahura — which, with the adjective suffix Mazda, omniscient, forms the name of the supreme Deity, Ahura Mazda, commonly corrupted in English into some such form as Ormuzd. In like manner Angra Mainyu, Destructive Spirit, the arch-fiend, appears in English, in a form scarcely to be recognized, as Ahriman. In the development of the two religions thus cognate, the Hindu and the Persian, the former, in our author's judgment, degenerated through increasing grossness in the people's ideas of the deities, originally mythical personifications from nature and its phenomena; and the latter grew purer through the gradual change in the conception of the supreme Ahura Mazda from the sky god, chief of other deities, to the monotheistic idea of sole Creator, above and separate from the world created, and through an allegorical and hence more spiritual view of lesser deities as merely personified virtues, or, in case of the demons, as personified vices.

Little is known of Zoroaster, introduced by the author under the Persian form Zarathustra, beyond the facts that his family or clan name was Spitama, and that he was in less degree the founder of his religious system than a reformer who worked upon the earlier materials under his hand. Like Moses and like Mohammed, he is reported to have taught the people after a long period of seclusion in the midst of impressive solitude; and like Luther to have found support in the friendship of a neighboring prince. The faith taught by him, though, as is well known, dualistic, sought to eradicate polytheism by avoidance of the poetic imagery, from which so often springs an abundant growth of myths.

This first and purest stage of the Zarathustrian teaching is found in the division of the *Avesta* or sacred books, known as the *Gathas*. Later parts or divisions of the *Avesta* show evidence that this religion, like nearly all others, became more complex and less pure under the influence of its successive teachers. The *Zend* is not a language, as some seem to think, but a word meaning exposition. The full title, *Avesta u Zend*, is thus *The Law and the Commentary*. An interesting account is given of these scriptures — of the differences of the language in the successive books, of the way in which a key was found to their translation into the speech of modern Europe, and of the leading points of doctrine peculiarly worthy of note, which have been gradually developed. Among these it may suffice merely to mention the especial reverence given to dogs and the reasons assigned for it, the allowance and perhaps encouragement of intermarriage between near relatives, and the honor paid to fire, not as literally an object of worship, but as the purest symbol of Deity.

History proper — sometimes termed secular — is taken up at the Egyptian invasion of the kingdom of Judah, 609 B. C., and the defeat of King Josiah by the forces of the invading monarch Necho; the latter, however, was himself overthrown a few years later in his attempts at extended conquest in the valley of the Euphrates, by the Medes under Kyaxares and the Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar. The succeeding division of the old Assyrian empire between these two monarchs is thus treated as the opening of their nations' respective history. In the submission of the kingdom of Judah to Babylon and in the account of Jeremiah and his preaching, the revolt of the Jews under Zedekiah, and the resulting extensive deportation to Babylon, we have familiar Old-Testament history told, so to speak, from the other side.

A chapter follows devoted to Lydia and the other parts of Asia Minor, in which it was then the leading power, its architectural monuments, its invention of coinage, and its war with Media. Another describes the magnificence of Babylon and the degree of civilization which it reached. In this the most curious matter chronicled is the discovery and contents of collections of record tablets kept by a large banking house founded by

* The Story of Media, Babylon, and Persia. Including a Study of the Zend-Avesta or Religion of Zoroaster: From the Fall of Nineveh to the Persian War. (Continued from *The Story of Assyria.*) By Zénaïde A. Ragozin. With Map and Illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Egibi, and carried on by several generations of his descendants, from which it appears that drafts or bills of exchange and checks on money deposited were used in this ancient oriental country many centuries before their rediscovery by the mediæval financiers of Italy.

Sketching the formation of a united nation in Persia, the narrative chronicles the establishment of monarchy under Akhæmenes, the double line of his descendants as kings in Persia and in Anshan respectively, the reunion of these kingdoms under Cyrus the Great, of the line of Anshan, whose son, Cambyses II, was succeeded by Darius, of the Persian branch. This division of the royal line has been known only recently, from the discovery of cuneiform records. The same early and authentic evidence gives what must be regarded as the true account of one of the most famous achievements of the reign of Cyrus, the capture of Babylon, 538 B. C.; showing nothing of the traditional nocturnal surprise and diversion of the river from its channel, but indicating that the city fell by treachery within, probably of the priests, who, it appears, were not on good terms with the go ernment, and, possibly also, of the captive Jews.

The narrative traces the events attending the two succeeding reigns in the vast Medo-Persian empire as far as to the first invasion of Greece, checked by the defeat at Marathon, B. C. 490.

The Latin forms of the proper names most familiar to us are often curiously divergent from the native names as given from the cylinders; as examples we may take Cyrus from Kurush, Astyages from Ishtuvegu, Darius from Darayavush.

In Madame Ragozin's clear and philosophically calm style we recognize the skilled hand of the works on Chaldea and Assyria in the same series. The engravings are abundant and well selected for illustrating the narrative, and especially the monuments of the ancient peoples and countries described.

MINOR NOTICES.

The Book of Noodles.

The Book of Noodles. Stories of Simpletons or Fools and their Follies. By W. A. Clouston. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.]

To many of us who have vaguely heard or talked of the "Three Men of Gotham," it will come as a surprise to learn that Gotham is the capital neither of Nonsense Land nor of the State of New York, but a veritable town in Nottinghamshire, to which from time immemorial it has been customary to relegate all the legends and anecdotes that were extant in the neighborhood about simpletons and their simplicity, just as all "bulls" are fastened on Ireland! This propensity to regard some particular locality as preëminently foolish is common, Mr. Clouston tells us, to all nations. The Greeks had their stories of the follies of the people of Bœotia, Sidonia, etc. Among the Perso-Arabs the people of Hums are reputed stupidest. The Kalail of Northern Africa consider their rivals, the "Beni Jennad," as little better than idiots. The "Schiltrugus" are the noodles of German folk-lore. In England the inhabitants of Gotham fill this place in popular regard, and Mr. Clouston devotes a number of chapters in his entertaining little volume to what he calls "Gothamite Drolleries" and to tracing these tales to their original sources, Norse, Vedic, Singalese, Arabic, Greek, Roman, and Chinese. Some of these stories bear almost as ancient a date as those of the earliest myths, and it is most curious to watch their slow progress from age to age and note the gradual changes by which they are made comprehensible to the modern understanding, while still the original germ of the legend remains the same. It is droll also to Americans who were brought up, on sound nursery principles, on the melodies of Mother Goose, to find that not a few of these same "melodies" come from very far back in history. "Simple Simon" is known to all peoples and languages. "The Three Men of Gotham" have gone to sea in bowls and caldrons of all nationalities and sizes. And here is the Norse version of the "little woman who went to market her eggs for to sell." "A goody goes to market with a cow and a hen for sale. She wants five shillings for the cow and ten shillings for the hen. A butcher buys the cow, but doesn't want the hen. As she cannot find a buyer for the hen she goes back to the butcher, who treats her to so much brandy that she gets dead drunk, and in this condition the butcher tars and feathers her. When she awakes she fancies that she must be some strange bird, and cries out, 'Is this me or is it not me? I'll go home, and if our dog barks then it is not me.' When the goody reaches home the dog barks at her; then she goes to the calves' house, but the calves, having sniffed the tar with which she was smeared, turn away from her with disgust. She is now fully convinced that she has been transformed into some outlandish bird, so she climbs on to the roof of a shed and begins to flap her arms as if she were about to fly, when out comes her goodman, and seeing a suspicious-looking creature on the roof of the shed, he fetches his gun and is going to shoot at his goody when he recognizes her voice!"

A Popular History of Music.

A Popular History of Music, Musical Instruments, Ballet and Opera, from St. Ambrose to Mozart. By James E. Matthew. [London: H. Grevel & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4.00.]

There are many histories of music now in existence in our language, but, as Mr. Matthew reminds us, they are either very bulky or very brief. He has endeavored to produce a popular work, which should strike a judicious mean between these extremes, and he seems to us to have succeeded admirably. The volume is a handsome octavo of some three hundred and thirty pages, with a hundred and thirty-seven illustrations. These are varied in their character, and comprise portraits of composers both earlier and later, cuts of musical instruments, fac-similes of musical typography early and rare, especially of engravings found in works on music of the sixteenth century and title-pages of the first operas. The illustrations are finely executed and are a very attractive study to the lover of music. Mr. Matthew's text begins with the early Christian art, gives a special chapter to the influence of the Netherlands, and then traces the familiar story of the development of music in Italy, Germany, France, and England; the latter country naturally receives the largest share of attention. His exposition is necessarily very compact, but it is well-proportioned and judicious. The book is very well suited for a gift to a musical friend.

Laconisms.

Laconisms: the Wisdom of Many in the Words of One. By J. M. P. Otts, D.D. [J. B. Lippincott Co. 75c.]

This little book belongs to a kind of literature which easily degenerates into fatal dullness and very rarely mounts into continuous brightness. We will allow the reader to judge of the importance to the world of Dr. Otts's efforts to give epigrammatic expression to the "wisdom of many" from two specimens. The first indicates his amount of judicial spirit: "I have no faith in the faith-cure, nor do I believe that the fools who believe in it can ever be cured of their folly. They are sincere in their delusions, and so are most other lunatics." His cosmopolitanism is of this quality: "London is the place to make a fortune; Paris is the place to spend a fortune; Philadelphia is the place to enjoy a fortune." Dr. Otts's efforts attain sententiousness more often than wisdom.

"Evolution of Sound" Evolved.

"Evolution of Sound" Evolved. By M. J. Thompson. [Standard Publishing Co.]

This little book of xxviii, 159 pages, came to our desk some time ago. It is made up largely of papers once printed in *The Disciple*, together with some additional chapters. The subjects of the chapters are — Historical; The Propagation of Sound; Resonance; A Reply; "The Locust Argument" Examined; The Phonograph; Interference; Decrease of Sound Intensity; Wave-Motion; The Conservation of Energy; Conclusion. The writer seems to be trying to overthrow the arguments of a certain substantialist by the name of Hall, who a few years ago tried to revive some of the exploded doctrines of materialism in regard to sound. The author virtually admits that he had nothing to answer, and an examination of the book verifies the admission. The introduction is too long, containing irrelevant matter in regard to electrical psychology, martyrdom, spiritualism, Letetism, etc. The book may be read out of curiosity by a few who are especially interested in this department of science. There is appended a thesis on "the Affinity of Certain Compounds as Expressed in Terms of Electromotive Force." This is carefully and scientifically prepared, and should be read with the deliberation required for its preparation. It is altogether too technical for the general reader.

— "The Effects of Protection," by Charles S. Ashley, will be the leading article in *The Popular Science Monthly* for November. It will aim to show the expensiveness of protection, the small number of those benefited by it, its failure to keep up wages, and its influence in checking our export trade.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

PERSONAL.

HAVING sold to Mr. E. H. Hames my share in the *Literary World*, my editorship of it ceases with the present number. Personal reasons of no public interest necessitate the step. To the wide circle of readers scattered all over the country, and indeed beyond the seas, whom it has been my privilege to address statedly now for more than ten years, I would bid a friendly good-bye; to the many writers near and far who have helped me in my work I would return my cordial thanks. The paper is indebted to them more, I am sure, than it is to me. Upon their continued coöperation its readers may count, and in the new editorial hands which will guide its pages they may be certain that it will not suffer. The old and familiar imprint of E. H. Hames & Co. will remain undisturbed; the paper will adhere to the traditions of the past except as it improves upon them, and the grounds of confidence in its character and of interest in its work can only be strengthened by the change. EDWARD ABBOTT.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 1, 1888.

World Biographies.

Grace Denio Litchfield. Miss Litchfield is the youngest child of Edwin C. and Grace Hill Hubbard Litchfield, and was born in New York City, November 19, 1849. Her writing began at an early age. The four novels which now bear her name were all composed by her while seriously out of health, though none of them shows it. All, too, were composed in Europe. The first, *The Knight of the Black Forest*, was written on the spot where the scene is laid, in 1882, though not published until 1884–5, when it first appeared as a serial in the *Century*. Her first published book, *Only an Incident*, was written two months later than the foregoing, and was brought out in February, 1884. *Criss-Cross*, written in 1883, was published in August, 1885. Miss Litchfield's fourth work, *A Hard-Won Victory*, which bears the date of 1888, and has recently been reviewed in our columns, was begun in the spring of 1883, laid aside unfinished for three years on account of the author's illness, and finished in 1886. Miss Litchfield was at Mentone, in the Riviera, at the time of the earthquake of February 23, 1886, and had a narrow escape from death by the wrecking of the villa in which she was living, one of the walls having fallen in upon her. Miss Litchfield has returned from Europe only this summer, and her permanent home henceforth is likely to be Washington.

—The Moses King Corporation will shortly issue a *Handbook of Public Art Galleries in the United States*, prepared by Walter Rowlands, which should have a permanent value and interest. It will aim to be both accurate and readable, and as nothing of the kind now exists this work ought to be welcomed by all interested in the fine arts. It will have about 250 pages, and will contain at least one hundred attractive illustrations.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The Saviour King. Instructions to Children on Old Testament Types and Illustrations of the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ. By Edward Osborne. Illustrated. [E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.25.]

The Rev. Edward Osborne is a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, belonging to the extreme wing on the "advanced" or "catholic" side; an Englishman at that, and one of the so-called "Cowley Fathers." This book is an intense expression of the peculiar views for which he and his associates are so well known. The sincerity, earnestness, and directness of this school no one will question who knows their faith and their works; touching their religious views, and their fitness as educators of the young, there will be a difference of opinion. This is an ingenious book, and, judged by its interest, a clever one; but it abounds in what many persons will consider exaggerations and distortions of truth, not to say caricatures, and much of it is to our thinking puerile. For an example of Mr. Osborne's historical accuracy and justice take this estimate of the prophet Eli:

This Eli was not a good man. He did not really love God, and did not care for His service. He only thought of the things of this world. The chief thing he thought of was to make himself and his family rich. He did this by taking for himself the things that the people who came to worship offered to Almighty God.

Such language is a libel on the character of Eli. Take again the following, as an example of Mr. Osborne's theology:

When we come to the church at the time of the Holy Communion what do we see? There is first the Bread and Wine placed upon a small table called the credence table. At the proper time in the service this is brought to the priest, and he places it on the altar. Then he prays, and when he prays and offers it to God a wonderful thing happens — the Bread and Wine are not common bread and wine now; they become consecrated, that is, holy — they become the very Body and Blood of JESUS CHRIST. This is God's doing. JESUS CHRIST is in Heaven, his Body and Blood are there. The Holy Spirit comes down from Heaven and joins the Bread and Wine to the Body and Blood of Christ in Heaven. . . . God, who worked by His Angel to feed Elijah, works by His priests in the Church.

It is well that parents who wish to set such unscriptural teaching as this before their children should know where to find it.

The Holy Land and the Bible. By Cunningham Geikie. Two volumes. Illustrated. [John B. Alden. $2.00.]

These volumes, in their half-morocco binding, are, next to the *Kalevala*, the best products we have seen of Mr. Alden's press. The page is broad and handsome, the type large, the paper good, and the pictures, while not the best specimens of wood engraving, are numerous and interesting. Of the scholarship and scientific value of Dr. Geikie's work we cannot speak in the highest terms, for his text is open to criticism as regards accuracy and trustworthiness. In this respect it is inferior to such a work as Thomson's *The Land and the Book*, which it resembles in many points. But its readableness is beyond dispute, and Dr. Geikie's readers will follow him through Palestine, Bible in hand, with eager interest and constant delight. As a description of the Holy Land, illustrative of the Holy Bible, it has many excellences, and its wood-cuts are a striking adjunct to the always graphic text.

Christianity in the Daily Conduct of Life. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.]

This is probably a collection of sermons. The author's name is not given. He writes on twenty-two texts of Christian Scripture, selected for their relation to principles of Christian life. As an exposition of these principles the book is practical, and it is printed in a way to adorn the doctrine.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Essays on Practical Politics. By Theodore Roosevelt. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75c.]

This latest issue in the series of "Questions of the Day" is a reprint of two articles in the *Century Magazine* on phases of State legislation and machine politics in New York City. They are in the nature of a diagnosis of some of the worst evils of our political system; some suggestions for a cure are briefly made in the preface. These are directed to specific measures, such as laws against bribery and the Australian ballot system; but the one great need of our politics is, in the words of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, which Mr. Roosevelt quotes, "a little more — yes, a great deal more — of attention in ordinary times to public duties on the part of those who are qualified to discharge them." Mr. Roosevelt describes the Albany Legislature and the New York "machine" with great spirit; in spite of the monstrous evils patent in both, he does not despair of their improvement by an awakened public opinion. We must not, however, calculate on public opinion *keeping awake*, but revise our electoral system so as to have few names on the ticket, make elections less frequent, and lodge a larger responsibility in the chief servants of the public.

The Federalist. Edited by Henry Cabot Lodge. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.]

This handsome and convenient edition of the classic essays of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, in support of the United States Constitution of 1787, opens with an introduction by Mr. Lodge which treats of the authorship of the twelve disputed papers (out of the whole eighty-five), and of the bibliography and the text of the *Federalist*. The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution are appended with a full index. It is rather to be regretted that the editor did not provide a brief historical introduction giving a statement of the circumstances under which this political masterpiece appeared. In the application of elementary principles of government to practical administration, said Guizot, the *Federalist* was the greatest work he knew. Mr. Lodge's edition is so thoroughly edited otherwise, that we regret an omission which would have made the work complete for the ordinary reader.

The President's Message, 1887. With Illustrations by Thomas Nast. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25c.]

Mr. Nast supplies seventeen full-page illustrations to this convenient edition of one of the most notable State papers of this generation,

most of them being fairly good, though they are not up to the level in effectiveness of the work of *Puck*. The pamphlet makes a campaign document of the best class; it has two pages, at the end, of Republican recommendations of tariff reform.

The Civil Service Law. By William Harrison Clarke. [New York: L. K. Stronce & Co. $1.00.]

Mr. Clarke has done the public no small service in compiling this handy volume on one of the great reforms of the day. The law in question is the national act, which was wrung from both parties by an aroused public sentiment and which neither party has yet thoroughly and heartily accepted. Mr. Clarke gives a history of the act, explains its practical operation in full, and defends the necessity and practicability of the reform against the common objections, which are happily becoming less and less common. He quotes many of the best utterances of American statesmen on the subject, and these quotations are a valuable feature of a book well fitted to stand on a library shelf of contemporary politics. Mr. Clarke should, however, at once erase from his work the disgraceful and irrelevant attack on President Lincoln in one of his notes.

FICTION.

Virginia of Virginia. A Story. By Amélie Rives. Illustrated. [Harper & Bros. $1.00.]

All the distinguishing qualities of Mrs. Rives-Chanler's writings appear in this story, already familiar to the readers of *Harper's Monthly;* her brilliance and impulse, her charm of expression, her exuberance of feeling, her freshness and candor, her love of out-of-door life, her audacity and passion. The story is as intensely pathetic as it is realistic; the poor, untutored Virginia, with her ignorance of conventionalities, her savage jealousy, her remorse, and her joy at the possibility of making expiation in that agonizing way, develops heroic qualities when the end comes, without the hysterical element which so many of this author's women unfortunately possess and by which they are swept away. There is a steadiness of hand here which, taken in connection with the fine local atmosphere, the more distinct individualization, and the fidelity to human nature as shown in the workings of love and jealousy in the heart of a passionate and unsophisticated girl, indicates what the author may by and by accomplish, if she will regard with cool judgment the work she has wrought at white heat, and temper its fervor before sending it forth to the world. Mrs. Rives-Chanler has great promise of a brilliant career; it remains with herself to fulfill the expectations formed of her.

Both Sides of the River. By Cecilia Selby Lowndes. [London: Seeley & Co. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.50.]

An English story this. The Flemings live on one side of a beautiful river, the Hammonds on the other; each family has almost a tragedy, but a measure of happiness awaits each in the end. To the former comes a niece, Madge, as governess to the little Rica, orphan child of the son whom the stern father could not forgive for having made an unfit marriage, and for whom the gentle mother is grieving her life away. It is a blemish to a story which might have been made above the average, that the stale device is resorted to of bringing forward a reprobate uncle of Rica, who haunts the river wood and extorts money from the frightened women. Young Hammond appears to rescue Madge, whom he at a later period takes to a new home across the river, though not until after a mystery concerning himself is cleared up, and all the misunderstanding and hardness are overcome.

Sibylla. Adapted from the German. By Cornelia McFadden. [Cranston & Stowe. $1.25.]

This story would be better for a little cutting down; and the transitions are abrupt. The scenes change from a German village on the seashore to Berlin and to a country home, where Sibylla goes on her marriage. The persons concerned are simple, devout peasants, and society ladies and gentlemen. The *motif* is the struggle to solve the greatest problem of life — how to reconcile human experience with the doctrines of a divine revelation. Wulf, the most important among the several men introduced, resists the influences of his early home, goes wrong in Berlin, is almost won over to the truth by the sweet Ingeborg, but lingers on in darkness and skepticism; then comes his marriage to Sibylla, her gentle arguments with him, which he puts aside, his departure for the war, his almost fatal illness, and the final surrender of all his doubts. Many characters are introduced in various grades and shadings, down to the evil Uhlhart; and prominence is given to the unsatisfying nature of the kind of life in fashionable society in Berlin. It is proved, however, that thoughtful persons are torn with anxiety and fears; that there is a counter current, though hidden, in such lives as that of Theodora, silently at work against frivolity and skepticism; and that such as Wulf and Sibylla cannot fail to find their way out of the deeps. For a modern novel from the German, this cry for "eternal life" is unusual. The name of the author is not given.

The Dragon of the North. By E. J. Oswald. Illustrated. [London: Seeley & Co. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.50.]

This handsomely made volume contains an improbable and in places sensational romance of the turbulent scenes in the early part of the eleventh century, when Northmen, sweeping down in their large war galleys, Greeks and Italians, were struggling together in southern Italy. The story is supposed to be related by Fra Laurentio, of the monastery of Caserta, who himself took an active but not always creditable part in the adventures in the ship "Dragon of the North," and ashore. While the story shows a cultured writer and indicates research into the history and characteristics of its field of action, we do not incline to commend it highly.

Brian Fitz Count. A Story of Wallingford Castle and Dorchester Abbey. By Rev. A. D. Crake, B.A. [E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.00.]

This is an instructive and rather interesting tale of the times when King Stephen and the Empress Maude fought for the possession of "Merrie England," and desolated it with wars. The law of the strong hand then prevailed; no other law of the few then existent had any effect. The peasant was a chattel, the merchant's goods lawful prey to any one who could take or extort them. Every hight was crowned by a robber hold, with strong battlements above, and deep dungeons below for the accommodation of enemies and the torturing of Jews and burghers. Dirty rushes covered the floors in place of the much villified modern carpet, and in these rushes lurked the germs of epidemic diseases. Lepers abounded, and were treated like wolves if they escaped from their lazar houses. The right of sanctuary and the superstitious respect paid to ecclesiastics were the sole restraints known to the dominant classes; in short it was that happy age for which Mr. Ruskin and those of his cult are wont ostentatiously to sigh. We recommend them to read *Brian Fitz Count;* it may give them wherewithal to sigh intelligently.

The Mystery of the "Ocean Star." By W. Clark Russell. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.]

Mr. Clark Russell's hand has not lost its cunning, though here it is employed not upon a continued story, but upon a collection of short sketches, some of which are fiction and some are fact. The sea and life upon it, its mysteries, romance, and phenomena, are the subject of all. Now the woes and wants of the British sailor excite Mr. Russell's sympathy; again, the grandeur of the storm and tempest; in one sketch it is life-boats and their crews he paints; in another the sufferings of a ship's company overtaken by thirst in mid-ocean. The waterspout, the aggravating calm, the haze, the phosphorescent light, the sensation of an abandoned ship, are the effects he uses.

A Virginia Inheritance. By Edmund Pendleton. [Harper & Brothers. $1.00.]

We commend this novel. It is well written, readable, interesting. It takes one into the interior of Virginia life, paints skillfully its scenes and experiences, introduces personages who are characters, and has movement, and both a beginning and an end. A thoroughly American book and a worthy product of the soil.

Mr. George D. Cox has been at the pains to translate some of Zola's short stories of intrigue and passion under the title of *The Jolly Parisiennes.* [T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75c.]

Robert Grant's *Jack in the Bush* is after the familiar type of books of adventure for boys, inculcating the lesson that to be manly and have a good time they must go out and kill something. Jack and his companions kill mostly salmon and bears, and meet with many exciting experiences. [Jordan, Marsh & Co. $1.00.]

JUVENILES.

The Secrets at Roseladies. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Illustrations by W. A. Rogers. [D. Lothrop Co. $1.00.]

Mrs. Catherwood is never dull. Graphic, piquant, unique, pungent, always saying things in an original manner, her stories invariably have the charm of freshness and unusualness. She has a happy way of putting some individuals' characteristics into a sentence or two. For instance, in the present case, she says of "Sister," who "was probably the most affectionate girl who ever ran around under a fleece of curls," that "the world was a great assembly of people whom Sister could love and wait upon. She was not thoughtful; she was simply a feeling creature who could not endure her friends' unhappiness." The people at Roseladies are an entertaining set; but most delectable of all is the deaf, absent-minded, placid old gentleman, Mr.

Rosecladies himself. What could be more amusing than the episode where he took the little Honora, just as she came out of bed, into his carriage and drove into town with her? "Haven't you any clothing on?" he asks the tiny creature when at last he becomes aware of the night-gown and the bare toes. "This is an astonishing thing. . . . I don't think I was ever placed in such circumstances before." And when he arrives home with her, the pathos of his humility when his daughter says, "O papa, we have completely spoiled our credit;" and he ejaculates, "I am afraid so. . . . I must beg everybody's pardon. . . . One should always avoid being ridiculous. . . . I confess that I fail in my attempts to avoid it, but I should always like to see my daughter behave with discretion and good taste." The "secrets" relate to an Indian mound on the Wabash, and the desperate attempts of four boys to dig for an Indian chief and his gold crown. Strange and awesome are their adventures, alternately curdling and amusing, of the sort that boy readers revel in, with enough of girl life in the pages to make them bewitching to girls likewise.

Christmas with Grandma Elsie. By Martha Finley. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.]

The "Elsie" book for this year is less priggish and sentimental than some of its predecessors — scarcely open to much objection in this direction, although boys do not usually converse with their mothers in such stilted terms as they do here, nor do little girls like Lulu address a father in such bookish language. The burglar scene is rather overdone, but with this exception the events are natural enough. The families are well-bred people, they have strong religious principle, their teachings are ennobling, the domestic life is sweet and worthy of emulation, and without doubt many readers will find this contribution to a popular series helpful and stimulating, and answering to some need of their natures.

Raymond Kershaw. A Story of Deserved Success. By Maria McIntosh Cox. [Roberts Brothers. $1.25.]

This story will surely meet with the success it well deserves. It is entertaining, it is helpful, it is sweet and wholesome; it contains practical information; its tone is positively and constantly religious; its influence is all for the gentle courtesies and amenities of life, for a wide charity and good will towards one's fellow beings; it is written in a clear and pleasing style; and the story as a story is engaging and of unflagging interest. Such a volume may be cordially welcomed to the collection for a young person's library or the library of the Sunday-school. Doubtless it is somewhat overdrawn, for where could one meet such noble young people sure to meet with such success? Nevertheless, their example is stimulating and their companionship delightful; and if they are almost too noble and unselfish to be wholly true to life, they still have a good deal of human nature about them. Raymond is the son of Dr. Kershaw, and in the first chapter he discusses with his invalid mother, his younger brother, and his cousin Alison, the situation of the family, whose head, the good doctor, has that day been buried, leaving them in such circumstances financially that Raymond must abandon his college course, and all must seek a new home on an economical basis. To relate how this young man, aided by Alison, had the change made to a farm which had been the father's costly "hobby," how the two formed and carried out a plan of laborious, self-sacrificing life there, how each of the household worked in his or her own way for the common good, how they found time and means to give holidays to the mill hands, who had loved their father, how everything prospered in the end — this seems to have been the author's original purpose. But, by her own words, as the work grew on her hands, a larger experience came into its pages, by reason of which, while it will not fail to hold the attention of the young whom she had in mind at the outset, it will find, by its finer personal touches, by its insight into some of the deeper things of spiritual life, "a point of contact and sympathy" with older readers.

Editha's Burglar. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. [Jordan, Marsh & Co. 50c.]

Mrs. Burnett's story of the little girl who steals down stairs to confront a burglar, and to beg him "if he must burgle, to burgle softly, so as not to wake her mamma," which originally appears in *St. Nicholas*, is reproduced in a pretty volume with illustrations by Henry Sandham. It will give pleasure to many other little girls, but we hope not set them to follow Editha's example, since all burglars cannot be trusted to be so obliging and, on the whole, so little villainous as her's.

MINOR NOTICES.

A History of the United States.

A History of the United States and Its People. For the Use of Schools. By Edward Eggleston. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.]

In looking over Mr. Eggleston's history we cannot but recall painfully the days, as dull and dismal as they were distant, when we, as children, were set down to "learn about our own country" and all other countries at once, in an unattractive sheep-bound duodecimo, where dates and facts and details were crowded together in a confused hodge-podge, absolutely uninteresting to the youthful intellect, and we were expected to "commit them to memory" and rise up "informed." It was like dining on the refuse of a planing-mill! Great heavens! how our minds and our backs ached, and what *would* have been our sensation had anybody produced this gay, charming-looking volume, with its clear, perfectly-tabulated statistics, its delightful stories, its maps and pictures, and informed us on the authority of its author that it was "from first to last a school-book" for the children of a later day to study from. We should have been for a long time incredulous, we fancy, and then madly indignant! Clearness seems the predominating feature of Mr. Eggleston's work. "Discoveries, settlements, Indians and Indian wars, colonial life, the French wars, government in colonial time, the rise of the Revolution, and other kindred topics, are severally grouped together; so that, for instance, the pupil learns about the nature of Indian life, the chief Indian wars, and the means of attack and defense used by white men and Indians, in successive chapters, pursuing this general subject till it is finished. Cause and effect are thus clearly set before his mind, and *history becomes a reasonable science.*" Another feature of the book is the reviews at the close, not of chapters, but of topics. Another is the admirable system of small maps, "arranged to bear upon one fact, or at most two or three in close relation." Still another is the illustrations of the book, which Mr. Eggleston justly considers "part and parcel of the teaching apparatus," and which are of unusual excellence. The marginal notes help also in keeping the plan of arrangement clear. We shall be interested to learn how this book bears the test of practical use. It would seem that it must prove a success.

Nonsense Books.

Nonsense Books. By Edward Lear. [Roberts Bros. $2.00.]

Those who, like Mr. Ruskin, are disposed to put Edward Lear at the head of their "hundred authors" for the sake of the June flies, the mangle-wangle, the owl and the pussy cat, and the rest of his entertaining creations, will welcome the reappearance of the *Nonsense Books* in a new edition, with all the original illustrations, a portrait and brief biographical account of the author, and the still further addition of two supplementary books not heretofore published in this country, called *More Nonsense* and *Laughable Lyrics.* In these the lovers of the old books will recognize some well-known characters and friends under novel conditions; but to us their most delightful feature is the first, the alliterative alphabet, which, beginning with

> The Absolutely Abstemious Ass,
> Who resided in a Barrel and only lived on
> Soda Water and Pickled Cucumbers,

carries us along past

> The Judicious, Jubilant Jay,
> Who did up her back hair every morning with a Wreath of Roses,
> Three feathers and a gold Pin,

and

> The Perpendicular Purple Polly,
> Who read the Newspaper and ate Parsnip-Pie
> With his spectacles,

to

> The Zigzag Zealous Zebra
> Who carried five monkeys on his back all
> The way to Jillebola.

Children will delight in this alphabet, we think.

Golden Words for Daily Counsel.

Golden Words for Daily Counsel. Selected and Arranged by Anna Harris Smith. Edited by Huntington Smith. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.00.]

The editor of this excellent selection of helpful passages in prose and verse, headed by Scripture texts, quotes Prof. William James's remark that "three fourths of our daily conduct consists in simply taking off the brakes, and letting ideas and impulses have their way." To keep men and women from yielding to selfishness and anger, from drifting into hatreds, the editor would put on the brakes which the counsels of the truly wise have set ready to our hand. But "the last brake is the balance-wheel which stores up power against the time of need. Such a balance-wheel is supplied by a judicious store of moral and religious truths" such as the present collection, which we should rank high among books of its order, and which Mr. and Mrs. Smith hope "may serve in some manner to enlarge the idea of personal duty, to lessen the little offenses that are so apt to make the life in common unbearable, to incite to words and deeds of mutual kindliness, to broaden and deepen the sense of charity." The index shows a very wide range of authors drawn upon, and a

brief examination proves the care and the felicity of the editor and compiler in arranging the extracts. These are mostly from writers belonging to the liberal schools of religion, and they attest the truth that great thoughts are the best food for our daily life.

One of the latest "Knickerbocker Nuggets" is Thackeray's romance of *The Rose and the Ring*, with its comical pictures in the author's best vein. Mr. "Titmarsh" is very much himself in this "fireside pantomime for great and small children," and the form of the book is extremely attractive. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.]

Miss Kate Sanborn's *Rainbow Calendar* is a new day-book for 1888, with a page for every day, partly filled with quotations, sentimental and practical, from a wide range of authors, in prose and verse, and partly left blank for the entry of such additional data as it may please the owner to make; the whole arranged in block form with an illuminated cover. [Ticknor & Co. 50c.]

The "Katrina Edition" of Irving's *Sketch-Book* presents the text of that immortal American classic, as revised by its author, in a singularly neat and attractive sixteenmo form, the two volumes in one, with a steel portrait of Irving for a frontispiece. The type is clear, the margins are good, the cover is an old-gold brocade. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.]

The Putnams also publish a small collection of *Readings from Irving*, taken from the "Sketch-Book" and the "Alhambra." [50c.] In their new "Good Company Series" of reissues of standard works in a neat binding of red cloth, Messrs. Lee & Shepard send us two of Miss Frances Power Cobbe's most helpful books, *Broken Lights* and *Religious Duty*. They are deeply religious volumes from the standpoint of Christian theism. [Each, 50c.]

The thirteenth issue in the dainty "Knickerbocker Nuggets Series" is the *Essays of Elia*, in two volumes, upon the exquisite making of which Charles Lamb might well be moved to indite a gentle eulogy, could his shade behold them. "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist," the "Bachelor's Complaint of the Behavior of Married People," and the "Dissertation on Roast Pig," acquire, if it were possible, a new claim upon our affections, when they present themselves in such brave dress. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.]

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons issue, as No. LI in "Questions of the Day Series," the highly instructive paper read by Mr. F. H. Wines before the National Prison Association at its meeting in Boston last July, on *American Prisons in the Tenth United States Census*. Mr. Wines, who is eminent authority in "penology," complains of the meagerness and inadequacy of the statistics of crime in our country; but the reader of this paper will be rather astonished at the amount of statistical information which Mr. Wines has packed into this pamphlet of thirty-six pages, sold for twenty-five cents.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. send us several text-books which, although especially written for English schools, deserve the attention of American teachers. *A School Grammar* by David Salmon [75c.] seems to us to be more scientific in its historical portion than in its methods of exposition, which are of the older style.—*Sound, Light, and Heat*, by Mark R. Wright, is an elementary text-book on the experimental method, with descriptions of the needful apparatus; the instructor in physics should find many hints of value here.—The *Elementary Physiography*, by John Thornton, M.A., covers the wide field of a general introduction to the study of nature, including brief outlines of physics, chemistry, geology, and physical geography. It is fully illustrated, as clear as it is comprehensive, and very plainly ranks as one of the best manuals of elementary science in the language.

For Bohn's Select Library, H. T. Riley, B.A., has translated four *Comedies of Plautus*, the Trinummus, Menæchmi, Aulularia, and Captivi. Of these four, the second is the most likely to interest the common English reader, as being one of the predecessors of Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*. Mr. Riley's translation is not of those which strike one as especially easy and felicitous; it is obviously a translation which no one would mistake for an original work.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

—F. Warne & Co. are about adding to the "Chandos Classics" a new and complete edition of Poe's poetical works.

—Macmillan & Co. announce new, cheap, and uniform editions of the works of Charles Kingsley and Miss Yonge.

—Mr. Birkbeck Hill has in press a collection of more than eighty hitherto unpublished letters from David Hume to William Strahan, Johnson's friend and the King's Printer. "The correspondence," says the *Academy*, "deals largely also with matters connected with the publication and revision of Hume's works, and shows the untiring industry with which, as long as life lasted, he sought to render them as perfect as possible."

—Mr. Rider Haggard's last book, *Maiwa's Revenge*, has reached in England its 40th thousand.

—We read in the *Spectator* that "the latest publication of the Historical Manuscript Commission, dealing with the Hatfield papers, sheds a very curious light upon some of the events in the history of Queen Elizabeth. Perhaps the most extraordinary of all the Queen's love affairs, and they were many, was her virtual engagement to the Duc d'Alençon, which began when the Duke was twenty and Elizabeth thirty-seven, and lasted for nearly eleven years. Those of the letters which passed between them preserved at Hatfield, and now for the first time printed, show the air of reality with which Elizabeth chose to invest this mock courtship —for on her side it was certainly never meant to be real. After eight years of epistolary flirtation, the Queen addresses her sham lover as 'My dearest,' assures him that 'the honour you do me is very great in sending your letters so often,' and thanks him 'very humbly for the sweet flowers gathered by the hand with the small fingers.' It seems that Elizabeth's pet name for her lover was 'the frog with the little fingers.'"

The Late Mr. J. E. Bailey.

There is an interesting sketch in the *Academy* of September 8, by Mr. W. E. A. Oxon, of the late John Eglington Bailey, whose loss, it is said, "will be felt wherever English literature is studied." His first enthusiasm was for the stenographer's art. "Among the most beautifully written shorthand MSS. I have ever seen," says Mr. Oxon, "is a copy of the New Testament and of the Book of Common Prayer, which he wrote in 1862 and 1863 for the lady, also an expert phonographer, who a few years later became his wife." He lectured on Thomas Fuller, and wrote his *Life*. A long series of books and pamphlets on local history and archæology proceeded from his pen; he contributed paper after paper to the journals of the learned societies, wrote for the *Academy* and other periodicals, kept up a constant correspondence with antiquaries and bibliographers in Europe and America, and all the time kept up his daily round of work in a Manchester warehouse. He was an indefatigable collector to the last. Says Mr. Oxon, "His series of the works of Fuller is probably the completest to be found, nor can I forget his pleasure when a lucky chance enabled me to send him the rarest, perhaps, of them all—*David's Hainous Sinne*—for which shabby-looking little volume his shelves had been yearning for many years. Besides Fuller, he had a remarkable collection of the theological literature of that time. His topographical books included many of importance, and ranged over the whole of the English shires. He was an admirer of Mr. Ruskin, and had a long array of his works. He had a choice collection of English poetry. His shorthand books numbered some three or four hundred volumes, and, especially as to the English section, was the completest, so far as is known, in existence. A history of English stenography was one of his unfulfilled intentions. On the local history of Lancashire and Cheshire his collections were extensive and important. His library, one of such great scholarly value, is to be sold, probably about the end of the year."

Sir R. F. Burton.

Sir R. F. Burton, the famous African explorer, though still in the land of the living, and so a difficult subject for the biographer, has had his life written by Francis Hitchman, which Sampson Low & Co. publish in two volumes. The work affords a full account of his travels and adventures. Sir Richard, it seems, was born in 1821. He was the son of an old Indian officer, with English, Irish, Scotch, and French blood curiously commingled in his veins, and, as his biographer thinks, with possibly a tinge of the Arab or gipsy. We should not wonder. "Intended for the church," he entered at Oxford, was soon rusticated, accepted a commission in the Indian army, and from 1842 to 1849 did good service in Sinde. But his after life was one of many disappointments. and as the *Athenæum*, in its review of Mr. Hitchman's volumes, says, has been in many respects unsuccessful. "In 1848, when there offered a chance of winning distinction on active service, ill health compelled him to relinquish it; in 1853 his new system of bayonet exercise (of which he was extremely proud) was contemptuously rejected by the Horse Guards, and a severe 'wigging' was administered to its author for daring to recommend an exercise which would make the men 'unsteady in the ranks;' in 1854 he was refused a chance of hurrying to the relief of Kars with his 2,640 Bashi-bazuks; soon after an opportunity for following up his great discoveries in Eastern Africa was denied him; and last of all, his consular career has, from his own point of view, proved a complete failure. He was recalled from Damascus, and though subsequently his conduct was officially approved, he was sent to Trieste. On the other hand, there have not been wanting compensations which should make amends for many disappointments. As a traveler Burton has won undying fame, and his versions of Camoens and the *Arabian Nights*, not to speak of numerous minor works, will keep him a place in literary history.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

865. Compendium of German Literature. Can you recommend a good compendium of German literature bringing it down to recent times, somewhat after the plan of Bayard Taylor's *Studies of German Literature*, for an earlier period?

Springfield, Mass. M. D. C.

Helen A. Conant's *Primer of German Literature* [Harper & Brothers] is a good *little* compendium; Hosmer's *Short History of German Literature* is admirable. [Jones.]

866. Answer to No. 859. Your Charleston correspondent, E. H. R., No. 859, will find answers to his questions about Tennyson's "Princess" in *A Study of the Princess*, by S. E. Dawson [Dawson Brothers, Montreal], or in *The Princess*, by W. J. Rolfe [Osgood & Co., Boston].

Baltimore, September 21. E. G. D.

867. Answer to No. 859. The explanation given of Tennyson's

> Proxy-wedded with a bootless calf
> At eight years old,

by your correspondent (864), seems to me inadequate. I always supposed that the "bootless calf" referred to the same coarse ceremony described by Longfellow as taking place in a mediæval proxy-marriage of crowned heads:

> And the armed guard around them, and the sword unsheathed between.

If I mistake not, in one form of this performance, the insertion of any part of the nude body beneath the coverlet was held sufficient.

Cambridge, Mass. T. W. H.

868. Answer to No. 863.

(*a*) If my bark sink, 'tis to another sea

is the closing line of a poem called "The Poet's Hope," by William Ellery Channing, of Concord, Mass., nephew of the celebrated divine of that name. It may be found in his first volume of poems, published at Boston in 1843.

(*b*) I have always supposed that "Fair Science frowned not," etc., in Gray's "Elegy," meant that the cottage in which he saw the light was too humble to invoke the aid of a professional physician at his birth.

Cambridge, Mass. T. W. H.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— The unveiling at Portland, Me., on Saturday, September 29, of the statue of Longfellow brings to a happy conclusion the patient and successful effort to honor the greatest of American poets in his native town. The project was undertaken in 1882, immediately after his death. An association was formed, circulars were sent out inviting contributions, and the fund began to grow. The first subscription came from an Englishman, Mr. T. W. Brocklehurst, of Heybury Hall, near Macclesfield. It was five dollars. By 1885 the fund amounted to $4,177. In 1886 a design by Mr. Franklin Simmons was accepted, and a contract closed with him for the execution of the work. Early in the present year it was reported that the plaster model had been completed and accepted, and that the statue would soon be cast in bronze. The Maine and New Hampshire Granite Co. gave the stone for the pedestal. By the day of dedication sufficient funds had been raised to pay all expenses. The exercises incident to unveiling consisted of a prelude by G. E. B. Jackson, read by C. W. Peabody, the singing of the "Psalm of Life" by one hundred school children, an oration by the Hon. C. F. Libby, a response of acceptance by Mayor Chapman, and a poem by Mrs. Elizabeth Cavazza, an occasional and valued contributor to the *Literary World*, read by Hon. S. T. Pullen. The service was attended by a large concourse of citizens and visitors, including many members of the poet's family in its several branches. It is understood that the statue is highly satisfactory to the latter.

— Mr. J. H. Shorthouse has written a new novel, *The Countess Eve.*

— Chatto & Windus will shortly publish the late Charles Reade's studies of *Bible Characters.*

— Trübner & Co. have in preparation a new edition of the *Ballads of Hans Breitmann*, revised by the author, containing a number of new poems.

— Mr. Gerald Massey has re-written his work on *Shakspere and his Sonnets.*

— A fund of about seven thousand pounds has been raised for the family of the late Richard Jefferies, which has been invested in the names of three trustees, one of whom is Mr. Walter Besant.

— A son of George MacDonald is an instructor in English literature in the very admirable Pottstown School for Boys at Pottstown, Pa.

— "Q," the author of *Dead Man's Rock*, is an Englishman, and is the son of a doctor of medicine formerly residing on the English south coast.

— Mr. William H. Hills has bought the half interest of Robert Luce in *The Writer*, the bright Boston magazine for literary workers, and is now the sole owner of the magazine. Mr. Luce, who has been the business manager of *The Writer*, retires because other interests demand his attention. Mr. Hills has had almost the whole charge of the editorial conduct of the magazine for the last year, and the change in ownership is promised not to affect its character in any way. *The Writer*, which has been a success from the start, is said to be more prosperous now than ever, and is likely either to be enlarged or to be made a semi-monthly at the beginning of its next volume in January.

— An edition of one thousand copies has been sold of Mr. Horace Walker's book of poems, *The Lady of Dardale.*

— Mr. Lester Wallack at the time of his death had just completed his reminiscences for *Scribner's Magazine.* The papers, three in number, were begun in the October issue, under the title "Memories of the Last Fifty Years." The illustrations have been made largely from material furnished by Mr. Wallack, and among them is a full-page portrait of the actor, from a photograph made last summer at Stamford specially for the magazine. It is the last ever taken.

— A. C. McClurg & Co. will soon have ready three new volumes in the "French Writers Series," which they are having specially translated by Melville B. Anderson, not being satisfied with the translation published in England. *George Sand* and *Mme. de Sévigné* were first issued, and will be followed by *Montesquieu*, by Albert Sorel, *Turgot*, by Leon Say, and *Victor Cousin*, by Jules Simon. They have also in press *The Standard Symphonies*, by George P. Upton, who has rendered much valuable service to music lovers; *How Men Propose*, containing about 150 selections from leading English and American novels, giving examples of the great variety of forms in which the various novelists treat the marriage proposal; *Astrophel and Stella*, edited by Alfred Pollard, uniform with the *Sappho* selections issued last year; a new *Life of Shelley*, written by Felix Rabbe, a Frenchman, and translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey; *Jesus Brought Back*, an Attempt to give a Concise Statement of the Results of Modern Scholarship Respecting the Origins of Christianity, by the Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker; *The Viking*, a dramatic romance of the North, by Elwyn A. Barron; *A Handbook for Pilgrims*, a small and pretty volume of selections of a religious character; and a wholly rewritten, greatly enlarged edition of David Starr Jordan's *Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the United States, Inclusive of the Marine Species*, a work that has become a standard authority.

— A life of Harriet Beecher Stowe, by her son Charles, is soon to be published.

— Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will republish immediately Mr. Hurlbert's book, *Ireland under Coercion*, which has created so much discussion in Great Britain. A new edition of the poems of Emma Lazarus, in two volumes, is now on the press. This firm will also bring out a new comparative edition of the *Rubaiyát of Omar Khayyám.* The special interest of this edition consists in the fact that the first translation of these celebrated quatrains by Fitzgerald is printed in the same volume with the fourth edition, which contained the latest revisions and additions by this wonderful translator.

— Messrs. Ginn & Co. will publish next month *A Brief History of Greek Philosophy*, by B. C. Burt, M.A.

— One of the most interesting announcements is that of a new edition of Walton and Cotton's *Compleat Angler*, to be issued shortly by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. of London, the American market having been bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. This, by the way, will be the one hundredth edition of this famous book, the first having been published in 1653. Edition after edition has been put on the market, many being most beautifully gotten up and carefully edited, but this one promises to surpass them all. Among much interesting matter will be the lives of the authors written by Mr. R. B. Marston of London, who is a high authority on all angling matters, and a reprint of Thomas Westwood and Thomas Satchell's "The Chronicle of the Compleat Angler," a bibliographical record of the various editions and imitations. The illustrations are to be numerous, and for the most part full-page photogravure reproductions, from photographs recently made of places on Walton's favorite rivers, many of which have never before been photographed and are now threatened with invasion by business speculators. Two editions are to be made, in the larger of which the illustrations are to be printed on India paper. Both of these will be limited to a small number.

— Sir Morell Mackenzie's *The Case of the Late Emperor of Germany, and the Relation Thereto of the German Doctors*, is announced for publication at Brentano's this month. It will be of special interest to the medical profession.

— Mr. James Clegg of Rochdale, England, has just issued in convenient form a *Directory of Second-hand Booksellers and List of Public Libraries, British and Foreign*. It seems to be very complete and will be of great value to the collector.

— Mr. J. L. Spicer has been appointed to succeed the late G. S. Scofield as manager of the New York branch of the American Sunday-school Union.

— The Authors' Club of New York held its first meeting of the season on Thursday of last week.

— Edward Meeks of Philadelphia has in preparation the second, revised, edition of Roper's *Handbook of Modern Steam Fire-Engines*. This is the only book of the kind ever published in this country. It contains descriptions and illustrations of all the best types of steam fire-engines, fire-pumps, etc.; and claims to treat more extensively of hydraulics than any other book in the market.

— A letter has been received from Robert Louis Stevenson, dated at Nuka-Hiva, July 28, stating that the yacht Casco, about five weeks out from San Francisco, had just arrived there. He writes every day and is in much better health than when he was in the Adirondacks. The Casco was to remain for two or three weeks at this point and then visit Taiohae; from there they intended to sail to Hiva-Oa, the great tattooing island, whence they expected to sail to the Tahiti Islands. Mr. Stevenson is writing a series of letters descriptive of his experiences and observations on this cruise, and Mr. S. S. McClure has contracted with newspapers in America, Europe, India, and Australia for their publication. It is expected that the letters will be published weekly, beginning with the new year.

— No other review in this country seems to supply more varied, suggestive, and practical treatment of current religious questions in every department of church work than the *Andover Review*. The October number contains articles by Professor Moore, Mr. Samuel V. Cole, Professor Stoddard, of the University of California, Professor James, of the University of Pennsylvania, and others.

— *Harper's Weekly* of October 3 contains an eight-page supplement dealing with political statistics, although not at the cost of the usual pictorial and literary matter. The entire supplement is devoted to specially designed, colored maps of the United States and the separate "doubtful States," showing — without partisanship, of course — the political situation throughout the whole country. The popular votes of every State and Territory in the Union, and of every county in Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, California, and West Virginia, during the past sixteen years, are given. Other valuable facts in relation to Governors, Representatives, and United States Senators are reproduced for the edification of politics.

— A brief criticism of important theatrical events in the United States, of 1887–88, edited by Edward Fuller, will be published towards the close of this month by Ticknor & Co, under the title of *The Dramatic Year*. The volume will also contain a sketch of the season in London, written by William Archer.

— Wm. S. Gottsberger will publish this week a romance of the Escorial, by B. Perez Galdós, entitled *The Court of Charles IV*. It will be translated from the Spanish by Clara Bell.

— Thomas Whittaker will publish at once *Our New Mistress*, a story by Charlotte M. Yonge. He also announces a tale of Southern California, *Musgrove Ranch*, by T. M. Browne.

— The enlargement of the *English Illustrated Magazine* to seventy pages is announced by Macmillan & Co., the price remaining as heretofore. It is just commencing its seventh year.

— Mrs. Dodd's *Cathedral Days* is in its sixth revised edition, and her *Republic of the Future* has just been reissued by Cassell & Co. in an edition of 3,000.

— The London *Athenæum* says of *The Conflict of East and West in Egypt*, by Dr. John Eliot Bowen: "On the whole, this is the best summary of the modern Egyptian question with which we are acquainted."

— E. L. Kellogg & Co. have just published *Town and Country School-Houses*, by E. C. Gardner; it has 26 different plans for buildings.

— The *Treasure-Trove* magazine of New York City offers $270 in prizes for best stories by writers not over 18 years of age.

— A series of leaflets for the guidance of students of English literature, prepared by Louise M. Hodgkins, professor of English literature at Wellesley College, will be issued by D. C. Heath & Co. The following English and American authors will be included: Scott, Lamb, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, Robert Browning, Mrs. Browning, Carlyle, George Eliot, Tennyson, Rossetti, Irving, Bryant, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell. The Tennyson, George Eliot, Hawthorne, and Longfellow papers are now ready.

— The October volumes of "Ticknor's Paper Series" will be *Doctor Ben*, by Orlando Witherspoon, and *John Bodewin's Testimony*, by Mary Hallock Foote.

— Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd's first essay in fiction, *Glorinda*, will make its appearance this week in Messrs. Roberts Brothers' "Handy Library." Its scenes and characteristics are sketches of life in Southern Kentucky.

— Hon. Hugh McCulloch's *Men and Measures of Half a Century* will be published this week by Charles Scribner's Sons. These sketches and comments of Mr. McCulloch were originally intended only for his own family and personal friends, and of some prominent persons he has spoken with great freedom, but, as he says, "neither as eulogist nor critic. Their historic deeds form important chapters in the national history, and what I have said about them, if it is not now, will I think, ere long, be in accord with the sentiment of a large majority of their countrymen." The book will be a royal octavo of over five hundred pages.

— Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly publish *The Life of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe*, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole. It will give an inside view of that eternal Eastern question for which every English diplomatist must find an answer, as to the riddle of the sphinx. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is known to Americans chiefly as the Great Elchi — the chief physician to the "sick man of Europe" — and he began his career as minister to Turkey when he was only twenty-three. He was the British Minister at Washington in 1820–3, seeing the newly invented steamboat when he first arrived, thinking Henry Clay like Pitt, disputing with John Quincy Adams, and paying a visit to Saratoga (1822). At twenty-six our future Lord Stratford helped to found the *Quarterly Review*.

— Last fall Little, Brown & Co. published an excellent edition of Wraxall's translation of Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*, making it up in five duodecimo volumes. This year they have prepared companion editions of *Notre Dame*, *The Man Who Laughs*, *Toilers of the Sea*, and *Ninety-Three*, in seven volumes, making a complete set of the whole in twelve, at $18 cloth or $36 half calf or half morocco. Next to this enterprise may be placed new library editions of English translations, unabridged, of the D'Artagnan "Romances" of Alexandre Dumas, viz.: *The Three Musketeers*, two volumes, *Twenty Years After*, two volumes, and *The Vicomte de Bragelonne*, six volumes. Now ready, also, are new and large-type editions, by Murray of London, of Darwin's *Origin of Species* and *Descent of Man*, Grote's *Greece*, in ten volumes, and Leech's *Pictures from Punch*, nearly 4,000 sketches in three quarto volumes. The late Richard Grant White's *Shakespeare*, in six volumes, is presented in a new and cheaper form with all the notes. Under the general title of "The Mermaid Series" this house publishes a good list of old plays, Marlowe's, Massinger's, Middleton's, Congreve's, etc., to which Wycherley, Webster, Tourneur, and Ford are this season added. A seventeenth edition of Cavendish's "Whist Books" is just ready. New volumes in the "Badminton Series of Sports and Pastimes," an English series, are *Boating*, *Cricket*, and *Athletics and Football*, and Dr. A. P. Peabody's translations from Cicero, *De Senectute*, *De Amicitia*, *De Officiis*, and the *Tusculan Disputations*, appear this fall in fresh dress.

— Of G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Story of the Nations" series have now been issued some twenty volumes, constituting one of the most worthy and successful of popular historical series. Immediately to follow are *The Story of Holland*, by Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers, *The Story of Mexico*, by Susan Hale, *The Story of the Hanse Towns*, by Helen Zimmern, *The Story of Sicily*, by Prof. E. A. Freeman, *The Story of the Crusades*, by T. A. Archer, Oxford, *The Story of the Franks*, by James Sime, *The Story of Switzerland*, by R. Stead and Mrs. Arnold Hug, *The Story of the Italian Kingdoms*, by W. L. Alden, *The Story of Portugal*, by H. Morse Stephens, Cambridge, *The Story of Russia*, by W. R. Morfill, Oxford, *The Story of Vedic India*, by Z. A. Ragozin, *The Story of Buddhist India*, by Prof. Rhys-Davids, and *The Story of the Thirteen States*, by Helen A. Smith. In press, as a companion, it may be suggested, to the collections of Hamilton's and Franklin's works, is a collection of the *Writings of George Washington*, of which there will be fourteen volumes, published, however, only to subscribers. Mr. E. T. Mason has edited three volumes of *British Letters, Illustrative of Character and Social Life*, which ought to prove highly entertaining. A second volume of Prof. C. F. Richardson's *Ameri-*

can Literature will complete that useful work. Sir George W. Dasent has completely rewritten his *Popular Tales from the Norse* for a third edition. *The Best Books*, edited by William Swan Sonnenschein, will appear in a second edition, rewritten and enlarged, forming a good limited bibliography down to 1887. A new edition of *The Complete Angler*, prepared by John Major, is to have eight etchings, ten hand-colored plates, and seventy-four wood-cuts. A first part is in press of *A History of Greece*, by Dr. Evelyn Abbott, of Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. Moncure D. Conway has in press a volume of *Omitted Chapters of History, Disclosed in the Life and Papers of Edmund Randolph. The Life and Letters of Dr. S. Wells Williams*, by Frederick Wells Williams, will give an account of the work of a great missionary in China. Mr. John Bigelow has written an essay on *Swedenborg*. Two volumes by Prof. Kedney are devoted to *Christian Doctrine Harmonized and its Absolute Rationality Vindicated*. Robert Christy has collected into two volumes the *Proverbs and Phrases of All Ages*, and Mr. John Codman is the "septuagenarian" whose *Winter Sketches from the Saddle* are to come. Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers's Worcester College (Oxford) lectures on *The Economic Interpretation of History* are certain to make an inportant and valuable work. Akin to it is Professor Ashley's *Introduction to English Economic History and Theory*. In fiction *Behind Closed Doors*, by Anna Katharine Green, and in juveniles *The Silver Treasury*, selections of poetry arranged by Anna C. Brackett and Ida M. Eliot, are the leading items.

—Mr. Samuel H. Scudder, of Cambridge, Mass., has issued the prospectus and specimen pages of a new and elaborate work by him on *The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada, with Special Reference to New England*. The work will expound "their structure in all stages of life, their variation, habits, manners, life histories, and their enemies," and will be "accompanied by frequent discussions of problems suggested by their study." The work will be abundantly illustrated with plates (plain and colored), as well as maps and portraits, and will be issued in three volumes: I, Nymphalidæ and Lycaenidæ; II, Papilionidæ and Hesperidæ; III, Plates. Mr. Scudder will be his own publisher, and the work will be sold to subscribers only at $5 a part, or $50 for the work complete. The prospectus affords some first glimpses of the promised interest and value of this new contribution to entomological science. "The preparation of this work was first announced by the author in 1869. It has thus been twenty years in progress, and represents eight years of undivided attention. No systematic work on butterflies has ever appeared in any language comparable with it in the complete elaboration of a single limited fauna, in attention to every stage of life, thorough and excellent illustration of every period of a butterfly's existence, and in careful detail of all structural features. It will contain 17 plates of butterflies, 6 of eggs, 11 of caterpillars, 2 of the nests of caterpillars, 3 of chrysalids, 2 of parasites, 33 of structural details in all stages of life, 19 maps and groups of maps to illustrate the geographical distribution of the butterflies, and three portraits of early naturalists of this country — in all about 2,000 figures on 96 plates, of which 40 or more are colored; the butterflies in a style of chromo-lithography never surpassed, if it has ever been equaled, in similar illustrations, whether in Europe or America. The printing of the plates was begun three years ago and is now nearly completed." A specimen plate accompanying the prospectus justifies this strong language. "At first intended to embrace only the butterflies of New England or its immediate confines, the work has been extended so as to include some account of all the butterflies of North America east of the Mississippi, excepting such as are found only in the unsettled parts of Canada, or south of Kentucky and Virginia." Not only every species, but also every genus, tribe, sub-family, and family are described and discussed with fullness never before attempted. Over seventy distinct excursuses, distributed throughout the work, discuss separately all the interesting problems which arise in the study of butterflies (whether of distribution, structure, history, or relation to the outer world), in themselves forming a complete treatise on the life of these insects. The physical characteristics of New England are illustrated by two large and new maps (the base constructed from the latest data, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Gannett, of Washington, chief geographer of the United States Geological Survey), and are discussed by Prof. William M. Davis, of Harvard University. The embryology of one of our common butterflies is described and figured by Mr. C. W. Woodworth, of Illinois, who has paid special attention to this difficult subject. The internal anatomy of another species is fully illustrated in every stage from dissections and drawings by Messrs. Edward Burgess and James H. Emerton, of Boston. Descriptive chapters on parasites are contributed by Mr. L. O. Howard, of the Entomological Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Prof. S. W. Williston, of Yale University — the best American specialists in their respective departments. Under each species are separately considered the secondary sexual peculiarities, particularly of the scales (of which there are six plates); the general distribution of the insect, and its special distribution in New England; its haunts and comparative abundance; its selection of places in which to deposit eggs, and the manner of oviposition; the food-plant, habits, and nests of the caterpillar; the number of broods and seasons of the insects; their winter life; the habits and characteristics of the flight of the butterfly, with its attitudes when alight; its dimorphism and other variations; its enemies and its protection from them; and, finally, a list, under each species, of the points on which further light is needed, as hints for the future observer. The North American distribution of each of the New England species is illustrated in a separate colored map. The work will be published in twelve monthly parts of imperial octavo size, beginning with November, 1888, each part containing eight plates and about 144 pages of text. The work will be printed from type and in a limited edition, and when completed will only be sold bound in three volumes, half morocco, gilt edges, for not less than $75. It is a pleasure to note the advent of so exhaustive and scholarly a treatise.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

Reminiscences of William Rogers: Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. Compiled by R. H. Hadden. Third Edition. Thomas Whittaker. $1.25

Essays and Sketches.

The Schoolmaster. By Roger Ascham. [Cassell's National Library.] Cassell & Co. 10c.

Presto! From the Singing School to the May Musical Festival. By F. E. Tunison. Robert Clarke & Co. $1.00

Plutarch's Lives of Dion, Brutus, Artaxerxes, Galba, and Otho. Cassell & Co. 10c.

Books and Men. By Agnes Repplier. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

Poetry, Comedy, and Duty. By C. C. Everett, D.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50

The Five Talents of Woman. A Book for Girls and Women. By the author of "How to be Happy Though Married," etc. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.25

Tales of the Birds. By W. Warde Fowler. With illustrations by Bryan Hook. Macmillan & Co. $2.50

Essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb. In two volumes. [Knickerbocker Nuggets.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00

Tariff Chats. By Henry J. Philpott. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25c.

Relation of the Tariff to Wages. By David A. Wells. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 20c.

Friendly Letters to American Farmers and Others. By J. S. Moore. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25c.

American Prisons, in the Tenth United States Census. By Fred'k Howard Wines. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25c.

Fiction.

The Pagans. By Arlo Bates. [Ticknor's Paper Series.] Ticknor & Co. 50c.

Brian Fitz-Count. A Story of Wallingford Castle and Dorchester Abbey. By the Rev. A. D. Crake, B.A. E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.00

Christmas with Grandma Elsie. By Martha Finley. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25

The Mystery of the "Ocean Star." A Collection of Maritime Sketches. By W. Clark Russell. D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

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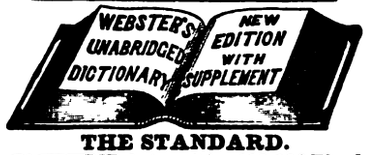

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EARLY DAYS OF MORMONISM.*

THE early history of Mormonism in this country has been neglected by the many writers upon that strange religion. Mr. Kennedy has wisely left untouched the story of its later fortunes, and endeavored to present here "a plain, concise, complete, and unbiased history of the early days of the Mormon Church." His volume deserves the application of these adjectives, and its readers must have little interest in religion, or in the study of the pathology of the human mind, if they do not find it extremely interesting and profitable. Mr. Kennedy writes with vigor and point, but in an impartial spirit, and his book is the outcome of years in which he has spent much time in investigating this curious chapter of superstition. He begins by reminding us of the unconscious preparation for Mormonism which existed in the religious excitement which prevailed in this country, with more or less of intensity, from the revivals of 1799 down to the time of confusion of beliefs in 1840–50. Joseph Smith's father was an idle and disreputable person, but his mother was "a fanatic rather than a fraud," and she had learned by "inspiration" that a prophet was to be born into their family. The dense ignorance and the crass superstition which surrounded the Smiths in New York gave full play to all their cunning. The revelations, by the Peek stone, of hidden treasures soon gave way to more elaborate deceptions. The evolution of the Book of Mormon is relentlessly traced by Mr. Kennedy. Smith craftily introduced it as a *supplement* to the Bible. Baptized by John the Baptist in secret, and drawing down from heaven upon his followers the gift of tongues, he throve and fattened upon the credulity of many sincere and even capable persons from the start. There was "a natural grain of greatness" in him, and, despise the man as we may, we not only follow Mr. Kennedy's dramatic narrative of his fortunes in Palmyra, Kirtland, and Nauvoo with keen interest — we begin almost to like the rogue, when his assassination comes to change into final pity for the prophet every other emotion. The blood of the martyrs was the seed of this church, indeed; Joseph Smith murdered did more for Mormonism than all his utmost labors could have accomplished. Mr. Kennedy's book is one of the most instructive kind; the history of a false religion has seldom been more graphically related. How little marvelous cures have to do with religious truth is manifest in the well authenticated case of Mrs. Johnson of Hiram, whose paralytic arm Smith made whole.

*Early Days of Mormonism. Palmyra, Kirtland, and Nauvoo. By J. H. Kennedy, Editor of the Magazine of Western History. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

CHARLES THE GREAT.*

CHARLES THE GREAT, as his contemporaries called him, is undoubtedly the most illustrious figure in the long line of the middle ages. As a general, a lawgiver, and a patron of knowledge, even as a practical theologian, he was justly renowned. In him were perfectly united the temporal and the spiritual powers; and though his work in joining classical civilization and the Christian spirit was not permanently successful, he was yet the father of much that was best in feudalism, and he ranks with Alexander and Napoleon as one properly termed the Great. It was rather surprising that G. P. R. James, the novelist, should be the author of the only passable *Life* of this famous character in our language. There was room, therefore, for something better, and this we are glad to find in Dr. Mombert's laborious and careful biography. He has not proceeded in the strict chronological order, but a table of annals prefixed gives all the dates and events in order.

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Dr. Mombert has spent upon his work years of careful toil, and his book bears the marks of exact scholarship and an impartial spirit. He is not the possessor of the rare gift of historic imagination, and he has not fused his abundant material into a brilliant picture of mediæval life. He is not a master of style, and occasional Germanicisms betray that he is not using his native language. But his work is by all odds the most complete and accurate biography of the great Charles in our tongue, and deserves a place among standard biographies until some more imaginative biographer shall use this abundant material to construct a book of higher literary excellence.

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MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS.*

INTRINSICALLY these letters are not of the highest interest. They are largely subjective. They are full of good spirits and pleasantry. They throw some light on their author's musical life and connections. Their chief value is because of our fondness for Mendelssohn; and it is due to their editor to say that he has edited the volume with great skill and made it extremely attractive. Its numerous illustrations, mostly fac-similes on wood, of Mendelssohn's own work upon the score or with water colors, add much to the popular quality of the book. And there is an aroma about it, hard to define but patent to the senses, which is very delightful. Shall we say that a "song without words" runs through these pages?

*Letters of Felix Mendelssohn to Ignaz and Charlotte Moscheles. Translated and edited by Felix Moscheles. Illustrated. Ticknor & Co. $3.00.

The editor, Mr. Felix Moscheles, is the son of the Ignaz and Charlotte Moscheles to whom these letters were addressed. The name of Moscheles is well known to all musicians, especially to all familiar with English development of musical art in the second quarter of the present century. Moscheles was a German composer, born of Jewish parents at Prague in 1794, a protege of Haydn and Beethoven, who after a distinguished career on the Continent, came to London and resided there from 1820 to 1846, taking an active and most influential part in cultivating the taste for classical music, and advancing the knowledge of piano-forte compositions and skill in their execution. Beethoven, probably, has had no truer and finer interpreter than Moscheles.

This fact leads much to our understanding of these letters of Mendelssohn to Moscheles and his wife, written in the confidence of strong professional sympathy and the familiarity of a close personal friendship. Mendelssohn was fifteen years younger than Moscheles, but the disparity was apparent rather than real. And the playful intimacy which characterizes all this correspondence only brings out a new gleam in the serene and sunny temperament of the youngest of the trio of friends.

On the 27th of February, 1833, Mendelssohn writes from Berlin to Moscheles these words of congratulation on the birth of his son, the Felix who was to be the editor of these letters, accompanying it with a humorous drawing of all the instruments of an orchestra, gathered to pay their respects to the little stranger:

> Here they are, wind instruments and fiddles, for the son and heir must not be kept waiting till I come — he must have a cradle song with drums and trumpets and janissary music; fiddles alone are not nearly lively enough. May every happiness and joy and blessing attend the little stranger; may he be prosperous, may he do well whatever he does, and may it fare well with him in the world! So he is to be called Felix, is he? How nice and kind of you to make him my godchild *in formâ!* The first present his godfather makes him is the above entire orchestra; it is to accompany him through life — the trumpets when he wishes to become famous, the flutes when he falls in love, the cymbals when he grows a beard; the piano-forte explains itself; and should people ever play him false, as will happen to the best of us, there stand the kettledrums and the big drum in the background.

There is something almost Thackerayan in the art with which Mendelssohn's pencil could reinforce his pen, and in the effectiveness with which the inherent playfulness of his nature found expression in sketches as well as in words. An excellent example of his skill in this respect is the illustrated note of congratulation to Moscheles on the latter's birthday, inserted as a double-page fac-simile between pages 19 and 20. The border is a single staff of musical composition in the author's singularly neat and beautiful chirography, broken at intervals by amusing little thumb-nail drawings, wreathed and festooned with vines and leaves, and inclosing within it the words of his heart to his friend.

Mendelssohn had a pleasant way of embellishing his letters with little dashes of music, as if he needed a bit of harmony or of melody to give expression to his exact thought or sentiment.

Occasional allusions, critical or otherwise, to musical celebrities of the recent past will particularly interest the readers of these letters, celebrities such as Paganini and Hensel, Thalberg, and Dreyshock; also accounts of the genesis of some of his well-known compositions, and of the concerts at which he appeared. In fact a good deal of musical history may be read in these letters, and as much more at least is supplied by the narrative with which the editor threads them together. Typographically the book would have been improved by printing the editorial narrative and the letters in type of different size, so that the two elements would have been more plainly distinguished to the eye. Such a collection of letters needs, too, a tabular synopsis — a need that is all the greater when there is no division into chapters. The illustrations, of which there are thirty, are suitably listed and described. Among them is a bust of Mendelssohn, modeled in life, and a copy of a plaster cast of his hand.

The book is handsomely made, of laid paper with rough edges and gilt top; the cover is a plain one of bluish-green linen.

WILLIAM ROGERS.*

THE rector of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London, is not exactly a Vicar of Morwenstow, but there is something in his character akin to Mr. Harker's, though it is far less eccentric and more useful. The life of a busy London clergyman is depicted in these pages, chiefly in connection with parochial schools, and the great forward public educational movement which has taken place in England during the past quarter of a century. With this movement Mr. Rogers has been actively and influentially identified, and it is not too much to say that he has been largely instrumental in rousing English sentiment in behalf of ampler provision for common education.

The book is not long and is easy reading. All of it is entertaining, much of it is instructive, and parts of it are amusing. Mr. Rogers is a clergyman with an individuality, one trait of which is independence, another originality, a third humor; and as you see him in his *Reminiscences* precisely as he is, the result is often highly effective.

Mr. Rogers comes of a family long and honorably associated with the professional and commercial life of London. Several of his ancestors were captains in the East India service, and one of them was honored by good Queen Anne with a gift of plate in recognition of some heroic action. His father was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He was born in 1819, received an early desultory education, saw much of law and lawyers, and went to Eton when he was eleven. Here he had a characteristic time, for the first four years under the rule and reign of Dr. Keate, who was skilled with the birch and great at a flogging. The opening chapter gives a lively account of Mr. Rogers's Eton days, first under Keate and then under his successor, Hawtrey, whose administration was far gentler. Plenty of scrapes season this chapter, and anecdotes, of which one is as follows:

> When we came back at the beginning of our half there appeared at my dame's a smart boy dressed in a light blue jacket, faced with velvet, white trousers and waistcoat, with a turned-down collar and frills. I spotted him, and at once put the questions — "What's your name?" and "Who's your father?" He replied, "I am Charles Stuart Vane, Viscount Seaham, and my father is the Marquis of Londonderry." Upon receipt of this information I kicked him three times — once for Vane, once for Seaham, and once for Londonderry. I do not vouch for this story. It is a very old story. As a matter of fact, I do not believe it. But I heard the late Lord Londonderry tell it so often that I am afraid he did.

After seven years at Eton, taking his share of floggings and other troubles, young Rogers went up to Oxford, and with difficulty matriculated at Balliol. One of the tutors at Balliol was Tait, afterwards Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom Rogers struck an acquaintance under rather unpromising but ludicrous conditions, an acquaintance that grew into a close friendship. Dinners and boating played an important part in the three years at Oxford, and an extended and lively trip on the Continent followed it; and in 1845, after a little unimportant preliminary work as curate, Mr. Rogers was appointed by the Bishop of London to the incumbency of St. Thomas Charterhouse, a parish of 10,000 souls with an income of £150 a year.

This was the beginning of Mr. Rogers's wrestling with the London school question, which was continued after 1863 by his transfer to the old and far more important parish of St. Botolph's Bishopgate, in the city proper, where, as we understand, Mr. Rogers is to this day.

At St. Thomas Charterhouse Mr. Rogers's life was fairly under way, and the courage, faith, energy, and patience with which he threw himself into his destined work were highly creditable. St. Thomas Charterhouse was in the midst of "Costermongria," and the condition of the district was deplorable. The founding of schools for the poor and neglected, the organizing of an educational system, the raising of funds, the erection of buildings, the stirring up of the public conscience, the battling with opposition, the overcoming of obstacles, and the final crowning by abundant success — all these features

* Reminiscences of William Rogers. Compiled by R. H. Hadden. 3d Edition. Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

make up a record of singular interest and suggestive detail. Mr. Rogers tells the story with great frankness, good nature, naturalness, and vigor, and is evidently a man of uncommon power in the directions in which he has toiled. As regards public education by the State he is a decided "secularist," advocating the leaving of all religious teaching to the religious bodies.

In Chapter V the reader will find a careful account of the origin, growth, and services of the Royal Commission on Education, of which Mr. Rogers was a working member; a story compressing into narrow compass a great deal of information which it would be hard to find elsewhere.

Educators, city clergymen, and the lovers of earnest and fruitful living, will find this a rewarding book for a leisure evening.

ARISTOCRACY.*

THE anonymous author of *Aristocracy* has produced a telling and brilliant satire. Whether we sympathize or not with his purpose or his method we are forced to acknowledge the keenness of his wit, the dexterity of his warfare, and the abundant provocation for his wholesale onslaught upon the corruption, the selfishness, the ignorance, the brutality of certain select circles of the English titled nobility. For the justification of such a book we need only look to the records of the English divorce courts and the gossip of the English press, but the author writes as if he were sure of his ground from a wide range of personal observation. He is almost savage in his ferocity. He takes us at once into the strongholds of the peerage, and only one of his characters would be at all tolerable in decent society in this country, and she, the Lady Edith, is an incipient liar. Lying is the least of the sins ascribed to these people. They are worshipers of money and will do anything for money. When Philip Allen, a young American from San Francisco, is introduced at Ashwynwick (pronounced Azzick), the country seat of the Marquis of Oaktorrington (pronounced Otton), he is treated with incredible rudeness till his hostess learns that he is the son of a millionaire, and a suitable match for one of her daughters. "Have you no ladies in America, Mr. Allen? I should fancy not," says Lady Edith. "So far as the qualifications of a lady are concerned," Allen replies, "birth is quite a secondary consideration in America. Is it the only essential requirement in England?" What a world, what a set! Lady Oaktorrington's sole ambition is to marry her daughters to wealthy suitors. Lord Oaktorrington is a libertine and a snob; Lord Beyndour, the eldest son, an insufferable beast; Lord Bouverie a weak-minded parasite; Lady Mary Vesey, horsey and slangy — and these are the best of the lot. Some well-known figures are introduced under thin disguises — the Duke of Harborough, Lord Swansdale, Lord Rudolph Campbell, etc. The Prince of Wales is known as "Tummy," the queen as "Judy." One choice scene is at the Army and Navy Club, where four peers are caught by a government whip and told they must go to the House and vote on an important division.

Fancy having to sit squatting on those benches in a fusty atmosphere for an hour or more, listening to some idiot spouting about some rubbishy bill or other. "By Jove! I must decline for one," says Lord Oaktorrington. "Besides, I've got an engagement." "So've I," adds Lord Bouverie. "I'm awfully sorry to bother you," says Lord Ballyhooly. "The chances are you won't have to stay more than ten or fifteen minutes, and it's a most important matter for the Opposition to have as large a majority as possible. It will be another black eye for the grand old man." "By Jove! I wish I could give him a couple now," observes Lord Swansdale, holding up a brawny fist. . . . "What's it about?" asks Lord Bouverie. "Deceased wife's sister?" "Deceased wife's sister!" laughs Lord Swansdale. "That was passed last session. Even *I* know that." "Last session? I beg to differ with you. It was two years ago," remarks Lord Oaktorrington. "As a matter of fact," Lord Ballyhooly explains, "it was defeated session before last . . . this is the second reading of the Franchise Bill." . . . "But I say, how's a chap to vote? Better know that before we go. Um? Eh?" "*Content*, of course," answers the duke, sententiously. "Fancy Bouverie not knowing," laughs Lord Swansdale. "A nice law-maker he is. No wonder the Radicals want to abolish us. It's fellows like him who get us sat upon. Recollect — we are all to vote with the *contents*." "No — no — no!" cries Lord Ballyhooly, who has come back to hurry them off. "You're all to go into the *non-content* lobby. Mind, the NON-*content* lobby. You won't forget?" There is a chorus of "Oh, no's," "Of course not's," etc., as the four born legislators go down the steps and start in two hansoms for the House of Lords.

Money accomplishes everything in this lordly circle. When Lady Oaktorrington asks her second son, Freddy, to bring back Allen, he says he will do it for a hundred pounds, and later on asks two hundred and gets it. Lord Henry Tollemache threatens to bring Allen into the divorce court for flirting with Lady Henry, and Lady Oaktorrington buys the indignant husband off with a check for a thousand pounds. But we cannot undertake to canvass the whole story, ending with the mad rout at the Duchess of Kensington's ball. *Aristocracy* is not a novel for every one, but those who can appreciate its power will find it excessively entertaining.

* Aristocracy: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

AALESUND TO TETUAN.*

A Book of Travels.

THE title of this comely book gives a poor idea of its scope. Aalesund is a town in Norway and Tetuan a town in Morocco, but the "journey" described so well in these pages has a far wider sweep than from Norway to Morocco. It takes in the Channel Isles and far-away Russia, Italy and Spain, and "Vesuvius to Gibraltar," or "From the Alhambra to the Kremlin" would answer quite as well as the words selected to handle the book by.

Who Mr. Charles R. Corning is we cannot tell, but he is an intelligent and observing traveler, and the tour which furnished the materials for this volume, as it embraced many points of exceptional interest, so is it described with uncommon animation and vigor. We have spent an evening agreeably over its well-printed pages, and found it especially a good book to dip into and pick out from here and there for the delectation of the family circle.

Mr. Corning passes lightly over those parts of Europe where tourists and travel writers are wont most to linger, and devotes the space and time thus gained to out-of-the-way spots, greatly to the reader's advantage. The Channel Islands — Guernsey and Jersey — Norway, the Riviera, and Spain receive the most generous proportion of notice, and his accounts of these parts of his trip are to us most interesting. Of Monaco and Nice, Monte Carlo and Mentone, we recall no better pictures than these here given. The trip through Norway, and indeed that also through Russia, abound with entertaining features. The chapter on Gibraltar is unique. The diligence ride over the Pyrenees, from Spain into France, was a novel experience; so was the diversion across the straits of Gibraltar for a few hours' ride into Morocco.

Italy and Germany Mr. Corning does not altogether skip, but some of his readers will, well worn as those themes are. Naples engrosses the most of three chapters, and is thoroughly depicted.

The finest cathedral of modern Europe, Mr. Corning thinks, is on the whole that of Seville, and his picture of it is fine and imposing:

Pushing aside the leathern screen, how wondrous is the scene before you! A vast cave of uncertain light is this magnificent cathedral, and yet its great painted windows attract the sunbeams, and magnify them into slanting sheets of flame. When the eyes have grown accustomed to the twilight dimness, the indistinctness of columns, chapels, paintings, and sculpture vanishes, and outlines and form assume their true grandeur and elegance. The gigantic columns supporting the fretted roof are no longer objects of guess-work: they rise majestically, like the trees of the Yosemite, and are lost in the gloom far above. . . . The area of the interior is large, and divided by eighty columns into four aisles of most generous proportions, through which superb ecclesiastical processions march and countermarch during the festivals, while crowds stand aside, wrapt in speechless wonder.

The great altar in the cathedral of Seville is placed in the middle of the edifice, separated from the choir by an open space. "Almost a church in itself," it is never "suffered to grow dark." Myriad lights and gorgeous trappings capture the imagination of the beholder. Behind is the chapel dedicated to Ferdinand, having over its ponderous gate an effigy of the war horse

* Aalesund to Tetuan: A Journey. By Charles R. Corning. Cupples & Hurd.

he used to ride, and, within, any number of relics and the silver chest that contains his skeleton. The neighboring treasury overflows with precious jewels, plate, and embroideries.

We have allowed ourselves to dwell for a moment on a single one of the many, many points of interest in this volume, which is not cast in the common mold of books of travel, and will well repay any reader. We notice that it is of Concord, New Hampshire, manufacture, and it does credit to the "Republican Press Association" of that place. It has an index, but the entries under each letter are huddled together without any attempt at alphabetical order.

A BATCH OF SCHOOL-BOOKS.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, who now issue Worcester's dictionaries, have brought out an entirely new edition of the *Academic Dictionary*, which in its old form was a favorite reference book. The type has been reset throughout. The most important new feature is the great attention paid to etymology; here Professor Skeat and the New English Dictionary of Dr. Murray have been used with discretion. In pronunciation the different authorities are given in the cases of dispute, as in the quarto. This school dictionary is, indeed, the adaptation to common uses of the latest improved edition of that unabridged volume on which, Dr. Holmes says, the citizens of Boston were wont to be sworn, in default of a Bible! The type is clear, the page double-columned, the size convenient for the hand, and the amount of matter included is very large. All in all, it is a model dictionary for ordinary use. [$1.50.]

In Harpers' New Classical Series, of which Professor Drisler is the general editor, the most recent issue is a scholarly and complete edition of two of Terence's plays, the *Andria* and the *Heauton Timoroumenos*, both founded on the Greek Menander. The editor is Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton College, and he has supplied, besides the needful notes, a full introduction, which discusses concisely Greek and Latin comedy, the life of Terence, the Roman theaters and games, and the characteristics of Terence's plays. [$1.50.]

Methods and Aids in Geography Teaching, for the Use of Teachers and Normal Schools, by Charles F. King, master of the Dearborn School, Boston, is the work of a positive genius. Such a change from the common memorizing from the text-book as Mr. King effects is nothing less than a complete transformation of the study. His "topical method" includes as one of its main features the reading, in or out of the school-room, of the best books of travel, and the most ingenious devices are used to highten the great interest which a study so generously conceived is sure to awaken in young minds. The book with its five hundred crowded pages is quite an encyclopædia of geographical instruction; it has vital and original power from first to last; and we can imagine no more profitable volume for the teacher of this comprehensive study to read and thoroughly digest. The full reports of actual lessons given by Mr. King entirely remove the objection that some might make of the impracticability of the method. [Lee & Shepard. $1.60, net.]

Mr. Harris R. Greene's *Inductive Language Lessons* has the merits of extreme clearness and a scientific development of grammatical rules. The system of diagrams, however, which is the novelty of the book, strikes us as tending too much to give the study an artificial character. [A. Lovell & Co. 54c.]

Primary Methods in Zoölogy Teaching is a little handbook for teachers in common schools by Dr. W. P. Manton, making a fifth volume of his practical helps in natural history. It is admirably suited to aid the teacher in the beginning of a course in zoölogy. [Lee & Shepard. 50c.]

Dr. Marion L. Berneike's *Astronomy Note-Book*, for high schools, academies, and colleges, is a small quarto of thirty-six printed pages, interleaved with blank pages for notes. It is well arranged, comprehensive, and likely to save the student much unnecessary noting down of the leading facts of astronomy. [A. Lovell & Co. 40c.]

A Guide to the Study of the History and Constitution of the United States, by W. W. Rupert, C.E., who is principal of the Boys' High School in Pottstown, Penn., is a book of one hundred and thirty pages, designed to be used as a supplement with any text-book on the history of our country. The first third of the volume gives a list of over two hundred and fifty topics for lessons, which includes references to the best literature, the books having prices and publishers' names affixed. The remainder of the work is a condensed exposition of the more difficult passages of the Constitution. Where the use of a fuller manual, like Professor Macy's *Our Government*, is not advisable, Mr. Rupert's text-book will be valuable. [Ginn & Co. 75c.]

Civics for Young Americans, by W. M. Giffin, A.M., is a manual of first lessons in politics for the lower grades of common schools, written in a familiar style. It begins with a story showing the necessity of government, gives some facts from United States history, and then takes up the Constitution *seriatim*. As a quotation from President Garfield says, such a study is far better employment for pupils than the common excess of grammar taught by the usual artificial method. But we should incline to believe that the juvenile style of this book supposes an age at which boys and girls are yet too young to need to concern themselves with the Constitution as a school study. [A. Lovell & Co.]

JUVENILES.

History of the Old Testament, in Words of One Syllable, and *History of the New Testament*. By Josephine Pollard. Copiously illustrated. [George Routledge & Sons. $1.00 each.]

There has never yet been any better way devised of imparting Bible history to the little one-syllable people than the dear old one, from the mother's lips, at the mother's knee. But as these publishers have evidently found the present method to work well in secular history, as is shown by the list in their catalogue — a list which has met with warm approval — it was well to bring in the same manner the more essential facts of the Old Testament and the narratives in the New to the mind of very young readers. The author has been successful in her difficult task, to a gratifying degree; and many children will undoubtedly be helped by this means to their first practical knowledge of Scripture history. With an intelligent older person at hand to answer questions, make comments, and reveal the lesson to be learned, these two books will be found of great service. It is apparent at once that a child would be fascinated by them, by the gay chromo covers, the generous size, the large type, the broad spaces, and the liberal quantity of pictures. The maps are valuable, and some of the illustrations are so full of character that the child's attention should be called to them, like the "Hagar and Ishmael" and "Daniel in the Lions' Den;" while many are crude, and such as "The Judgment of Solomon" and "David with Goliath's Head" should not have been allowed a place at all. It was wholly unnecessary, too, that there should have been any representation of "The Baptism of Christ," which is here shown to have been by pouring water on the head, whereas on the opposite page it is said that He came "to have John dip Him in Jordan's stream."

Sparrow, the Tramp: a Fable for Children. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. With illustrations by Jessie McDermott. [Roberts Brothers. $1.25.]

The human beings in this story are Mr. and Mrs. Winton, their son Tom, their daughter Posy, the servant Hannah, and a little match-girl Nancy. But they are only of secondary importance to the animals, which have the entire management of affairs — the family horse named "Major;" the parrot, which naturally answers to "Polly;" a canary; a mouse known as "Mrs. Silverskin;" the house-cat and the barn-cat with their offspring; the old rat called "Gray-whisker;" and last, "Sparrow, the Tramp," who is the means of rescuing Nancy and giving her a home with the Wintons. These creatures all have great sagacity, and have the advantage of understanding what their human associates are saying, with the added advantage of being able to talk with one another about it in a language common to themselves — a sort of "volapük" of the animal world, known alike to canary, horse, and vagabond sparrow. There are deep-laid plots, thrilling adventures, and narrow escapes; and the recital is so vivid, so real, that the attention of the reader is sure to be held from first page to last, whether that reader be one of the grown-up folk or a child. It is a fascinating book, for the author knows and loves animals, knows how to write in an engaging way, is a good story-teller, and understands the rare art of entertaining children with a tale that is at the same time sweet and sensible, and of making a book for them that is wholly charming and worthy of praise. The illustrations are very pretty.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life of John Bunyan. By Edmund Venables. [London: Walter Scott. New York: Thomas Whittaker.]

The author of this short biography of Bunyan, a number of the "Great Writer" series, is a canon and the precentor of Lincoln Cathedral. Such a task as the writing of this book was hardly needed so far as Bunyan is concerned, in view of Dr. Brown's exhaustive life, and Mr. Froude's faithful sketch in the series of "English Men of Letters," each of which in its way is about as good as a book can be. But, look-

ing at the completeness of the "Great Writer" series, the book is of course needed, and Canon Venables has done the work well. The story is more of Bunyan the man than of Bunyan the writer; is succinctly and sympathetically told, with general accuracy as to facts and sufficient fullness as to detail. The analytic table of contents, the index, and especially the 35-page bibliography by Mr. Anderson of the British Museum, add greatly to the library value of the little volume.

Francis Bacon. His Life and Philosophy. By John Nichol. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.]

Professor John Nichol's sketch of *Francis Bacon*, in Dr. William Knight's series of "Philosophical Classics," is worth reading not only for its swift review of his career and philosophical system, but for its generous and magnanimous tone towards a great man who had the weaknesses of greatness, and whom stern severity has led some critics to judge unjustly. To see and show what is good in his greatness is the object of this biographer. With Spedding and Gardiner for his chief authorities he cannot have gone far astray from facts, and his narrative is clear and readable. We think the book gives a fair estimate of Bacon.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning. By John H. Ingram. [Roberts Brothers. $1.00.]

Mrs. Browning deserves, if any one does, a place in the current series of "Famous Women." It is a singular circumstance that this is the first considerable biography of her that has been written. A still more singular circumstance is the controversy over the date of her birth. Her own husband does not seem to know that date with certainty, and Mr. Ingram's fixing of it as March 4th, 1809, has been challenged by Mr. Browning, not by the assertion of another in its place, but by doubting whether it can be fixed at all. Mr. Ingram gives the argument for the 4th of March, 1809, in an appendix, and until his conclusions are set aside by something more than conjecture, we presume they will be accepted. Mr. Ingram has made an extremely interesting and generally satisfactory memoir of Mrs. Browning, devoting rather the larger share of his space to her unmarried life as Elizabeth Barrett. Her marriage, as a confirmed and almost hopeless invalid, to Mr. Browning, with her subsequent improvement, was one of the romances of literary biography, as the uncertainty about her birth-date is one of its curiosities. A delightful feature of this sketch is the free use it makes of Mrs. Browning's letters, more of which, it is to be wished, might be given to the public. As Mr. Browning himself has said, "letters and poems are obviously an act of the same mind, produced by the same law, only differing in the application to the individual." If Mr. Ingram's modest but excellent memoir shall whet the appetite for and lead to the provision of a more adequate and ample "life and letters," it will not be the least of its good offices.

MINOR NOTICES.

Whittaker's Planisphere.

Whittaker's Planisphere. Showing the Principal Stars Visible for Every Hour in the Year. [Thomas Whittaker.]

This is a very neat map of all the brighter stars visible in the latitude of New York City, drawn on a circle of about seven and a half inches in diameter, mounted on a circular card ten inches in diameter. Around the margin are the months and days and the signs of the zodiac. The card rotates in a case bearing the hours of the night and day. By rotating the card until the day of the month coincides with any hour of the day or night you choose, you exhibit, through an oval opening in the case, the stars above the horizon at that hour. Full explanations are pasted on the back of the case. There is a great pleasure, a permanent satisfaction, in being able to recognize the constellations at sight; and there is no simpler way to learn them without a teacher than by using this planisphere.

Recitations, Dialogues, etc.

The Elocutionist's Annual. No. 16. Compiled by Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker. Paper, 30c.

Classic Dialogues and Dramas. Compiled by Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker. Paper, 30c.

Humorous Dialogues and Dramas. Compiled by Charles C. Shoemaker. Paper, 30c.

Sunday-School and Church Entertainments. Selected from Original Articles Contributed by a Corps of Distinguished Writers. Paper, 30c.

Holiday Entertainments. Edited by Charles C. Shoemaker. Paper, 30c.

Young Folks' Recitations. No 2. Designed for Young People of Fifteen Years. Compiled by E. C. and J. L. Rook. Paper, 15c.

Little People's Dialogues. For Children of Ten Years. Everything original and specially written for this book by Clara J. Denton. Paper, 25c.

These are all from the publication department of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia; and their appearance is most timely, just at this season when there is such a call for something suitable for sociables, for church entertainments, for young people's lyceums, and school exhibitions. The little compilations will prove very acceptable to the much taxed committees, teachers, and managers who are perplexed over the question of the suitability of this or that exercise for some special occasion. There is in each book more or less that is appropriate; most of the selections are in good taste; many are among the choice productions of standard authors, interspersed with some of the finest fugitive pieces and newspaper favorites of the day. The lists take in prose and verse "up to date;" so that one of the best things of yesterday's magazine has a place with a little classic by Hawthorne or an extract from Edmund Burke.

Beecher's Sermons.

Plymouth Pulpit: Sermons Preached in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Henry Ward Beecher. From Ellinwood's Stenographic Reports. 4 vols. [Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $6.00.]

These four well-printed volumes, of convenient size, present to the reader, though not for the first time, a copious collection of the late Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Church sermons, being no fewer all told than four times twenty-six, or one hundred and four, which is one for each of the Sundays of two years. They are not selected at random, either, but run consecutively, as the serial publication which they originally were, from September, 1873, to September, 1875. The volumes taken together thus illustrate Mr. Beecher's *course* in preaching, as well as furnish solitary examples of his genius and power. Such a presentation of a preacher's work is of the first importance in any comprehensive and just estimate either of his doctrine or his homiletic skill. Many a single sermon of any preacher, and of no man more than the late Henry Ward Beecher, when taken by itself, apart from its fellow links in the chain, might give an impression of one-sidedness, or extravagance, or partiality, or aberration of one kind or another, which would wholly disappear when the discourse is put into its connection and judged as part of a scheme. Mr. Beecher was the last man to preach by a scheme; doubtless he never planned anything like a system of theology and seldom anything like a sequence of discourses; nevertheless a hundred and four consecutive sermons by him are a term of instruction in religious truth, and as we must think Bible truth, which few can afford to despise and many may profit by. No one can dip even here and there into these four times six hundred pages without being impressed anew with the unparalleled intellectual and spiritual gifts of their author. And when we consider that these discourses were uniformly spoken, never written, the marvel of them is all the greater. Each sermon is accompanied by a note of the Scripture lesson read and the hymn sung in connection with it, and by stenographic reports of the prayers before and after, and Mr. Beecher knew how to pray. The whole of each service, as far as print can do it, is thus set before the reader. But alas! how much the reader misses the living force and fire of that magnetic presence which for a quarter of a century made the pulpit of Plymouth Church a focal point of light and heat. May the mantle of Elijah fall upon Elisha!

Archbishop Trench's Sermons.

Westminster and Other Sermons. By Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D., Archbishop. [D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.]

These sermons by the late Archbishop Trench are not new. They are simply a selection from two volumes now out of print, *Sermons Preached in Westminster Abbey* and *Sermons Preached for the Most Part in Ireland.* There are twenty-five of them. Their topics are chiefly practical. They are gentle, dignified, chaste in diction; warm with lofty and refined feeling, addressed to thoughtful hearers accustomed to reflection, and capable of giving attention to a train of thought; they are not striking in any sense, or adapted in any marked degree to modern life and necessity, and the illustrations are few.

Hon. Uncle Sam.

Hon. Uncle Sam. By Viscount Valrose. [John Delay. 50c.]

The wit of a very capable observer of men and things has gone to the making of this clever booklet. The Viscount Valrose may be a member of a foreign legation at Washington or he may be a bright newspaper man familiar with the ins and outs of the national capital; in either case his notes on American affairs to a supposed Parisian friend are pungent, sharp, amusing, and almost always flavored with at least a grain of truth. The orators, the ladies, the rhymesters, the journalists, the preachers, the poets, the financiers, and the philosophers of the day and of other days are all tersely characterized, there are some excellent anecdotes, there are telling hits at the politicians of both sides, and there are evidences of no little political sagacity.

The Literary World.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

"The great events of the world take place in the intellect. It is the mission of books that they help us to remember this fact." — *Quoted by Henry Grey in Robert Elsmere.*

MARY AUGUSTA WARD.

THE author of *Robert Elsmere* prefers to give her name on the title-page of her books as Mrs. Humphry Ward. She is a grand-daughter of the great Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby, the historian of Rome. Matthew Arnold was his oldest son. The second son, another Thomas Arnold, has compiled or edited several excellent works in English literature. According to the *British Weekly* of September 21, Mr. Arnold formerly held an educational position in Tasmania. There he married the daughter of Governor Sorell, and there, at Hobart, several of his children were born, among them his eldest daughter, Mary Augusta, now Mrs. Ward. A son, Theodore, is a school-master in New Zealand, and another daughter was married a few years ago to Mr. Leonard Huxley, son of Prof. Huxley. Mr. Thomas Arnold afterwards became a Roman Catholic (a curious fact when one thinks of the type of free thought represented by his brother and his daughter), and a professor in the College of the Oratory at Birmingham, and in the University of Dublin, of which he is now a Fellow. He settled down at last to a literary life in Oxford. A *Manual of English Literature* and the *Encyclopædia Britannica* article on the same subject are among his labors. Mary Augusta Arnold was married in 1872 to Thomas Humphry Ward, M.A., formerly a tutor and Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford Mr. Ward is now the art critic of the London *Times*. His literary work has been chiefly in the line of able editing. *Men of the Time* and *Men of the Reign* have come from his hands in their later editions. For the *Reign of Queen Victoria*, published last year, Mr. Ward furnished the introduction and one or two other papers. The critical matter of *The English Poets*, his fine anthology, published in 1880, was mostly contributed by Matthew Arnold, Thomas Arnold, the editor, his wife, and Prof. A. W. Ward of Owens College. The Arnolds and the Wards are closely connected families. Mrs. Humphry Ward's contributions to the anthology were thoughtful criticisms of Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Brooke, Sir Edward Dyer, and Sir John Davies. Her first volume was a child's story, *Milly and Olly* (1881), illustrated by Mrs. Alma Tadema. It is a simple little tale, the scene of which is the lake country, to which the children of the story take a summer journey from Oxfordshire. Her first novel was *Miss Bretherton* (1884), which was favorably received but made no particular noise in the literary world. In the preface to the second edition (1885) Mrs. Ward emphatically declared that she had drawn none of its characters from actual life. But no English reader could fail to think of Mary Anderson as the original of more than one feature in the heroine. For Miss Bretherton is a very young and wonderfully beautiful actress from Jamaica who takes London by storm. She becomes the pet of "society," and has to defend herself from the doubtful attentions of the heir to the throne. The critics, however, while they do homage to her beauty and are fascinated by her high and winning character, cannot but perceive her entire lack of training in the dramatic art, and are pained by her crudeness and superficiality. Among her friends is Eustace Kendal, a better Langham, and he points out her faults, at her demand. Kendal's sister, the wife of a French senator, and the senator himself, an accomplished amateur of the stage, give their assistance in the long vacation at Venice, where Miss Bretherton develops unexpected power and passion. After French artists, too, had lent their hand, she blossomed out into a noble actress. The death of Kendal's sister brings him and Miss Bretherton together. The story is a mere sketch by the side of the later novel; it is a study in dramatic art, yet it touches some problems of thought and love with a firm and true hand. Mrs. Ward has evidently been a close student of French literature, the one literature of the modern world in which prose composition has attained almost perfect form. The readers of *Robert Elsmere* will find it profitable to take up the earlier novel; they will be repaid chiefly by the pleasure of seeing the full development of power of thought and charm of style, which only four years have sufficed to bring. The spiritual tissue connecting the two books is evident in a few passages, such as that describing Kendal at the death-bed of his sister.

Mrs. Ward's next volume was the translation (1885), itself a work of fine art, of that very remarkable book, Amiel's *Journal Intime*. The introduction must have impressed the select few who could appreciate Amiel with a feeling that Mrs. Ward herself was a writer from whose refined culture and deep thoughtfulness great things might well be hoped. She entered so finely into the doubts and fears and troubles of the writer of the wonderful *Journal;* she set forth with so much delicacy the features of his rare genius, and vindicated with so much power his essential gospel for our day, that original work of a high order seemed to be promised. Thus she ended her exposition of the mind of Amiel: "The age of the preachers is passing; those who speak with authority on the riddles of life and nature, as the priests of this or that all-explaining dogma, are becoming less important as knowledge spreads and the complexity of experience is made evident to a wider range of minds. The force of things is against *the certain people.* Again and again Truth escapes from the prisons made for her by mortal hands, and as humanity carries on the endless pursuit she will pay more and more respectful heed to voices like the voice of the lonely Genevese thinker — with its pathetic utterances of hope and fear, and the moral steadfastness which is the inmost note of it — to these meditative lives which, through all the ebb and flow of thought, and in the dim ways of doubt and suffering, rich in knowledge and yet rich in faith, grasp in new forms and proclaim to us in new words

'The mighty hopes which make us men.'"

The promise of higher work from Mrs. Ward has been richly fulfilled in *Robert Elsmere.* The wide attention this profoundly moving novel has aroused in England and the United States, and the immense circulation for a book of its order which it has already attained (fully one hundred thousand copies in the two countries), are encouraging signs among many signs going to discourage in the world of literature. For it is a novel of thought on the deepest problems of the religious life; and the expression of the whole book, whether it speak of nature, of love for persons, or of love for all-compelling truth, is finished and powerful to a rare degree. The faithful art keeps its high level from first to last. A novel of actual life, where few things happen dramatically, it has no theatrical plot, the whole force of its action being in the development of character. That which might be pronounced the chief artistic defect in the story, the looseness of the connection between Rose and her fortunes and the tragedy of thought in which Robert and Catherine are the actors, is in fact a delightful relief from the stress of the main struggle. We judge it impossible that Mrs. Ward should not go on to greater achievements. If she remains true to her strong artistic instincts, and slowly matures her best thought, we may look for other books from her which shall be a lasting possession. Comparisons between her and George Eliot are not yet in order. May the day come when they will be, when Mrs. Ward shall have added to *Robert Elsmere* other novels, less theological it may be, but not less fascinating in their strength and beauty! "Mr. and Mrs. Ward live in one of the large old-fashioned houses in Russell Square, near the British Museum;" among their neighbors are W. M. and Christina Rossetti. Their summer home is said to be in Surrey, near Haslemere, where Mrs. Gilchrist lived and Tennyson passes several months of each year. We trust that the report is true that the publishers of the cheap paper edition of *Robert Elsmere* in this country have sent the author a check in

partial recognition of her rights in her own work. (Authorities for the above statements of fact are the *British Weekly* of September 21, the *Critic* of October 6, and an article in the *Christian Register* of October 11, by the writer of these lines.)

*** If we may judge by a single incident the interest shown by the New York newspapers for matters literary is something very extraordinary. When it became known that Dr. Mackenzie, who attended the late German Emperor, was to write a book, there was a great show of "journalistic enterprise" put forth to secure the best and earliest account of its contents. The *Sun* apparently settled the matter by buying from Sampson Low & Co., the English publishers, the advance sheets of the volume, paying for it $2,500. All went merrily — the *Sun* flaunting double-leaded announcements of its sole American proprietorship of the advance sheets; but two days before the editor had arranged to publish the complete work in its columns another enterprising contemporary appeared with a long summary of the book, and the day later a second contemporary published twelve columns of extracts, thus taking the edge from Mr. Dana's *coup d'état*. It turns out now that a copy of Dr. Mackenzie's book had been sent to Paris in advance to be sold to a French newspaper; there a thief got possession of it, and 20,000 words were at once cabled to America and appeared the day before the *Sun* was permitted to publish its "authorized version." Truly, literary matters are looking up in New York, though such another sensation can hardly be looked for unless the muse should move New York's most famous ball player, whose power is just now at its hight, to write a book.

*** The magazines are now all ready with their announcements calculated to beguile the unwary subscriber, and certainly they show an astonishing amount of enterprise. Papers on every conceivable subject are promised, illustrated by men who are famous the world over, but in this bewildering array there is always one or more "features," the reader will notice. The *Century* has its Lincoln and Siberia features; *Scribner's* its railroad articles, which from all accounts have done much for its popularity; *Harper's* its Western cities, which Mr. Warner has so industriously visited and "written up." No matter how attractive the miscellaneous contents of a magazine may be, a "feature," it would seem, is necessary as a back-bone around which all other attractions are built up. May the reason not be that the serial novel has lost its hold upon the vast majority of readers, and that this new method is introduced to keep and foster the public interest from month to month? At all events the "features" flourish, and the magazines gain in influence and power.

*** Mr. Stevenson's latest announcement, by the way, that he will write a series of letters from the South Sea Islands for publication in the newspapers, comes to most of his readers as a surprise and shows another achievement of the all-powerful "syndicate." It was thought that Mr. Stevenson had a sufficient number of irons in the fire already. If the literary items going about are true, he has on his hands a novel for one of the magazines and another for the New York *Ledger*, works which might well occupy an author's time and especially a writer of Mr. Stevenson's delicate health. Just why the author of *A Child's Garden of Verse* and *Memories and Portraits* should choose to write for Mr. Bonner's paper is past finding out. We should say that Mr. Stevenson will feel oddly enough some day to find his work going out into the world with the latest effusions of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth and Mary J. Holmes, and to readers whose highest delights are to be found in the thrilling narrative of *The Forbidden Marriage*, and similar highly-spiced fiction.

*** The popularity of the "syndicate" mode of publication seems to be very great. The plan is a very simple and doubtless familiar one: the proprietor of a syndicate bureau purchases a novel, let us say, and sells it in installments each week to a series of perhaps fifty newspapers scattered over the country, the story appearing simultaneously in all. Each newspaper pays from ten to fifty dollars per installment, and if the story runs through twenty numbers the sum received for it is by no means a small one, and as a result the most tempting prices are offered to popular writers. Singularly enough this publication of a novel in fifty newspapers or more does not seem to impair its popularity when published in book form. A striking instance of this was Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's romance *The Black Arrow*, of which, we believe, 20,000 or 25,000 copies have been sold, notwithstanding the fact that it appeared in sections, week by week, in half a hundred journals throughout the country.

*** The sale of the right, title, and interest in the almost forgotten *Our Continent* took place in New York the other day. All the property owned by the "Our Continent Publishing Company" was sold under the hammer for $225.00. The buyer, a Mr. Howard, was formerly connected with the paper and wished to retain control of the title which has gone through so many vicissitudes. This sale marked the last act of a singularly unfortunate enterprise. When the first number of *Our Continent* (edited and owned largely by Judge A. W. Tourgee) was published 100,000 copies but barely supplied the orders. Its first issue was its most successful one. Week by week the circulation dwindled. It was finally removed to New York, but even the vigorous air of the metropolis did not infuse new life. It died slowly and surely and nearly killed its editor with care and overwork. Nearly $100,000, it is said, was sunk from first to last.

*** Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett arrived home last week, having made the passage from England in that most magnificent of modern steamships, the "City of New York," in but a little over six days. Scarcely a New York newspaper noticed her arrival. The ever-zealous reporter in search of distinguished visitors quite overlooked the author of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, while but a few weeks ago the papers devoted columns to the doings and sayings of Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chanler. Mrs. Burnett will probably stay in New York until after the opening night of the play, founded on her juvenile classic, to be presented at the Standard Theater. She has brought home with her, we understand, the MS. of a new work which will in all probability find its way first into the newspapers through the medium of a "syndicate."

*** Mr. Elbridge Kingsley, the artist and engraver, has left his home in New York and taken his famous car into the Massachusetts woods near Hatfield. He proposes to paint landscapes under the October verdure and engrave the pictures painted during the winter. Mr. John P. Davis, the engraver, is Mr. Kingsley's companion.

RECENT POETRY.

A Marriage of Shadows and Other Poems, by Margaret Veley [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.00], partakes of the nature of a memorial volume. A biographical preface by Leslie Stephen gives a few facts about Miss Veley's uneventful life, and reveals something of her lovable personality. Her shy manner was the outward manifestation of a strong and subtle intellect; she was a woman of pronounced originality and she possessed marked imaginative power. That her best work was undoubtedly done in prose, those of our readers who are familiar with the rather remarkable novel *For Percival* will not be likely to question. Her method of expression was allied to the methods of George Eliot, of Jane Austen, and of Thackeray. She was a realist in the best sense of the word. "Some of us," she once wrote, "would rather have even broken and confused reflections of the great real world, than the prettiest little worlds the idealists can arrange for us." Her poems are not her best work, chiefly because they lack lyrical charm, but they are artistic and even at times extremely felicitous in form, and they are pregnant with deep and tender meanings. Margaret Veley was one of the perceptive natures weighed down by a keen sense of human suffering and of human fate. She dwelt much upon the mystery of death, and she handles it in a noble fashion. Despair was often with her, but she clung to the larger hope. One must look far to find a poem so vitalized with lofty passion as "First or Last."

And when you die — that hopeless day
When darkness comes and utmost need,
And I am dead and cold you say,
Will death have power to hold his prey?
Shall I not know? Shall I not heed?
When your last sun, with waning light,
Below the sad horizon dips,
Shall I not rush from out the night
To die once more upon your lips?

Ah, the black moment comes! Draw nigh,
Stoop down, O Love, and hold me fast.
O empty earth! O empty sky!
There is no answer, though I die
Breathing my soul out in the cry,
Is it the first kiss — or the last?

The *Poems* of Richard Edwin Day [Cassell & Co. $1.00] are elevated in thought, pure and unhackneyed in sentiment, reverent in faith, melodious in diction. Mr. Day is one who has pondered deeply on many themes, and there is an ethical fervor in his verse which lifts him sometimes to the hights of genuine inspiration. Nature in all her forms, from the mountain to the daisy, has for him some noble lesson to offer, and he has the artist's gift for depicting form and color. "The Wall of the Temple" is noteworthy for its historical perspective within brief compass and for the dignity of its versification. Equally worthy of commendation for insight and harmony are the hymns "To Niagara" and "The Sun." In a different mood is the poem called

DANDELIONS.

When the first dandelions took
On their broad discs the light and dew,
My heart ran truant like the brook,
And had its solace where they grew.

'Twas good again to see them bare
The lavish glitter of their shields;
Not one can perish but somewhere
A light is blotted from the fields.

They shed the sunshine as I pass,
The sunshine sent them from above;
Their glow as ample as the grass,
But not more ample than my love.

Ah! ever-blended green and gold
That mantle all the summer land;
I learn how much the heart can hold,
How very little fills the hand.

Not the least attraction of Mr. Day's poems is the lingering sense of something unsaid which is left upon the mind of the reader. This comes of undeveloped powers of expression, and is one of the most promising attributes of a young poet. There are plenty of people who can say nothing brilliantly; the capacity for great utterance is attained only by striving.

Eleanor's Courtship and the Songs that Sang Themselves, by Kate Dooris Sharp [Robert Clarke & Co. $1.00] is a volume of homely verse, having no special characteristic save that of artlessness. "Eleanor's Courtship," like the proverbial one, did not run smooth. Eleanor was only fifteen, but already, at least in thought,

She dwelt among the world's advancing host,
Who herald forth a wider, freer day.
Right and Reform her standards were — her creed.

Her first lover was a commonplace youth whom "she knew she did not love," but he had given her fruit and flowers and was very attentive. So she plighted her troth and tried to fire his ambition with a resounding ballad, "My Strong Right Arm." His ambition failing to ignite, he was, so to speak, "fired" himself, and Eleanor relieved her feelings with a pathetic lyric on "Dead Love," of whom she says:

Sometimes the songs she sang
Float back again;
The bird-like notes that rang
Once more are fain —

the rhyme being evidently of more consequence than the sense. Later she falls in with a student and to him she discourses of "The Void." Her language is metaphysical, but he catches the idea and volunteers to fill her empty heart. All goes well till a gay flirt appears on the scene and the new lover innocently asks Eleanor if he may show the new arrival a little attention. She responds with a mournful dirge entitled "Take Back the Ring." Rudolph was scared at this, naturally enough, and gave the flirt a wide berth, and she "with sudden acrimony" married a gambler and drunkard, and "groveled serpent-like" for all her life in "dust and ashes." Eleanor relented after a time and was wedded to her Rudolph. "No fortune bring I in my hand," she declared in the course of a lyric no less noteworthy for its nobility of sentiment than for the impracticability of its grammar:

No fortune bring I in my hand,
No fortune do I seek with thee;
And yet no lady in the land
Is glad as me.

It would have been well for the literary repute of George P. Lathrop if his fatuous "battle ode," *Gettysburg* [Chas. Scribner's Sons. 25c], had been allowed to lapse into innocuous desuetude instead of courting criticism in the guise of a choicely printed pamphlet from the DeVinne Press. Never was a great occasion more hopelessly dulled than was the Gettysburg anniversary last July by the author of this production. There is not from the beginning to the end of this so-called ode one line that is not commonplace, vapid, meaningless, or grotesque. It may safely be said of Mr. Lathrop that he has added a new terror to a soldier's death and made the thought of patriotic martyrdom an intolerable burden.

The *Changing Moods* of Wm. Hunter Birckhead [John Wilson & Son] purport to be "in verse and rhyme." The author did well to put this definite announcement upon the title-page, for otherwise we might have had difficulty in detecting traces of either. When one encounters on the very first page of a volume of ostensible verse such lines as these, one may well be pardoned for not caring to look further. (We omit the paragraphs and superfluous capitals):

The meager space of the field hospital was far beyond its limits taxed that day, when soldiers fought, when soldiers fell in fight. Their wounded comrades other comrades bore, some in their arms, some on rude stretchers laid.— A rough board thrown quick across two fence rails, or perchance a piece of battered canvas, firm grasped at either end by stalwart arms, was all they had. . . .

Lest we do Mr. Birckhead injustice we look further and open at page 85 (there are 245 pages in the volume):

ALONE.

I saw a boat sail on the sea,
But not upon the shore was I,
For I was far away;
And yet I saw what then I saw,
As plain as now one face I see
Which by me e'er must stay;
For 'twas the face of one I loved,
And 'tis the face of one I love,
And in the boat it was;
And gayly looked and gayly spoke,
And thought no thought save joy;
And then there came a pause.

We will take advantage of the moment and pause with Mr. Birckhead. A face that thinks, even if it thinks "no thought save joy," is something that our limited powers of fancy are quite unable to grasp.

Mr. Gildehaus's *Plays* [St. Louis: John L. Boland. $1.00] are made up of resounding Shakespearian echoes as to form and of turgid melodrama as to substance. A reasonable amount of rant and fustian is sometimes amusing, but Mr. Gildehaus quite overdoes the business. Now and then he is ridiculous, but for the most part he is exceeding dull.

Mr. Isaac R. Baxley in *The Prophet and Other Poems* [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00] revels in the wide domain of inexpressible abstractions. Here are nine lines from one of his productions called "Achievement:"

Far off is death, and far the living after;
Failure forgetting stirs in our hearts intent;
Mortality and time timid demand
Succor from some; with anxious eyes we search
Another's secret, and — gathering impulse — go.
'Tis one; the doer, he who stays, are one;
Desire and impulse rest a-swing the deed;
What holds the action knows the balance sways
Even betwixt the wisher and the way.

We doubt if things are really as bad as Mr. Baxley intimates, but as he says himself on another page,

It is not what we know needs to be told —
When the new cry comes to us we stand a-stop.

Every lover of true poetry owes a debt of thanks to the unknown hand which has culled the beautiful anthology of *Romances, Lyrics, and Sonnets* from the poetic works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00]. The selections are one and all most admirably made; in a brief compass they represent Mrs. Browning's range as a verse-writer remarkably well, and the volume as a whole is fitted to be the companion of leisure hours.

For the series of handy books known as "The Canterbury Poets," Arthur Edward Waite has edited a collection of English fairy poetry under the title of *Elfin Music* [Thomas Whittaker. 40c.]. To attain his purpose he has displayed much assiduity of research, and he has drawn from upwards of forty different authors, not only from Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Herrick, but also from L. E. L., Graham Thomson, J. Rodman Drake, and Samuel Minturn Peck. Mr. Waite has, unfortunately, allowed himself so much latitude in the choice of his selections, that his book is not adapted to general reading. If he had restricted its scope a little more closely or exercised the editorial privilege of judicious excision he would have gratified many to whom his book will now necessarily be an offense.

FICTION.

Amos Kilbright: His Adscititious Experiences; with Other Stories. By Frank R. Stockton. [Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.]

Five characteristic stories make up Mr. Stockton's latest volume. Amos Kilbright is a materialized spirit who died a hundred and two years ago, and whom the mediums found it beyond their power to dematerialize! As he was drowned at the early age of thirty, he now finds himself the grandfather of an old gentleman of seventy-five, who is a disbeliever in spiritualism. Amos is so far reconciled to the modern world, into which he has come, that he would wed; but a famous German, able to dematerialize the most stubborn visitant from the other world, comes upon the scene and — we leave the rest of the amusing story to the reader. Two "expositions" of "Dusky Philosophy" relate to the negro preacher who discoursed on the Scripture doctrine that "every woman has seven devils," and the would-be freeholder whose ideas on "stickin' to de truf" included stealing in order to do it! "The Reversible Landscape" and "Plain Fishing" ("Christian fishing," as the retired sailor calls it) have less of Mr. Stockton's felicitous oddity than is usual with him.

Glorinda. By Anna Bowman Dodd. [Roberts Brothers. $1.00.]

This, we believe, is Mrs. Dodd's first serious essay in fiction, as it is also, we observe, the first original number of the publishers' new "Handy Library." We have a right to expect something above the common level from the author of *Cathedral Days*, and this story is, we think, fairly that. It is a slight story, well written, and shows a sense of form and color, some sympathy with passion, and an eye for individualization. Its descriptive element is strong and rich. The throb of nature is in it, as well as the pulse of humanity. The scene is in rural Kentucky; the heroine is the daughter of a decayed planter, with two lovers, both importations from the North, one homespun, the other shoddy. Glorinda has the usual struggle and a happy outcome, though not without a scar. Her theatrical craze has its amusing phases; her father and his run-down home are well depicted; but we are inclined to tire of the Yankee dialect of Jake Crosby and his mother. Yet the book is a promising beginning in its line.

Pythia's Pupils: A Story for Young Girls. By Eva Hartner. Translated from the German by Mrs. J. W. Davis. [George Routledge & Sons. $1.25.]

This is a capital story about four German

girls who had a little cooking school, with the august "Pythia" for instructor. The arrangement by which each of the families represented was in turn provided with the dinner cooked, is one worthy of imitation by American experimenters in this housewifely accomplishment. Some of the experiences are very amusing; as where Lotta, in making cake, breaks sixteen eggs to get the yolks, and then fourteen more for the whites required. The cookery forms, however, but a comparatively small part of the book. The daily home life of the several households is portrayed, and an insight given us into pleasant interiors in a German city. Dr. Steinmann, the father of Dora, guardian of Lotta, and true friend of faithful Eva and Marie, is the typical good physician, always delightful to meet in a story. He makes the way smooth for his sensitive wife, is the wise adviser for Lotta's nervous mother, and almost cures Marie's irascible old soldier father. Some of the young people have serious faults and make mistakes, but they are teachable and sound at core. There are mild mysteries and pretty little romances, loves, an attempt at authorship, unselfish living, patient waiting, and final reward. Pleasingly written, vivacious, full of the incidents which might naturally happen in so many lives, kindly in spirit, commendable in its tone, it is a most excellent book for girls.

The Guardians. By the authors of "A Year in Eden" and "A Question of Identity." [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

A rather remarkable novel, *The Guardians.* The studies of character are elaborate and varied, the incidents are admirably arranged, the style is graceful and sparkling. The young Amory Wallis, a handsome *faineant* of thirty, becomes one of the guardians of two beautiful girls, daughters of a woman with whom he has once been in love, and the narrative is chiefly concerned with their relations to one another. Much ingenuity is shown in tracing the development of each peculiar nature — of Amory into the grave, earnest man of affairs, Constance into the eager coquette, and Ruth into the gentle-hearted Sister of Charity. Some readers will perhaps find interest in comparing Ruth Curwen of *The Guardians* with Catherine in *Robert Elsmere;* the latter is much the stronger character, but both in a certain way belong to the same type, and the type is one that we are likely to encounter more and more frequently in fiction. Mrs. Rothery is an admirable specimen of the strong-minded elder sister, and Miss Ingestre, the luxurious victim of unrequited affection, is capitally drawn. Some of the events in the story, such as a clandestine marriage, a midnight conflagration, and a fatal ride, partake of the sensational, but they are not treated at all in a sensational way. *The Guardians* is a novel far above the average.

The Story of Beryl. By Charles Woodward Hutson. [John B. Alden. 30c.]

This, in Alden's "Ideal Edition," is called "An Idyl of South Carolina." In these times of so much putting in type of negro dialect it is remarkable to find a new story of the South where it is conspicuous by its absence. The scene is laid in an estate on the banks of the Combahee and in the little village of Laclideville; on the first are spent the summers and in the second the winters of the few families concerned, most important of them being the three Misses LaClide and their rich orphan niece, Beryl. Other characters are the doctor, the widow Sheldon, the minister Mr. Ramsay, and Mrs. Brailsford. Beryl is bewitching, and Philip Brailsford comes under her spell the first moment he sees her. Then Willie Ramsay comes home from Europe, and he, too, is in love with her, or thinks he is. Philip has an objection to overcome from the fact that an ancestor of his killed an ancestor of Beryl's in a duel. However, he ventures all, receives a heedless, "babyish" answer, and goes away. Later the same evening Ramsay dares his fate, is refused, and rides off into the country. He is attacked; and the body found is thought to be his, and it is suspected that Philip has assassinated him. It is not best to spoil the story for the reader by telling what happened next, how noble Beryl was, how generous her aunts, how attractive the little widow friend, Lucy, and how it all came out. Professor Hutson has written something really idyllic, very refreshing in these realistic days. The old-fashioned sort of story reader will enjoy this book; will be pleased with the spinsters and "Beryl's cronies," who remind one of the small circle in "Cranford;" will be charmed with the bright, beautiful, common-sense Beryl, and with the kind of lovers who are so unlike the introspective, analyzing wooers of most novels of the period, and will be satisfied with the ending.

A Little Maid of Acadie. By Marian C. L. Reeves. [D. Appleton & Co. 25c.]

We cannot help thinking that Miss Reeves has drawn a good deal upon her imagination for the surroundings and conditions of her pretty little story. The DeLandremont homestead in the wilds of New Brunswick seems somehow out of place with all its aristocratic associations and its brilliant revival of old-time memories in a younger generation. But granting the circumstances, it is indeed a pretty tale, abounding in surprises and full of quaint sylvan episodes. Françoise is a very woman, and one cannot help a thrill of sympathy now and then as she gradually throws off the guise of Cinderella and comes at length to her own.

The King of Folly Island and Other People. By Sarah Orne Jewett. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

Miss Jewett's graceful command of the picturesque attributes of humble New England seaboard life is exemplified once more in the collection of studies embraced under the above-quoted title. Stories in the proper sense of the word Miss Jewett does not give us. There is in her pages no evolution of character, she reveals no gradual unfolding of motive, she is incapable of constructing a plot. But how fine and true, within its narrow limits, her work is! Given a situation suited to her peculiar talent, she has no rival in the gentle art of depicting two or three people in certain simplified relations and making them denizens of reality. Her art is photographic in fidelity to general outlines and essential details, while having a softness of tone that bare description could never rival. The whole secret of her success is sympathy. She knows and loves the sterile hillsides and rude coasts where her fancy loves to wander, and the people who inhabit them are with her objects of unfailing interest. Only once in the volume before us does she step aside from her familiar province to enter other fields. "Mère Pochette" is perhaps worthy of a place with Miss Jewett's other productions, but certainly it lacks vitality and is, compared with the rest of the book, a most lame and impotent conclusion.

Molly Bishop's Family. By Catherine Owen. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.]

How shall a woman bring up her children, and how, when she is left a widow without means, shall she support herself and her family in comfort? These are the questions Mrs. Owen undertakes to answer in her story of Molly Bishop's career, and she writes not only from her own experience but from a wide observation of the experience of others. It is her "firm belief that a healthy infant will be also a contented and good one, if it has fair play," and she is especially vigorous in denouncing the policy by which many mothers make themselves slaves to their children during the first months of maternal care. Molly Bishop brings up her children to be a credit to herself and a joy to others, and meanwhile she keeps a model boarding house, affords pleasurable means of existence to many unfortunates condemned to boarding house life, and wins universal applause and an assured competence. The complaint has been made of Mrs. Owen's other books that the author does not dwell sufficiently upon the failures that will occasionally mar human effort, whether culinary or otherwise, and certainly Molly Bishop's success is somewhat too easily attained. Still the book cannot fail to be of great service to all mothers, housekeepers, and women bread-winners, for it is thoroughly sensible in all its teachings.

MINOR NOTICES.

The Five Talents of Woman.

The Five Talents of Woman: A Book for Girls and Women. By the author of "How to be Happy though Married," etc. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.]

Doubtless those with whom this author is a favorite will find pleasure and edification in his treatment of the "five talents," which are "to please people, to feed them in dainty ways, to clothe them, to keep them orderly, to teach them." Very good topics; and he enjoys writing about them, bringing to the aid of his own observation and experience an accumulation of wit and wisdom from a multitude of sources. However, he has nothing fresh to offer of his own, for everything has been written about, over and over again, and the anecdotes and illustrations are generally both trite and stale. He attempts in his exposition of womanhood to follow Ruskin, to whom and to the author's wife the volume is dedicated, but it is with Ruskin a long way off.

Edinburgh.

Edinburgh. Picturesque Notes by R. L. Stevenson. New edition. [London: Seeley & Co. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.]

We cannot trace the outward history of this book, but we give a guess that it is one of Mr. Stevenson's earlier productions, recovered in course of that backward search which follows the career of every successful author. Yet it seems to us to be written in Mr. Stevenson's later and most characteristic manner. It is not a guide-book, nor exactly a note-book, but a book partly of descriptions and partly of meditations, historical, sentimental, and critical by turns, such as enables the reader to see the fine old Scottish

town through intelligent, sympathetic, and discriminating eyes. A pleasant visit can be paid to Edinburgh by means of these ten chapters, not made tedious by too close attention to trivial details, but taking a sort of bird's-eye view, as it were, from Arthur's Seat, or from the Castle. On the whole Edinburgh is the most picturesque and striking town of all modern Europe, Athens itself hardly excepted, and not even a clumsy writer could easily make a poor book out of so good a subject. A special charm of Mr. Stevenson's pages is the series of twenty-seven woodcuts which illustrate them. Among these the vignettes are especially delicate and beautiful.

Sigurd Slembe.

Sigurd Slembe: A Dramatic Trilogy. By Björnsterne Björnson. Translated from the Norwegian by William Morton Payne. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.]

The subject of Björnson's trilogy is Sigurd, named Slembe "the worthless," a pretender to the throne of Norway in the first half of the twelfth century. He was a natural son of the famous Magnus Barfod, and was not excluded from the succession by his illegitimate birth. He kept Norway in turmoil for long years, but was finally defeated. Björnson's fame beyond his own country rests almost entirely on his delightful stories of peasant life, *Arne, the Fisher Maiden*, *Synnöve Solbakken*, and others, which Prof. R. B. Anderson has so happily translated. But he is the author of a large number of dramatic works in prose and verse, and at the head of these stands *Sigurd Slembe*. The elevation, directness, and simplicity of Björnson's prose idyls are manifest in this drama, but we must confess ourselves unable to share the translator's enthusiasm. *Sigurd* may be "probably the noblest production" of Norwegian literature, but we do not find in it, for ourselves, "the greatest breadth of treatment, . . . the most masterly delineation of character, and the highest poetic truth," which Mr. Payne discovers. Yet we have no doubt that if it were fitted to the exigencies of the stage, and its principal parts taken by actors of Norwegian blood, it would have success in the theater, especially if that theater were filled with the Scandinavians who make so fine an element of our national greatness in the Northwest. Mr. Payne deserves the thanks of all readers of Norwegian literature for his excellent rendering of a drama which we should incline to rank with Tennyson's comparatively unsuccessful plays; failure with Tennyson is sometimes equal to success with a minor poet!

Tales of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.

Tales of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. By Margaret Vere Farrington. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.]

If a bright boy or girl is not yet old enough to read Tennyson's *Idyls of the King* or Sir Thomas Malory's prose work on the Round Table, and has an interest awakened in the subject, Miss Farrington's version of the Arthurian cycle of legends will be a very good volume for the juvenile taste. She has condensed the innumerable repetitions of Malory and has thus been able to make her version very comprehensive. The volume, handsomely gotten up, belongs to the best class of books for young readers, those which will introduce them to maturer books on great subjects.

PERIODICALS.

The October *Century* is an unusually strong number of a periodical that is never lacking in literary strength. A frontispiece portrait of the late Emma Lazarus and an appreciative biographical sketch of that remarkable writer are very welcome memorials of a genius cut off in its prime. A posthumous paper by Richard Jefferies on an English deer park is illustrated by Alfred Parsons and Bryan Hook. Walt Whitman's notes of hospital experiences in wartime are full of pathos, and they reveal the author's personality in a most engaging light. Mr. Kennan's Siberian article deals with the Tomsk forwarding prison, an overcrowded, filthy place where, according to the report of the official surgeon, "more than twenty-five per cent of the whole prison population were constantly sick, and more than ten per cent of the sick died." Theodore Roosevelt's descriptions of frontier types are admirably supplemented by a series of piquant illustrations from the pencil of Frederic Remington. Edward P. Clark announces the advent of the new political generation, whose chief work will be, he thinks, to do away with the servitude of the spoils system, while C. S. Patterson indicates the task before the Christian church as the conservator of American civilization. In fiction we have "A Strike," a rather noteworthy story by Maud Howe; "An Idyl of Sinkin' Mountain," a picturesque essay in dialect by H. S. Edwards; and the conclusion of Mr. Janvier's mildly humorous "Mexican Campaign." Several papers on military matters solicit the attention of the G. A. R.

Harper's for October has an opening paper of no especial interest on Limoges and its industries by Theodore Child, who writes in a most perfunctory manner of the manufacture of porcelain, allowing due honor, however, to the Havilands for their development of the art in question. Many illustrations accompany the article, and many portraits go with Z. L. White's account of Western journalism, the various faces presented belonging almost invariably to a definite type and that type not at all "literary." Dr. T. M. Coan discourses in his usually sensible way of the home uses of mineral waters, but the subject is one that the average patient ought not to decide upon rashly. Lafcadio Hearn finds opportunity for his peculiar descriptive powers in the grim conjunction of the carnival and the small-pox epidemic at St. Pierre, Martinique. St. Louis and Kansas City occupy Mr. Warner's attention and receive his judicious laudation. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell continue their pilgrimage through the Hebrides, and again rehearse the sorrows of the crofters whose fertile lands have been turned into deer parks while they are left to starve. Mr. Howells brings "Annie Kilburn" through three or four strongly written chapters. Miss Woolson's story, "Neptune's Shore," has some vigorous character drawing in it, but is on the whole strained and unnatural. We must not, in conclusion, fail to allot a word of praise to Messrs. Abbey and Parsons for their charming illustrations of old English songs.

Scribner's for October opens with a paper on the temples of Egypt by Edward L. Wilson — a paper of more than common interest for the wide range of knowledge manifested by the author and the series of admirable illustrations. The theatrical reminiscences of the late Lester Wallack are begun, and they enumerate many gracious remembrances of the actors and actresses of the early portion of the century. Portraits after rare photographs enhance the interest of these genial pages. The Hon. Hugh McCulloch considers a few of the more important problems in American politics, and his opinions thereon are of value because of their unpartisan nature. Gustave Kobbé has a somewhat hackneyed theme in the mechanism of operatic stage management, but with the aid of plentiful illustrations he succeeds in giving new interest to a many-times-told tale. Mr. Boyesen's story, "Charity," has its scene in Nantucket. Mr. Stevenson's paper on the old Scottish shire of Fife is plainly not a spontaneous product of the author's fancy. Professor Hadley of Yale treats the important topic of the railroad in its business relations with significant lucidity and precision, treating of the growth of corporations, the evolution of rates, the formation of systems, the rights of investors, employés, and patrons, and the problems of rates, pooling, and government control. The illustrations are portraits of prominent railroad men.

Professor Hardy's "Passe Rose" has the place of honor in the October *Atlantic*. From the letters between Marcus Aurelius and his tutor Fronto, letters first discovered by Cardinal Mai in Milan in 1814, H. W. P. and L. D. have constructed a pleasing sketch of an imperial friendship. There are exquisite touches in these letters and the translations allow none of their grace to be lost. Garibaldi's early years form the theme of an agreeable bit of hero worship by William R. Thayer, who suggests that posterity may regard the nineteenth century as the era, not of science, but of romance, the era of great deeds. The study of Garibaldi is admirably done, giving all the lights and shadows and revealing to the full his truly heroic nature. Sophia Kirk contributes a pleasant bit of rhapsody concerning meadows and pastures; W. H. Carpenter describes Iceland in summer and winter; and Agnes Repplier is witty on the subject of esoteric economy — the economy that, according to an old saying, saves at the spigot and wastes at the bung-hole. Patty Semple's story, "In a Border State," is well planned, but it lacks vitality in the telling. Rufus King writes in a fragmentary way of some characteristics of pioneer life in Ohio.

"Has America produced a poet?" is the question discussed by Edmund Gosse in the October *Forum*. That America has produced poets Mr. Gosse admits, but when he summons the shades of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, and asks, "Has America hitherto produced a poet equal to the least of these?" he responds sorrowfully yet firmly in the negative. Mr. Gosse's criticisms of Longfellow, Bryant, and Emerson are well worth reading; he disposes of the Lanier cult very effectually, and he is decisive on the question of Poe. "If the range of the Baltimore poet had been wider" his place, Mr. Gosse thinks, would be with the greatest. Other papers in this issue of the *Forum* are on Count Leo Tolstoï, by Archdeacon Farrar, "The Border Land of Morals," by Dr. Bartol, and "The Dread of Death," by Junius Henri Browne.

Bret Harte's story of "Cressy" continues to hold the place of honor in *Macmillan's Magazine* and is quite worthy of its position. F. W. Cornish writes didactically of freedom in the October number, and comes to the wise but not wholly original conclusion that "the first condition of freedom is sincerity, and the second forgetfulness of self." Miss Julia Cartwright extracts from the Saville letters an agreeable portrait of Lord Halifax, and some anonmyous writer contributes a vivid, virile, and fascinating sketch of John Brown of Osawatomie. Arthur Gaye traces, somewhat laboriously, the prevalence of Shakespearian locutions in current speech. "On a Tennessee Newspaper" is the title of a clever picture, more realistic than flattering, of political journalism in Nashville. S. M. Burrows describes a Buddhistic pilgrimage to Anuradhapura in Ceylon, where the same picturesque ceremonial is still in vogue that was observed upon the same spot years before the Christian era. An exquisite sonnet, "A Halcyon Day in Summer," by F. T. Palgrave, is among the verse of this issue of *Macmillan's*.

The *American Magazine* for October has the first of a promised series of papers on "America's Crack Regiments," dealing with the famous Seventh of New York. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster argues very logically that prohibition is not a national issue "because the liquor traffic is constitutionally a subject of State regulation." M. M. Hazen suggests ways in which we might get rid of the surplus. M. M. Estie is almost pathetic in showing how a reduction of half a cent to a cent a pound in the duties on raisins, prunes, and dates will inevitably ruin Pacific coast industries, and Enoch Ensley gives a Southerner's national view of protection. The best article in the whole number is Mrs. Rollins's on "Beauty in Fiction." Why is it that all the silly and naughty women in novels are laboriously described as beautiful while the truly good heroines are left to make a dramatic impression? Mrs. Rollins thinks that George Eliot solved the problem by asserting (in *Daniel Deronda*) that the novelist's object is to display "the triumph of manifold sympathy over a monotonous attraction."

The *English Illustrated* for October has for frontispiece a striking engraving by O. Lacour of Gerard Dow's "Portrait of Himself." The strength and delicacy of the work is remarkable. There is a poem by Mr. Swinburne. Marion Crawford begins a new serial, "Sant' Ilario," in some sort a continuation of *Saracinesca*. John Hoppner and his times, the cathedral of St. David's, and the *Morte d'Arthur* are subjects of illustrated articles, Walter Crane and Henry Ryland being the illustrators of the two last named papers.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

—The Theosophical Society, under the auspices of Madame Blavatzky and General Olcott, is bringing out cheap and handy editions of the Vedic texts. The first volume contains the Rig Veda in 844 pages, in the text of "Prophesara Mokshamûlara," which is probably Vedic for Professor Max Müller!

— Longmans & Co. have in press the second volume of Mr. S. R. Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, which carries the narrative down to the retreat of the Scottish army from England in February, 1647.

— "Edna Lyall" is to write the leading story in *Good Words* next year.

— Mr. N. Maccall has edited a volume of *Select Plays of Calderon*, with annotations intended not only for scholars but also for the general reading public. An introduction treats of Calderon biographically and the Spanish theater of the classic epoch.

— *The Works of George Peele* have been edited by Mr. A. H. Bullen, with a historica lintroduction and critical notes on the several plays. Peele was an English dramatist of the last half of the sixteenth century.

—The *Academy* says that Mr. J. Addington Symonds has finished a translation of Count Carlo Gozzi's autobiography. This book, almost unknown to English students, illustrates the social and literary conditions of Venice during the last century in a variety of interesting aspects. It is particularly valuable for the history of the Italian stage, at the time when Goldoni effected his reform. Mr. Symonds has composed three introductory essays: on Gozzi's character and memoirs; on the improvised comedy of Masks; and on Gozzi's quarrel with Goldoni, which led to the production of his *Fiabe Teatrali*. The book will be published in two volumes by Mr. Nimmo in a form similar to Mr. Symonds's translation of Cellini.

— Mrs. Molesworth's book for the present holiday season is entitled *A Christmas Posy*, and is illustrated by Mr. Walter Crane.

—The *Academy* says that Mr. Grant Allen has in press a long-deferred treatise on *Force and Energy*, written some twelve years ago, and since corrected and revised from time to time, which was not to have been published for several years to come. As the main theory it contains has been incorporated in abstract by Mr. Clodd (with the author's consent) in his *Story of Creation*, and has there roused considerable criticism, Mr. Allen now thinks it only just, in Mr. Clodd's behalf, to lay the document in its entirety before the scientific public. The work will be published by the Longmans.

— Sir Edwin Arnold's new volume of poetry, just published in London, is entitled *With Sa'di in the Garden*, being a third chapter of the "Bostan" of the Persian poet Sa'di, embodied in a dialogue held in the garden of the Taj Mahal, at Agra. The personages introduced are a learned Mirza, two singing girls with their attendant, and an Englishman, with accompaniments of music and dancing. The larger portion is original, and it comprises, besides translations from Sa'di, lyrical pieces in the Persian manner sung by the musicians, and also oriental tales illustrating the dialogue.

—The *Athenæum* says that the Empress of Austria has withdrawn her promise of a large subscription to the projected Heine monument. The loss of this sum imperils the success of the undertaking.

— Mr. William Black has quite lost his temper over Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's "Journey to the Hebrides" in *Harper's Monthly*, and writes a rather ungentlemanly letter to the *Athenæum* of September 29 by way of a "blowing off."

— Janka Wohl, a Hungarian lady who for several years served Liszt as his private secretary, has published in French a volume of *Recollections* of that distinguished piano virtuoso, which Mr. B. Peyton Ward has translated and Ward & Downey of London have published for English readers. It is a striking book. If ever there was a "lion" it was Liszt, and some of the stories of women's adoration of him here related are hard to believe. One Chicago lady, it is said, used to send him a card for her "at home;" another sent him word to say that he was always at the head of her list of guests; and a lady of Omaha invited him to come to "her day," promising to have several of his compositions played.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[All communications for this department of the *Literary World*, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name and address of the author; and those which relate to literary topics of general interest will take precedence in receiving notice.]

869. Celtic Literature. I would like at once the names of principal authorities (in English) for the *study of Celtic literature*. I have Arnold's *Essay* on the subject already.

Crete, Neb. A. B. S.

The following works should be consulted:

Maclear's Liturgy and Ritual of the Celtic Church. Macmillan. $3.50.

Arnold's Study of Celtic Literature. London.

Harrison's Rise, Progress, and Present Structure of the English Language. Fortescue. $1.50.

Marsh's Origin and History of the English Language and Early Literature. Scribner. $2.00.

Zeuss's Grammatica Celtica. 2 vols. Leipsic. 1853.

O'Reilly's Gaelic Dictionary. Dublin. 1814.

Burke's College Irish Grammar. Dublin. 1856.

O'Curry's Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History. Dublin. 1861.

Nigra's Glossæ Hibernicæ Veteres Codicis Taurincnsis. Paris. 1869. Publications of the Celtic Society.

870. Free Trade and Protection. Which is the best book on free trade and which the best on protection? E. J. H. H.

New York, N. Y.

Two good books, which have the advantage of being recent, are Prof. E. Taylor's *Is Protection a Benefit?* (A. C. McClurg), on the free trade side, and Van Buren Denslow's *Principles of Economic Philosophy* (Cassell), on the protective side. The latter volume is a general survey of economics, but its chapters on protection are very full. Both books have recently been noticed in our columns.

871. Society for the Encouragement of Studies at Home. This society, of which Miss Ticknor is Secretary, is entirely undenominational and unsectarian, and of the highest character. [Reply to L. B. R., Uniontown, Penn.]

872. Author Wanted. I would like to find out the author of the following sentences, and also to obtain a copy of the book or article containing them:

"Let England attest—a nation who raises her proud eye to no acknowledged superior, who boasts of her supremacy upon the sea, and determines not her possessions by the setting sun; yet within whose civil affairs there exists a discordancy which, unless alleviated, will threaten the foundation upon which rests all her boasted power. Every wave that is beaten back from Erin's rock-bound coast bears upon its crest the foam-cap of commercial wealth, wealth wrung from the blanched lips and trembling hands of poverty. . . . Would ye know these truths, study the past. Stay the shifting sands which whirl above the long since hidden mysteries of a once glorious Egypt. Fold back the desert shroud which covers rock-hewn temple and tomb and envelops the sarcophagi of forgotten kings. Decipher her tablets. Learn her history. Across the gulf of twenty centuries, as from the lips of her mummied kings, comes the doleful tale of her rise and fall."

Any information in regard to the above will be thankfully received. H. B. C.

Garnavillo, Iowa.

—The Rev. Edward Abbott has just retired

from the editorship of the Boston *Literary World*, but is hoped to remain one of its contributors. No reviewer in the United States has surpassed Mr. Abbott in faithfulness, honesty, and absolute integrity; and the *Literary World* stands almost alone in never having allowed its reviews to be influenced by the counting-room or the advertisers. Beside attending to its principal department, the *Literary World* has enriched American literature by good biographies and bibliographies. The spirit of the paper will remain the same under Mr. E. H. Hames, now the sole proprietor. — *Boston Beacon*, October 20.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Mr. Clinton Scollard, the poet, has been appointed assistant professor of rhetoric and elocution at Hamilton College — a post for which he is specially qualified. Mr. Scollard's most recent studies in English letters have been pursued under Edmund Gosse at Cambridge, England, and to his scholastic studies he has added the observations and mental enrichment of travel in Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. Mr. Scollard's third volume of poems, *Old and New World Lyrics*, will appear in November from the press of Frederick A. Stokes, New York.

— Cassell & Co. announce *Mother Goose* set to music and illustrated in colors. The music is easy and simple; it is by Miss Effie I. Lane. The designs are by Mr. J. Louis Webb. *Commodore Junk* is the odd title of a new novel by G. Manville Fenn, to be published by the same firm.

— The editor of the *Literary World* acknowledges a cordial invitation "to attend a symposium in celebration of the terrestrial descent of Plato, which will be given on the seventh day of November, 1888, by Thomas M. Johnson, editor of *The Platonist*, at his residence in Osceola, Mo." The letter of invitation contains a sketch of the life of Plato, which informs us that his "divine spirit descended into this material and sensuous world on the seventh day of the month of Thargelion, B. C. 429;" lists of his writings, and of his chief disciples and expositors, and encomia from several sources. The devotion to ideas which can thus promise to "pull itself together" the very day after the presidential election is noteworthy.

— Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they have arranged for the agency in the United States of the publications of Messrs. Williams & Norgate of London. These include the issues of the Theological Translation Fund Library, the Hibbert Lectures, and works by Baur, Cobbe, Ewald, Keim, Kuenen, Strauss, Zeller, and other scientific and theological writers.

— T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish immediately an English version of Heimburg's (Bertha Behren's) latest novel, under the title *Her Only Brother*.

— Lee & Shepard will soon issue *The Apostle of Burma*, a centennial poem commemorative of the missionary Adoniram Judson, by Prof. W. C. Richards.

— The Baker & Taylor Co. of New York announce as ready *Under French Skies, or Sunny Fields and Shady Woods*, by Madame DeGasparin; *The Working Church*, by Charles F. Thwing, D.D.; *Keystones of Faith, or What and Why We Believe*, by Wolcott Calkins, D.D., of Newton, Mass.; *Coöperation in Christian Work*, and *Problems of American Civilization*, two volumes of selected addresses taken from "National Perils and Opportunities," which contained a full report of the General Christian Conference held in Washington, D. C., in December, 1887, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance; and the one hundred and twenty-fifth thousand of *Our Country*, by Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D.; and fac-simile reprints of the first editions of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, *The Compleat Angler*, and Herbert's *Temple*. In preparation are *Distinguished Witnesses to the Great Value and Success of Foreign Missions*, by the Rev. John Liggins, and *Songs in the Night Watches*, compiled by Helen H. Strong Thompson, a collection of religious verse.

— Thomas Whittaker is about to publish a library edition of *Pascal's Thoughts* from the text of Molinier, by C. Kegan Paul.

— We note with regret the decease of W. Gifford Palgrave, the distinguished linguist and traveler; his most extraordinary achievement was his preaching once in a mosque, an almost incredible feat for an unbeliever and an Englishman to accomplish. Father Schleyer, the inventor of Volapük, is dead. Mr. John Charles Dent, the author of three able volumes on the history of Canada, and numerous minor works, died suddenly in Toronto the last week in September.

— Among new English books just issued or nearly ready are the *Countess Eve* by J. H. Shorthouse, *Elfriede*, a psychological romance, by Professor Hausrath (George Taylor), the author of *Antinous*, *This Mortal Coil* by Grant Allen, *Love's a Tyrant* by Annie Thomas, *One that Wins* by Mrs. Mona Caird, the *Aspern Papers* by Henry James, and the *Twilight of the Gods*, a collection of tales by Richard Garnett. The *Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin*, comprising the celebrated political satires, poems, and *jeux d'esprit* of Canning, Wellesley, J. H. Frere, Ellis, Gifford and others, will be brought out in a new edition by Chas. Edmonds. In biographical and critical books we notice a second series of *Essays in Criticism*, by the late Matthew Arnold; the *Letters of Thomas Carlyle, 1826–1836*, edited by Chas. Eliot Norton; *The Scientific Spirit of the Age* and other pleas and discussions, by Frances Power Cobbe; a new edition of Mr. R. H. Hutton's *Essays Theological and Literary; Sir Robert Peel*, by F. C. Montague; the *Mapleson Memoirs*, by the celebrated *impresario* Col. J. H. Mapleson; *Count Tolstoï as Novelist and Thinker*, three lectures delivered at the Royal Institution by C. E. Turner, English Lector in the University of St. Petersburg; *The Coming of the Friars* and other mediæval sketches, by Rev. Dr. A. Jessopp. Among books of travel are *Old Chelsea, a Summer Day's Stroll*, illustrated by Joseph Pennell; *New Zealand of Today, 1884 to 1887*, by John Bradshaw; *Tent Life in Tiger Land* (the Indian frontier), by James Inglis, a government official of New South Wales, and *Roman Mosaics*, studies in Rome and its neighborhood, by Hugh MacMillan, D.D. To theology belong the translation of the first volume of Kurz's valuable manual of *Church History* by Rev. J. Macpherson, and three small volumes published by Nisbet: *Christianity According to Christ* by the Rev. J. Monro Gibson, *Landmarks of New Testament Morality* by George Matheson, D.D., and *The Mental Characteristics of Our Lord*, by Rev. H. N. Bernard. The miscellaneous list may be headed with a volume of especial interest to those who recall Mr. Stuart Cumberland's exploits in "mind-reading" in this country not long ago. *A Thought Reader's Thoughts* are his impressions of the various countries he has visited and the many famous personages with whom he has been brought into contact; the record of his curious experiences, and a full confession as to how thought-reading is done. *The Natural History of Thought*, by George Wall (a valuable work on education); an *Industrial Review of the United Kingdom; No Cipher in Shakespeare*, a refutation of Ignatius Donnelly's cryptogram, by the Rev. A. Nicholson, LL.D.; *Another World, or the Fourth Dimension*, by A. T. Schofield, M.A.; *English Associations of Working Men*, a translation of a standard volume by Dr. Baernreithos, and *Art in the Modern State* by Lady Dilke, are other attractive titles.

— That prolific writer Mr. F. Marion Crawford begins a new novel, *Sant' Ilario*, in the October number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

— Prof. E. A. Fay's *Concordance to the Divine Commedia of Dante* has been brought out by Little, Brown & Co.; the price is ten dollars a copy.

— Houghton & Mifflin announce the first supplement to *Poole's Index to Periodical Literature* as now ready. It covers the period from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1887. Mr. W. I. Fletcher has been Mr. Poole's collaborator, and a considerable number of periodicals not embraced in the *Index* have been brought into the supplement.

— The final volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* will appear next month. An index volume will then be prepared to facilitate reference to the whole work. A Massachusetts jury recently awarded some six thousand dollars damages to Rev. E. C. Towne of Cambridge, in his suit against Charles Scribner's Sons for an alleged breach of contract for the making of such an index to the American edition. The verdict was, however, set aside by Mr. Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court as awarding an excessive amount.

— Mrs. Oliphant's biography of Principal Tulloch will soon be published by Blackwood. It will be dedicated to the Queen.

— W. B. Saunders of Philadelphia has just issued an interesting *Priced Catalogue of Rare and Fine Books* covering the fields of American art, drama, poetry, and miscellany. The pamphlet is printed with blue ink and with clear type, and is so arranged that the various departments can be easily consulted.

— Albert P. Southwick of Charlestown, Mass., editor of "Notes and Queries" in the *Baltimore American*, author of several books and a well-known story writer, has nearly ready for publication a novel entitled *Bijou*, a love story, full of dramatic interest.

— Forthcoming books from D. Appleton & Co., not included in our Publishers' Announcements, are: *The Secret of Fontaine-la-Croix*, by Margaret Field; *Raleigh Westgate; or, Epimenides in Maine*, by Helen Kendrick Johnson; and *The Apostate*, from the French of Eugène Daudet, three volumes in the "Town and Country Library;" *How She Did It; or, Comfort on $150 a Year*, by Mary Cruger; *Hints About Men's Dress*, by W. H. Barrett; *From Flag to Flag: Experiences and Adventures in the South during the War, in Mexico, and in*

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— The following statement, addressed to the book trade, the press, and the public, is sent us by Messrs. Mitchell & Miller, publishers of *Life*, and F. A. Stokes & Bro., publishers of *The Good Things of Life:* "The idea of issuing an annual collection of the best things published in *Life* originated with Frederick A. Stokes, and was put by him before Messrs. Mitchell & Miller, the publishers of that successful weekly. At the same time the title *The Good Things of Life* was suggested by Mr. Stokes, while Mr. Mitchell suggested *The Spice of Life*. These two titles were equally good, but *The Good Things of Life* was adopted, and volumes bearing that title have been issued annually, and have met with marked success — Mr. Mitchell reserving the other title for possible use in connection with other excerpts from *Life*. Knowing these facts, Messrs. White & Allen (who were formerly partners of Mr. Stokes, and who were paid a large bonus for the good will of the business conducted by the late firm of White, Stokes & Allen) have seen fit to issue a volume bearing Mr. Mitchell's title, *The Spice of Life*, and made in such remarkably close imitation of *The Good Things of Life* as to deceive many persons into thinking the book connected with the latter, whereas it contains nothing which was ever published in *Life*, but is made up from foreign periodicals.

— *Musical Instruments and Their Homes* is the title of a work of unique value and interest, which is announced by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. The illustrations, which number nearly 300, with the accompanying description, form a complete illustrated catalogue of the well-known collection of musical instruments now in the possession of Mrs. John Crosby Brown of New York. The text has been written by Mrs. Brown and Wm. Adams Brown. The book will be issued in sumptuous style. They also expect to publish the last of this month General Greely's new book, *American Weather*. This is a popular exposition of the phenomena of the weather, includidg chapters on hot and cold waves. blizzards, hail storms, cyclones, etc. It will contain twenty-four charts and maay engravings.

— Harper & Bros. have just published the first two volumes of a new library edition of the novels of Besant and Rice.

— The popularity of Mrs. Humphry Ward's *Robert Elsmere* has been as great on this side of the water as on the other. In view of this success Macmillan & Co. announce for early publication a new edition in two volumes, uniform with their edition of Matthew Arnold.

— *The Abbé Constantin*, published a short time since by Dodd, Mead & Co., has met with great success. It is a limited edition, printed from type, and at the present writing but eighty copies remain in the publishers' hands.

— *The Master of Balantrae*, Mr. Stevenson's new story, will begin in the November *Scribner's Magazine*. Besides this there will be articles by Gen. Greely on "Winter Resorts," and Gen. Sheridan on "The Franco-German War."

— A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish Rev. Lyman Abbott's *Commentary on the Romans*.

— Thomas Whittaker will shortly begin a new series of illustrated books called "Whittaker's Home Library." The first will be by J. G. Wood, *The Romance of Animal Life*.

— Messrs. Chatto & Windus announce *Players and Playwrights I have Known*, by John Coleman; *Society in Town*, by a foreign resident, author of *Society in London;* and *The Playtime Naturalist, a Book for Every Home*, by Dr. J. E. Taylor.

— Mr. John C. Nimmo has just published Octave Uzanne's *Mirror of the World* (Miroir du Monde) after the French edition, with English text. He will also publish shortly a fine edition of Colley Cibber's *Apology*.

— Frederick Warne & Co. announce *Shelley*, a new volume of the "Albion Poets Series."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. XVI. Drant — Edridge. Macmillan & Co. $3.75

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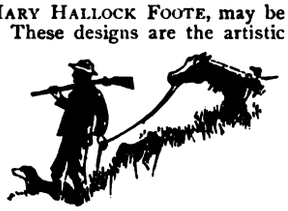

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POETRY, COMEDY, AND DUTY.*

DR. EVERETT has taken up a most important theme in this series of essays, and his profound thought, wide range of knowledge, and rare lucidity of style unite to make the book a noteworthy example of philosophical depth and literary attraction. At first sight it may seem strange to find poetry, comedy, and duty treated as closely related ideas and in some sense dependent upon one another, but the conception is not at all incongruous when we examine it from Dr. Everett's point of view. Taking the imagination as the highest faculty of the human mind, the ideal environment is the true one, and to this environment poetry, comedy, and duty represent each a special relation. To put the matter in other words, poetry, comedy, and duty are the only ideas the contemplation of which takes us out of ourselves into the realm of ideal perfection. Science, philosophy, and religion, indeed, approximate to the same end, but they deal with the known or partly known. They are the handmaids while the other three are the exemplars of the imagination. Poetry, comedy, and duty are creative and commanding ideas; science, philosophy, and religion are the servants of ideas already created.

This, if we understand him aright, is Dr. Everett's conclusion, and in reaching it he takes us through a wide field of argument. Imagination he treats as the all-pervading, creative power of the human mind manifested by every maker, whether he makes money, statues, or verses. What we call the practical affairs of life have their dependence upon the imagination "It is the vital activity of the mind, and without it man could not live." The imagination is the perfecting power, hence "the ideal is more real than the actual," and so, in discussing the philosophy of poetry, we are shown that the "idealist," in the truest sense of the word, is the "realist" as well. We may thus understand the fallacy of that so-called realism which assumes that one aspect of life, if it be only actual, is as fit a subject for painting or poetry as any other. Man is an animal, but his animality is not that which is most distinctive of him as a man, and therefore is not the true matter for poetry. That is a true idealism which demands in poetry some hint at least of the ideal or typical man.

Further on, touching upon the contention between the champion of art for art and the moralist, Dr. Everett holds that "the former is right in his principle, while the latter is right in certain of his results." There is a limit, he says, beyond which material should be excluded from art for the sake of art. True, "to the pure all things are pure." "To the clean all things are clean; but that is because the cleanly person in not fond of dabbling in the dirt."

One of the most suggestive essays in the volume is on "The Poetic Aspect of Nature." Why does civilized man find pleasure in the contemplation of natural scenery? Because of the forgotten associations of a by-gone ancestry, says Professor Tyndall. Dr. Everett takes issue with this explanation. Our enjoyment of nature, he urges, depends upon our "more or less conscious recognition of the freedom of the life of nature . . . and the fact that it prefigures a perfection which we have not yet attained." Comedy, also, offers freedom to the imagination. It emancipates us from the world of tame realities and takes us into the world of forms where the mind revels in incongruity.

The section on duty comprises a most valuble consideration of "The New Ethics." Utilitarianism is subjected to a rigid analysis and the basis of an absolute morality is found in the law of selection. Righteousness is the only enduring support for society. The law is sure. "The nations that work iniquity, that despise justice, that lose themselves in the revels of the senses, are at last dashed to pieces like a potter's vessel; and a purer, stronger, and less corrupted race succeeds." The new morality, then, depending as it does on the principle of natural selection, makes use of heredity, education, and social surroundings for the elimination of poverty and vice.

> The new morality in its natural unexaggerated shape is not less charitable than the old; it is even more so. It is more difficult to study all the circumstances of the life of a poor person, and then to help him as he may need, than it is to make a careless gift of money; just as the practice of a scientific physician is more toilsome than that of a quack who has his one panacea for every ill. And when, in the future, men look back upon the path up which the race has climbed, I believe that the saints of what we call the new morality will receive a homage of gratitude and praise equal, at least, to that rendered to the noblest saints of old.

Here we must close our outline of Dr. Everett's book — a book so sagely optimistic in tone, so lofty in its conceptions, so stimulating in argument that it cannot fail to benefit the mind with which it comes in contact. It incites to the noblest ideals by declaring the perfectibility of man.

* Poetry, Comedy, and Duty. By C. C. Everett, D.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S REMINISCENCES.*

THIS substantial volume, of five hundred and fifty handsome pages, indicates in its external semblance the great value of its contents. It is long since a book of a biographical character has been published in the United States, which has so many elements of deep interest as this, by the eminent financier who was Comptroller of the Currency in President Lincoln's first term, and then Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln and Johnson, from 1865 to 1869, and again under President Arthur in the closing months of his administration. Secretary McCulloch's acquaintance with public men has been extensive; his judgments of them are singularly fair and judicial; his contribution to the history of American finance is from one of the clearest-headed ecomomists who have held high office, and his general observations on our past and our future as a nation are those of a shrewd observer and a sagacious prophet. It is fortunate indeed that Secretary McCulloch has given to the public these chapters, first prepared for his family and per-

* Men and Measures of Half a Century. Sketches and Comments. By Hugh McCulloch. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $4.00.

sonal friends without special chronological order. The freedom of their comments is unusual, but so, too, is their evident fairness; they may need considerable revision here and there, but as a body of judgments on the great men of the times of war and reconstruction, this volume will have just claims on the favor of posterity. It anticipates, if we are not mistaken, the final verdict of history on more than one great name which partisanship still eulogizes or slanders.

Mr. McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Me., of a family of Scotch descent, was a pupil of William Emerson, and went West in 1833. He was educated for a lawyer, but, after traveling through Indiana, he settled down as cashier and director of a branch of the State Bank at Fort Wayne, where he remained from 1835 to 1857. He was called to a higher position in the same service in this latter year, where he continued until invited by Secretary Chase into the Treasury Department. Like a sensible man he asked his wife's judgment on this invitation, and on her advice accepted the position; his many readers will be grateful to Mrs. McCulloch for her wisdom at that crucial time, which has had for one of its results this most engaging volume. Naturally a large part, but not too large, of these pages is given to the history of the national currency and the national banks during the war and since. Mr. McCulloch is one of the ablest men that have ever sat in the Treasury Secretary's chair; he has had the rare virtue of perceiving and correcting some of his own mistaken views, which he here notes with admirable candor. He was brought near to Secretary Chase, of whom he gives a fine sketch, to the other Cabinet officers, among whom Mr. Stanton was not a favorite of his, and to President Lincoln. "I never think of the manner in which Mr. Lincoln performed the most difficult and responsible duties which ever devolved upon mortal man; of the enormous labors which he performed; of his faith in the right, his constancy, his hopefulness, his sagacity, and his patience under unmerited and bitter criticism, without feelings of admiration akin to reverence." Massachusetts people will be especially interested in the characterization of Charles Sumner; like most of the portraitures here given, it is very frank and balances good and evil with a vigorous discrimination. Mr. Sumner "was a ripe scholar, an elegant and instructive writer. As an orator he had few if any superiors. His style was ornate, his delivery impressive. . . . He was also a pure man, a man of unsullied and unassailable integrity. . . . On the other hand, his prejudices were hastily formed and violent. His self-esteem was limitless. Impatient of contradiction, his manner to those who differed with him was arrogant and offensive. His ears were ever open to flattery, of which he was omnivorous. His friendship was confined to the very few whom he acknowledged to be his equals or to the many who looked up to him as a superior. His sympathies were for races — too lofty to descend to persons." Mr. McCulloch's impartiality is shown by his warm advocacy of Sumner against General Grant's strange infatuation about San Domingo.

Valuable as his sketches of many public men are, it is probably true that no part of this instructive and fascinating volume will be found more thoroughly profitable than the two chapters devoted to President Johnson. "No public man in the United States has been so imperfectly understood, none has been so difficult to understand. He had few personal friends; in no one did he entirely confide. He had many faults, but he abounded also in admirable qualities; he little merited the obloquy which was heaped upon him at the time," of the contest with Congress, "and which still to some extent attaches to his name." "Congress should have been contented with thwarting his plan of reconstruction. He should have been content with the exercise of his veto. It was an unseemly, a disreputable quarrel, in which both sides were at fault." Mr. McCulloch's estimate contrasts strikingly by its judicial tone with the partisanship which still passes current as the history of reconstruction times. In the light of subsequent events Andrew Johnson's record, with all its defects, stands out as a chapter in American history of which no one need be ashamed.

We should be glad to give a few extracts from the really masterly sketches of General Grant, General Sherman, Secretary Chase, and other great soldiers and statesmen. But the embarrassment of riches is too great. Secretary McCulloch has also given us comments on no small number of distinguished men in other walks, such as Dr. Barnard and Joseph Henry. Let this one incident suffice: "One day a young man called at my office and said to me that he understood that the force of the bureau was to be increased, and that he should be glad to be employed. I asked him if he had any recommendations. 'I have not,' he replied; 'I must be my own.' I looked at his sturdy form and intelligent face, which impressed me so favorably that I sent his name to the Secretary, and the next day he was at work as a twelve hundred dollar clerk. I was not mistaken. He was an excellent clerk, competent, faithful, willing. . . . I never see an article from the pen of John Burroughs which I do not read with pleasure, and without calling to mind his appearance when he said to me, 'I must be my own recommendation.'"

Now that the heat and dust of the presidential election are over, we would fain believe that the favorable opinion which this expert observer of American statesmen gives of the ability and character of our chief magistrate will be generally indorsed: "He has discharged his manifold duties with singular independence and marked ability. The republic has received no detriment by the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency." The ex-Secretary's views of the need of tariff reform are well known: they are here stated with great point and vigor. The dangers which he sees threatening our republic, and upon which he dilates in the closing chapters, are only too real, the dangers arising from unrestricted immigration and hasty naturalization. Many will welcome his advice that no foreign-born person be hereafter admitted to the right of suffrage, and that the franchise in cities be restricted to property holders.

We have not even mentioned yet some of the most attractive chapters, in which Mr. McCulloch describes the Boston and New England of fifty years ago, its clergymen and lawyers, its theology and its commerce. In vivid contrast is his description of the new West of that day, especially as he saw it in riding from South to North through Indiana. This is, indeed, a rich volume for any person who would appreciate aright the varied history and the wonderful development of our country in the last half-century, as they are related by a statesman of high rank, who joins to his other talents the gift of engaging narrative.

THE WORLD WENT VERY WELL THEN.*

IT does not strike us that things did go so very well in the old time referred to as "then" in Mr. Besant's oddly-chosen title. Press gangs were at their hight in Deptford in those days. The laws were loosely and humorously administered; knowledge of all sorts, notably the knowledge of geography, was unprecise, and speech and manners rough in the extreme. Jack Estabrook, the hero of the tale, contrived to enjoy himself pretty well, however, going to sea at eleven as a volunteer, to be rated as midshipman two years later and lieutenant at nineteen. He comes back from time to time, now in uniform and now in rags, but always to make hot love to Bess Westmoreland, daughter of the scrivener or "penman" of the old town, who had been his sweetheart from childhood.

But when, later on, he returns a dazzling post captain, he has outgrown Bess, laughs at his vows, and sues for the hand of the Admiral's daughter, Castilla. Here his luck changes, as is but fair in the case of a recreant lover. Bess, maddened by misery, confederates with a witch, and between them "Obi" is put upon Jack to such effect that a few months later Captain John Estabrook, in action with a French frigate and at the

*The World Went Very Well Then. By Walter Besant. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

very moment of victory, is compelled by a power beyond his resistance to haul down his flag with his own hands and surrender to the enemy. For this crime he is justly tried and condemned to death, and that he is not shot on the deck of his own vessel is due to the devoted Bess, who saves and escapes with the lover whom she has bewitched, and ruined, and — forgiven!

But though it cannot be said that things did "go very well" with Jack Estabrook, his misadventures certainly afford very entertaining reading, and Mr. Besant avails himself with his accustomed skill of the quaint ideas and practices of the time of which he treats. Here is one delightful bit from the conversation of Mr. Benjees, apothecary and late buccaneer:

"However, by the Lord's help, the storm at last abated, but not before we were driven a long way off our course, and in sight of the great island named California." He covered it with his thumb. "Nobody hath yet circumnavigated this island, but it is reported mountainous and sterile; yet — Lord! what a place for lovers when they get the sense to make here a settlement for the annoyance of the Spaniard! *Madagascar itself was not more plainly marked out by Providence for the use of lovers.* No European sail, I take it, hath gone farther north."

LIFE OF RAPHAEL.*

HERR GRIMM'S conception of Raphael's place in art seems to us imperfect and arbitrary. "Nature needed such a phenomenon for her creative aims," he tells us. "*For the development of modern nations Raphael's pictures were indispensable;* a more lovely and amiable man, whose term of life was short, was *elected* to create them, and the Rome of the century of the Reformation *chosen* as his working place. "A knowledge of Raphael and the possession of his works has become an *element of education* in modern life, which men recognize as something indispensable to their highest development."

With this theory in mind as regards the place and value of Raphael it is not strange that his "life" as promised in the title of Herr Grimm's book becomes in reality the life merely of his pictures. Of them, from the *Sposalizio* to the Transfiguration, we are told much, of their artist very little. And of the pictures even the point most insisted upon is their effect on modern, and notably German art and art criticism, and the formation of the German mind. This seems to us a one-sided view to take of a great master. All great work carries influence, but the influence must be secondary to the work if the work be truly great. And where are we to look in modern art or modern times for any effect produced by the pictures of Raphael so transcendent as to throw into the shade the pictures themselves? Genius, that rare quality so scantily bestowed among the sons of men, must always have a positive lodgment in tangible shape, or audible sound, or formulated thought, which shall preserve it immortal; it never can become a mere diffused effluence to flavor meaner things and thought, and disappear in the paltry effort to make them less commonplace or less short-lived. To catch and bottle Jove's lightning for the warming of porridge would be as difficult and as little worth while!

*The Life of Raphael. By Herman Grimm. Translated with the author's sanction by Sarah Holland Adams. Cupples & Hurd. $2.00.

THE ADVANCE GUARD OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.*

The Planting of Tennessee.

IN this volume Mr. Gilmore, "Edmund Kirke," continues his account of the post-Revolutionary settlement of the region beyond the Alleghanies, particularly Tennessee, a remote and obscure precinct of American history, but one that is full of incident, heroism, and romance, the story of which is realistic enough to satisfy almost the lover of sensational fiction. The field is a dangerous one to tread for any but a self-possessed and self-restrained historian, and we do not feel always sure in reading Mr. Gilmore's pages that he has confined himself rigidly to facts and allowed himself no liberty of imaginative coloring. But if there be no imagination in this narrative, if every line and detail in it can be substantiated, then — and we say it deliberately — this book is almost worthy to be placed beside Mr. Francis Parkman's fascinating volumes on the Northwest for picturesqueness of subject and vividness of treatment. It is hard to feel that one is reading simply history, and not rather the romance of the backwoods, of adventure, of danger, and of exploit. And we are bound to say that Mr. Gilmore's work gives evidence of painstaking accuracy and fidelity.

The settlements beyond the Alleghanies, and especially in Tennessee as described in this volume, were a struggle partly with the asperities of the untrodden wilderness, partly with the ferocities of the savages, partly with the machinations of Spain and its emissaries, and partly with the disloyalty and selfish scheming of traitors in the camp. The bold and hardy pioneers who laid the foundations of Knoxville and Nashville underwent privations, perils, and sufferings which are not exceeded in any chapter of American history.

The particular hero of this colonization along the Cumberland was James Robertson, whose portrait faces the title-page of this volume, and whose character was truly monumental in the best American sense. We wish every American youth could read the narrative of his life and services as given by Mr. Gilmore. It is a tonic for the soft times many of us are living in, and ought to be an inspiration and a pattern to every one who reads it. Robertson's courage, honor, gentleness, firmness, probity, and sagacity were well-nigh phenomenal. Around his central figure in these dark days and stormy scenes stand Colonel Anthony Blidsoe, John Sevier, and Isaac Shelby, Wilkinson, the "suspect," Carondelet, the Spanish governor, and Piomingo, the friendly Chickasaw chief. Andrew Jackson also appears, a young attorney settled at Nashville, and Daniel Boone as a purveyor of powder and lead to Robertson.

A good map prefaces this book and an index closes it, but its title is too grandiloquent and vague. Why did not Mr. Gilmore call it "James Robertson and the Planting of Tennessee," or give some other name to it that would have been determinate and to the point?

*The Advance Guard of Western Civilization. By James R. Gilmore. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

OMAR KHAYYAM.*

THE flashing, many-facetted jewels of Omar's incomparable *Rubáiyát* continue to attract the eyes of scholars, and every foreign student of the Persian seems to be seized with the desire to bring away more of the marvelous treasures, of which a select few glitter forever in the deft setting of Fitzgerald's verse. The desire is justified by the interest now shown by all cultivated nations in Omar and his work. It is an unmistakable fact that the old Tent-Maker has a hold upon the present era — a hold which for a season at least is likely to increase. In times of philosophical unrest fatalism has inevitably a fascination for certain minds, and the fatalism of Omar with its iterated note of epicureanism is anything but pessimistic. The evanescence of this earthly existence, the joy of the present moment — therein is Omar's doctrine. "Be merry," he says again and again in substance.

Be merry, for the end of all is near.

It is not strange that a poet of such rare quality should attract devoted students. He has had in recent days many interpreters — Bodenstedt in German, Nicolas in French, Whinfield in English — and now for careful and intelligent work we must class with these the American, Mr. John Leslie Garner. Of course any thought of rivaling or supplanting Fitzgerald is out of the question. He gave us the choicest gems of Omar's genius and so represented the great Persian at the best. It remains for less ambitious laborers in the same field to show us defects as well as selected beauties, to give us, in a word, an idea of

*The Strophes of Omar Khayyám. Translated from the Persian by John Leslie Garner. Milwaukee: The Corbitt & Skidmore Co. 75c.

the general average of the heterogeneous series of quatrains associated with Omar's name.

The various manuscripts contain more than a thousand quatrains. Fitzgerald contented himself with a round century of tetrastiches. Nicolas has rendered into his vernacular four hundred and sixty-four. Whinfield gives his version of five hundred. Mr. Garner strikes a happy mean with one hundred and forty-two, classified in an arbitrary and not always agreeable fashion. But, indeed, any classification of the *Rubáiyát* is permissible, since the text is in great confusion, no two authoritative manuscripts showing any marked agreement. The term *Strophes* applied to the quatrains is scarcely justifiable by classical usage; it was probably chosen to distinguish Mr. Garner's collection from others. As far as the new translation is concerned it is hardly equal to Whinfield's in fel city of form, while showing marked resemblance to Nicolas wherever we have compared the French prose version with the others. Take, for instance, the quatrain which Mr. Garner renders:

> Khayyám, your body is a Tent, your Soul
> A Sultan, destined to an Unknown Goal;
> The Dread Ferrásh of Doom destroys the Tent,
> The Moment when the Sultan's Summons toll.

Nicolas has:

> O Khèyam! ton corps ressemble absolument à une tente: l'âme en est le sultan, et sa dernière demeure est le néant. Quand le sultan est sorti de sa tente, les fèrrachs du trépas viennent la détruire pour la dresser à une autre étape.

And Whinfield:

> Thy body is a tent, where harborage
> Thy Sultan spirit takes for one brief age;
> When he departs, comes the tent-pitcher death,
> Strikes it, and onward moves, another stage.

How tame all these beside Fitzgerald's melodious lines:

> 'Tis but a Tent where takes his one-day's rest
> A Sultan to the realm of Death addrest;
> The Sultan rises, and the dark Ferrásh
> Strikes, and prepares it for another Guest.

There are, however, quatrains in Mr. Garner's collection where the translator shows to better advantage. The little book, with its readable introduction, its judicious notes, and its appropriate quotations from French, German, Spanish, Italian, and English poets, has a genuine flavor which will commend it to all seekers after the rare and curious in literature.

A NEW ZEALANDER IN AMERICA.*

MR. FIRTH'S book is about America. Mr. Froude introduces it and him in a preface. He is one of the oldest and most distinguished of English colonists in New Zealand, where he settled between thirty and forty years ago. His profession is the mercantile. He has been interested in lands, mines, and railroads. He has a large estate, which he is working on American methods. In 1887 he made a visit to the United States, coming from Auckland to San Francisco, inspecting parts of California, touching at some important cities, and inquiring with care into the problems which enter into American life. The impressions of this trip are recorded in this book, which has little literary method and value. The arrangement of matter is awkward, the style is not always correct, and the author is evidently less used to the library than to the counting-room. The book would be of more interest to New Zealanders than it is of importance to Americans; still, like all intelligent observations of strangers among us, it has its pertinency and use, and there are few of us who do not care a little to see what an intelligent visitor has to say of our country, its institutions, and its people.

Mr. Firth finds the great cities of the West generally well laid out. He complains of the frequent obstruction of the sidewalks. The electric lights excite his admiration. The highly reputed climate of California he thinks inferior to that of New Zealand, and he deplores the honeycombing of the hills by mines. Denver he calls the inland Swansea of America. He notes the large amount of English capital invested in American enterprises. Travel over the alkali plains he finds dismal and wearisome. The Pullman sleeping car is a wonder. Salt Lake City makes on him a pleasant impression. On reaching the Mississippi Valley he is struck with the absence of timber, the waste of forests, and the inequality of the climate. The colors of the autumn foliage delight him. He thinks our private management of railroads better than government management.

Of the American people he speaks in different terms from those adopted by some other guests. He finds nothing to verify Dickens's caricatures, no undue inquisitiveness, no nasal twang to speak of, no vulgar colloquialisms nor queer idioms. He credits us with speaking as pure English as is spoken in the English colonies. We are essentially, he thinks, a grave and silent people, too busy, too hard-worked, with a typical face not devoid of a certain dignity and beauty. We say "thank you" too little. Tobacco chewing appears to be no longer the national habit. We don't know always what to do with our feet. Our dinner table habits amuse him, our patience pleases him. The ladies dress well, and he praises the habits of respect with which they are treated. The average number of children in American families he believes to be dangerously low for true national welfare and progress.

The latter third of Mr. Firth's book is occupied with reflections upon American politics and social themes — protection, which the author favors as against free trade, the negro question, the Chinese question, the Sunday question, divorce, labor, suffrage, newspaper despotism, etc., etc. Mr. Firth is a religious man, a sensible man, a reasonable man, of experience, capacity, and judgment, and it ought to do us good to study ourselves in the looking-glass which he thus holds up before us.

* Our Kin Across the Sea. By J. C. Firth. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.00.

THE McVEYS.*

IN detailing the history of *The McVeys* Mr. Kirkland has made a distinct advance upon his previous work in fiction. The strength of *Zury* was recognized by us when that significant novel appeared a year or more ago. The newer book shows not only strength, but a very appreciable amount of art as well. Mr. Kirkland now holds his characters in hand with easy assurance; the action, though not free from obstacles that would wreck a less determined story teller, is straightforward and decisive in aim; the dialogue is more flexible, more lifelike; the humor is more persuasive and spontaneous. The leading personages who figure in *The McVeys* appeared, several of them, in *Zury*, but they play different parts and they come to new destinies. The author has displayed great discrimination, nay subtlety, in tracing the evolution of these primitive, eager, passionate men and women through the swiftly transforming conditions of frontier life. Nothing could be finer in its way than the portraiture of Usury Prouder as, under the ministry of love, he is changed from "the meanest man in Spring County" to an unselfish friend and devoted husband. Like some old tree, bent and gnarled by the storms of many winters and long withholding fruitage, he suddenly blossoms into charity and yields his better nature to every comer. The outward change is rapid, but the inner growth is slow and secret, and in depicting the latter Mr. Kirkland has made manifest remarkable psychological skill.

Aside from Zury himself the author has perhaps been most successful with his feminine characters — with Anne McVey, Meg, Annie Masten, and Dolly. Each is carefully individualized, each makes as it were a personal impression; and while the first three win and hold the reader's affection, the last, in spite of all her faults, awakens a sorrowing sympathy. Poor Dolly! Nature gave her liberal gifts of heart and mind, but untoward circumstances warped her better instincts and led her into alien paths. In her case, as in the others, destiny has mighty influence. These people, all endowed with vigorous emotions and earnest wills, are placed in their environment, and the resultant is, as it must always be, a compromise between individual action and the favoring or opposing forces of fate.

But it is not only in the characters of the story that this development goes on. The background slowly changes. We are made witnesses of a social and material growth

* The McVeys: An Episode. By Joseph Kirkland. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

corresponding with the other. The frontier hamlet swells to a busy town, the railroad comes, the emigrant wagon goes farther westward. A scene from the modern *Iliad*, the conquest of a continent, is here spread before us, and Mr. Kirkland depicts it as one to the manner born. The life he describes and the people he studies are all real to him, and it is the crowning triumph of his art that he makes them real to his readers. He who labors in this fashion faithfully, sincerely, sympathetically, to record impressions of a locality and an epoch, may not perhaps taste the sweets of fickle popularity, but he will have the satisfaction of contributing a page to his country's literature which will be read and pondered by the thoughtful when the ephemeridæ of current fiction have vanished from sight and ken.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A College Algebra, by G. A. Wentworth, is designed to meet the requirements of a full year's course in colleges and scientific schools. Like the other volumes of Prof. Wentworth's "Mathematical Series" this *Algebra* is clear and concise, and it embraces all the topics for which room can be found in a year's diligent study. [Ginn & Co. $1.65.]

The latest addition to the now large number of books on the United States Constitution for school use is *Civil Government*, by R. E. Clement. It gives a few pages of introductory matter on the periods of colonial, revolutionary, and confederate government, then the Constitution in full, and lastly a brief commentary on each section by itself. The manual should be examined by all teachers who wish to "get the best." [A. Lovell & Co.]

The *Introductory Lessons in English Grammar*, by W. H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Brooklyn schools, are based on the view that the chief purpose in studying grammar "is to teach children how to comprehend thought when expressed in language;" it is, in J. S. Mill's words, "elementary logic." This manual is designed to teach children between the ages of ten and twelve years all they can be expected to learn of grammar so conceived; and it seems to us well adapted to its purpose. [A. S. Barnes & Co.]

The *Laboratory Manual of General Chemistry*, by R. P. Williams, A.M., of the English High School, Boston, includes directions for performing a hundred important experiments, blanks, rules and suggestions, and tables of elements, compounds, solutions, apparatus, and chemicals. [Ginn & Co. 30c.]

Mr. W. H. Phyfe's *School Pronouncer* is an elaborate guide to correct pronunciation in three parts. The first, very elementary, gives the leading facts as to the number and nature of the sounds in our language, and the signs by which they are represented; part second takes up spelling by sound, and part third gives a list of twenty-four hundred words often mispronounced, including proper names. The principal criticism to be passed on this useful manual is that it is too dogmatic; like its authority, Webster, it takes too much the improper position, toward words, of dictating to custom how it should pronunce them. A dictionary is properly not a law-giver, but an observer and reporter. For instance, Mr. Phyfe pronounces Seidlitz according to the German (partly), "sīd-lits," but Stormonth correctly gives the actual pronunciation as "sĕd-litz." Used with this caution Mr. Phyfe's manual will help one to avoid many common blunders. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.]

MINOR NOTICES.

Indiana.

Indiana: A Redemption from Slavery. By J. P. Dunn, Jr. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

The latest issue in the American Commonwealths Series belongs with those volumes (there have been several) which seem to us to miss the evident aim of the undertaking. Mr. Dunn is secretary of the Indiana Historical Society, and a thorough student of the annals of the State. His *Massacres of the Mountains* sufficiently exhibited his literary ability. But in writing the volume before us he has been so dominated by his desire to set forth minutely the story of the redemption of Indiana from slavery that he has entirely neglected the record since the second decade of the century, and one may search in vain for such a description of the present condition of the State as should form an essential part of such a volume. Mr. Dunn would have acted wisely in abbreviating his very full and valuable account of slavery in the State to make room for a survey of the history since 1820. Probably no other writer could have equaled his clear and philosophical narrative of the struggle for freedom; we would have it condensed simply that room might be made for other matters equally pertinent in a State history. In this presidential election year the pages on William Henry Harrison will excite special interest; he was in the wrong on the slavery issue, but his reverence for the Greek and Roman republics was something better than amusing.

The Captain's Dog.

The Captain's Dog: A Story for Young and Old. Written in French by Louis Énault. Done into English by Huntington Smith. [Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.00.]

Captain Pigault's dog, Zero, the hero of this entertaining narrative, is a mongrel animal and the source of much annoyance to the captain's young wife. He parts with his pet reluctantly, but after an extraordinary series of voyages the faithful Zero returns to his master, and finds his way at last to his mistress' heart. Mr. Huntington Smith has "transfused" the story from exquisite French into excellent English; the publishers have given it a handsome dress, but the illustrations are of an inferior quality.

Dictionary of National Biography.

A Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. [Macmillan & Co. $3.75.]

This work continues on its stately way to becoming a small library in itself. Volume Sixteen, just issued, extends from Drant to Edridge. The editor contributes two admirable brief biographies of Dryden and Maria Edgeworth. Among the numerous longer entries we note particularly the accounts of Dr. John William Draper of New York, the celebrated chemist and scientific writer, Michael Drayton the poet, Drummond of Hawthornden, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's lover, Sir W. Dugdale, Henry Dundas, fi Melville, Duns Scotus the philosopher, Saint Dunstan, Henry Dunster, President of Harvard College, Alexander Dyce the Shakespearian editor, Sir Charles L. Eastlake the artist, and Saint Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chambers's Encyclopædia.

Chambers's Encyclopædia. New Edition. Vol. II. Beaugency—Cataract. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.00.]

Volume Second of the new edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia* continues the favorable impression made by the first volume. Whether considered externally or internally this revised edition is a great improvement upon what was before one of the very best working encyclopædias in our language. Paper, print, wood-cuts, and maps are far more attractive than in the previous editions, and the advance in the quality of the matter is no less marked. It is a great advantage over some cyclopædias that *Chambers* gives the names of living personages like Principal Caird and President Carnot of the French Republic. Notable articles in this volume are those on Bible by Rev. A. B. Davidson, biography by Thomas Davidson, Bismarck by Charles Lowe, Browning by G. Barnett Smith, Burns by Andrew Lang, and cards by "Cavendish." American subjects receive more attention in this new edition than previously, but the balance still inclines too much, we think, in favor of Great Britain. A striking coincidence (if it be such merely) in this volume is that views of the famous St. Botolph's Church in the English Boston, and of Trinity Church in the New England Boston, face each other from opposite pages; the English tower does not have justice done to its full beauty.

Presto! from the Singing-School to the May Musical Festival.

Presto! from the Singing-School to the May Musical Festival, by F. E. Tunison, is a lively sketch, in the compass of a hundred pages, of the development of music in Ohio. That State has recently been celebrating her centennial year, and the author of this interesting chronicle has wisely thought to supply a deficiency left by others, in this "running commentary" on older and newer music in Ohio, and especially in Cincinnati. The proportion of Germans to the whole population of the "Queen City" is so large that, among its good effects, the love of music is widely spread. The Cincinnati Music Hall is a building of which the people may well be proud, and the May musical festivals held in it deserve the record here presented. [Criterion Publishing Co. $1.00.]

History of Prose Fiction.

The standard *History of Prose Fiction* by John Colin Dunlop, first issued in 1814, is now brought out in a new edition in two volumes, in Bohn's Standard Library. Mr. Henry Wilson, the editor, has retained Dunlop's text entire, with the single considerable exception of the article on the Graal romance; he has incorporated the notes to the German translation, and has added appendices on German, Scandinavian, and Russian prose fiction, the last of which comes down to Tolstoï. The latest volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography* notes Dunlop's deficiencies as a critic and historian, but declares that his work "is still the most complete and useful history of prose fiction." [Scribner & Welford.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

"John Ward's study had not a great many books. He could not afford them for one reason; but, with a row of Edwards's, and some of Dr. Samuel Hopkins's sermons, and pamphlets by Dr. Emmons, he could spare all but one or two volumes of Hodge and Shedd, who, after all, but reiterate, in a form suited to a weaker age, the teachings of Dr. Jonathan Edwards." — *John Ward, Preacher*, p. 44.

"Heartsease and Rue."

This book is like a little cloud which lies
Eastward of sunset. From its sunward side
Glimmers and glories, and a golden tide
Of beaming laughters eddy to the eyes;
But in the east — whence came of old the wise —
Are dusks of sober meaning, close allied
With sorrow-darkened edges, which in pride
Once echoed earlier dawn about the skies.

Here, wed in triple union by a mind
That keeps them loving, as protectorate oaks
Keep shady peace below their spreading prime,
Are Rue, Heartsease, and Laurel intertwined;
A trinity of tears and twinkled jokes,
And glimpsing deities through the leafy rhyme.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

MARGARET DELAND.

A REMARKABLE trio of novels, as our readers know, has appeared within twelve months, in 1887–88, two of which have received unusual attention and gained a wide reading in England as well as in America. *Love and Theology*, by Mrs. Celia P. Woolley, *Robert Elsmere*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, and *John Ward, Preacher*, by Mrs. Margaret Deland (we name the volumes in the order of their original issue), have many points of likeness, and their appearance so close to each other is a noteworthy phenomenon in the sphere not only of literature, but also of religion. The *Literary World* eschews the discussion of dogmatic theology from any sectarian standpoint, but it must take notice of religious movements and tendencies that find notable literary expression, if it would be true to its proper function. It is certainly a very important "sign of the times," interpret it as one will according to his theological prepossessions, that three women, of uncommon ability, writing in entire independence of each other, one from Chicago, one from London, and one from Boston, should thus bring out three religious novels, in which there is substantial unanimity in the rejection of Calvinistic theology in the name of humane feeling. Mrs. Woolley is a Unitarian, Mrs. Deland, brought up in Presbyterianism, is an Episcopalian (one of Phillips Brooks's congregation), and Mrs. Ward has apparently thought her way out of the Established Church, her father having become a Roman Catholic, and her uncle being the author of *Literature and Dogma*. From these various standpoints these three writers, women of unusual depth of feeling as well as of unusual culture, approach the same problem, the divergence in theological belief between husband and wife. In *Love and Theology*, the title itself (which we suspect has retarded the sale of an interesting story) intimates that the conflict begins before marriage. Arthur Forbes, the divinity student, outgrows Calvinism before he preaches, and Rachel Armstrong, the deacon's daughter, to whom he is engaged, refuses for a long time to marry him because of his heresy; she does not even at the last renounce her early creed. In *Robert Elsmere* the husband becomes the rationalist; the emotional conflict terminates in Catherine Elsmere's complete surrender, but her Episcopalian faith remains intact. In *John Ward* alone is the husband the "orthodox" believer, while Helen his wife has apparently imbibed her intense repugnance to the doctrine of eternal punishment from her Episcopalian surroundings.

Differing as the three novels thus do in the distribution of parts, they agree in one respect, and it is a consideration of the first order, whether we think of it as a literary or as a religious fact. All three summon before the humanities of woman's nature the once prevalent doctrine of future punishment, with its theological implications, and there condemn it emphatically. Theology, we must remember, has been the work of one sex, and now the other sex, in this woman's century, has risen to pronounce judgment upon it! The verdict rendered covers a different range in the case of each of the three writers in question; but whether the doctrine held be the Episcopalianism of Mrs. Deland, the Unitarianism of Mrs. Woolley, or the Rationalism of Mrs. Ward, beyond a doubt each has gained immeasurably in tenderness and human charm in its passage through a woman's heart! The doctors of theology will have to settle for themselves whether the tendency indicated by these novels is good or bad, theologically speaking; the doctors of literature will have no reluctance in enjoying and praising the fine outcome in the worth of the books themselves.

We gave our readers, in our last issue, a brief sketch of Mrs. Humphry Ward's life and writings. Of Mrs. Margaret W. Deland, the author of *John Ward, Preacher*, who is the youngest of the trio of novelists, there are but few personal particulars with which a proper curiosity need concern itself. She was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1857, and was married in 1880 to Mr. Louis F. Deland, whose profession is the development of advertising on unusual lines of literary and artistic excellence. In the same year Mr. and Mrs. Deland came East to live (Mr. Deland is a Boston boy), and their home is now on Mt. Vernon Street in this city. Mrs. Deland began to write in 1884, her first poem being the charming, thoughtful lines, "The Succory," which all lovers of that wayside flower will thank us for reproducing here; it first appeared in *Harper's Magazine*:

Oh, not in ladies' gardens,
My peasant Posy!
Smile thy dear blue eyes,
Nor only — nearer to the skies —
In upland pastures, dim and sweet;
But by the dusty road
Where tired feet
Toil to and fro;
Where flaunting Sin
May see thy heavenly hue,
Or weary Sorrow look from thee
Toward a tenderer blue.

Mrs. Deland is so devoid of the usual admiration of poets for their own verse that her first poems got into print without her knowledge, and the story of the manner of their appearance is unique. First published chiefly in *Harper's* and the *Century*, her verses were collected in 1886 in a volume taking its name from the longest poem, *The Old Garden*. The book is now in its sixth edition, and the fact is more remarkable than the large sale of *John Ward*, now in its twelfth thousand.* Few initial books of verse receive so warm a welcome and few deserve it so much. The interpretations of flower-life here given are deep and delicate; the songs of love have a very true note of impassioned thoughtfulness; the poems of life are strong and noble, especially the lines beginning "By one great heart the universe is stirred," and the verses for children are fit for the company in which they appear. Mrs. Deland's place as a poet is with those few American women like Miss Edith Thomas, at whose head stood Helen Hunt. *John Ward*, the scene of which is laid in Pennsylvania, was published last April. It must be still so fresh in the minds of our readers that any analysis or criticism is here needless. As an example to young authors, it may be well to say that *John Ward* was rewritten *six times* before the printer took it. In these days of hasty composition it is pleasant to find that such care for literary form and such tireless industry as Mrs. Deland has practiced have had their full reward in public appreciation. The *Atlantic Monthly* will soon publish two short stories from her pen, and she is now about beginning work on a second novel. So fine and conscientious an artist cannot fail to produce better and better work as her mind ripens. Her next story may not be a "theologized" novel (reminding one of Dr. Holmes's "medicated novels"), but if Mrs. Deland's poems are not deceptive she can strike with tender power more than one note left unstruck in *John Ward*. Slowly matured to meet a public which her two books already published have made expectant of the best, Mrs. Deland's second novel will, we trust, determine for her a high place in letters.

The portrait which her publishers give in their catalogue and their advertisements

* This last figure does not include the considerable sale of *John Ward* in England.

does not do justice to the author of *John Ward;* its Quaker demureness will not manifest itself to those who have the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Deland in her home, where she is modestly happy in her deserved success and happier still in her work, in which she has the aid of Mr. Deland's very careful and helpful criticism.

*** Some recent items in the newspapers suggest a comparison of prices paid for various sorts of literary work a decade back and at the present time. If the paragraphers are to be trusted — and in this instance we think they are — Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has just sold the right of serial publication of her new novel to the *Ledger* story paper of New York for the enormous sum of $15,000 cash, with the privilege of selling it in book form in any fashion she chooses. Certainly this passion for fiction by the most successful writers, which the publishers are showing just now, is a glorious thing for those who have been fortunate enough to secure this desirable reputation, and the bidding for these books among enterprising proprietors of periodicals has made the market value absurdly high; it takes a long purse to compete for these stories in these days. But this active rivalry has been a great gain to lesser lights as well, we fancy — at all events among magazine writers. Ten years ago $10 for a printed page of 1,000 words was considered high pay by the majority of workers in this field, and now unknown authors, whose MSS. are accepted, receive seldom less than $15, and frequently $20, per thousand words from any of the great magazines. Some of the best short stories ever printed were bought for $80 less than ten years back; now it is safe to say $200 is the average among those whose names are known to magazine readers, while $150 is a low estimate for the average story of even an unknown author, and still the supply is scant. Of course for tales by famous writers, whose names "help sell," $500 is not too small a sum. Short poems, not many years ago, were paid for by $5 and $10 checks, where now the writers expect $30 and $50, and get them too. The reason is not far to seek — the demand is greater, and the magazines, because of their enormous sale, are able to pay liberally. But has the pay increased for other kinds of literary work? Ten per cent on the retail price of books has been the average copyright for many years, and it is scarcely, if at all, higher than that today; the rate of compensation for newspaper work and for the weekly press (except when a great name is paid for) has certainly not increased; in many of the offices we know of it has been diminished, and surely the literary hack is now no better off than he ever was. To be successful, therefore, at least from a worldly point of view, an author must produce something striking to get the world's attention, then he is the publisher's master — and a hard, grasping master he usually is, to pay back old scores, perhaps.

*** The *Independent* of October 18 contained an editorial on *John Ward, Preacher*, for which it owes Mrs. Deland an immediate apology, if authors have any rights which editors are bound to respect. The writer was so far astray from the facts as to represent the scene of the novel as laid "in a New England town," and to speak of the author as a *Miss* Deland, "who writes with that stupid and superior ignorance of the life of what used to be called the Orthodox churches of New England, which is so characteristic of a certain class of Unitarian society about Boston." These misstatements concerning the scene and the author are preliminary to a violent attack upon her for putting into the mouth of Alfaretta, Mrs. Ward's "help," verses of a hymn beginning, "My thoughts on awful subjects roll." The editorial gives a portion of the history of this hymn, declaring that in the only hymn book "ever in use in New England" which contained the lines, they were bracketed as not to be sung. The editor thinks himself able to say therefore: "Nor did Miss Deland ever hear it sung, nor any other living Unitarian." This "is shown by the fact that she has not taken it from a hymn book," etc. "What we have said of the extravagance and imaginativeness of making this hymn, definitively rejected by New England Orthodoxy seventy-five years ago, characteristic of the Orthodoxy of the present day, is true of the whole book. It is in no sense a study of life and character, but is evolved, like the German's camel, out of the author's reckless consciousness."

Of course, the bottom drops entirely out of this tirade when we know that the scene of *John Ward* is Western Pennsylvania. But we will add a few other facts for the consideration of the writer in the *Independent*. Mrs. Deland took the lines in question from a *Watts's* hymn book of 1821. It is not true that in the only hymn book "ever in use in New England," etc., the hymn in question was bracketed as not to be sung. Mr. S. M. Worcester, the editor of that book, declares in his preface that brackets indicate that hymns so marked "were for some reason omitted" in a previous edition: in his edition he gives the marks for proper musical expression by the side of this very hymn! If the critic will examine the *Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes*, prepared for use in H. W. Beecher's church, and published by A. S. Barnes & Co. in 1855, he will find Alfaretta's hymn in full on page 107, No. 335, without brackets. A little search among hymn books in use beyond New England would probably discover the lines in other collections. As for hymns sometimes sung today in New England "Orthodox" churches, it will be sufficient to say that in a town not a hundred miles from Boston these lines, and others like them, were sung this last summer:

> In vain for mercy now they cry;
> In lakes of liquid fire they lie;
> There on the flaming billows tossed,
> Forever, O, forever lost.

In the town of Kennebunkport, Me., the author of *John Ward* herself listened this summer to a preacher who held firmly to a belief in the damnation of non-elect infants, a doctrine at which *John Ward* hesitated. These few statements of fact will sufficiently vindicate Mrs. Deland from the charges brought against her.

*** A new development of the Chautauqua University is the School of Political Economy, conducted by Prof. R. T. Ely of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. It aims to direct studies and furnish instruction in political economy by correspondence and by the work in the Summer School. There are two courses, for each of which certain indispensable books are named. A lesson paper is sent to each student the first of each month, and a series of questions at the end. It is not the design to teach the dogmas of any party or clique; no partisan views will be inculcated, but the aim is to present the historical development of the science, to train the student in reasoning on economic and social topics, and to assist in the cultivation of the habit of observing the phenomena which fall within the domain of the science. This school offers an opportunity of which we should suppose many serious students, especially among our teachers and clergymen, would be glad to avail themselves. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing Frederick Starr, Registrar, box 517, New Haven, Conn.

*** The career of that curious writers' trade-union, the Society of Authors, of which Mr. Walter Besant is the guiding spirit, has now been watched for two or three years with interest on both sides of the ocean, but after a diligent search we have yet to discover any real improvement accomplished. It is hardly necessary to bring up here subjects for the contemplation of this worthy company of eminent men, but one possible reform is suggested to us by a private letter from an English writer, who has much to complain of in the way accepted MSS. are treated by publishers in England. Many of the publishers there, he tells us, are in the habit of paying for articles only when they are printed. It is frequently the case, says our informant, that a paper will be ordered by the editor to be finished at a certain time; it is delivered on the day specified, accepted, but not paid for until it appears, which will be often from six months to two years after the article has been approved.

*** Mr. John Gilmer Speed, it is announced, has taken the editorship of the *American Magazine*. Mr. Speed is a very clever journalist, but he has undertaken the task of a Hercules in attempting to make this young magazine a great success as competition is now. The magazine was started by a Mr. Bush, an oil refiner, who, it is said, lost $75,000 by cultivating literature. The property was then passed along to a sewing-machine manufacturer, who must have paid well for his experience. *The Cosmopolitan* was started by, and ruined, a manufacturer of office furniture and letter-files. The old saying that every one can conduct a newspaper better than its editor, suggests some proverb to the effect that it takes no special experience to run a magazine.

*** A paragraph is going about to the effect that Mrs. Amélie Rives-Chanler has received $7,000 for a poem from an illustrated newspaper called *Once a Week*. The only reason for believing that even half this sum was paid for this poem is that it is highly-wrought, passionate, and so-called audacious verse which will likely attract sensational comment.

*** Of the American magazines in England *Harper's* is said to be by far the most popular and has double the sale of any of the others. Of the Christmas *Harper* for this year 50,000 copies have been ordered for the English market. Possibly the explanation is to be found in the fact that the English edition has a very pretty and modern cover.

*** The brother of Mr. Rider Haggard, it seems, has been innoculated by the authorship fever. He is Capt. A. C. P. Haggard, a British officer, stationed at Meerut, a small town near Delhi, India, and has, like his brother, traveled

much in lands which offer fine backgrounds for blood-curdling fiction.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

History of the Christian Church. By Philip Schaff. Vol. VI. History of the Reformation. Vol. I. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.00.]

We cannot at this entrance to the crowded season of the year undertake that extended review of this affluent and exhaustive work which its qualities deserve. The learned author's point of view makes the Reformation, "next to the apostolic age, the most important and interesting portion of church history." This point of view determines the sweep and spirit of his survey. While in hearty accord with Protestanism, he aims to be fair and just to Romanism. Facts, he declares, must rule dogmas; truth is his only aim; but the truth "must be told in love." These are the cardinal principles of this work, which, with resources of the amplest scholarship, the enthusiasm of a true (Presbyterian) churchmanship, and the advantage of personal familiarity with the historic scenes, re-tells in this volume the oft-told story of Luther and his battle with the Papacy. These 742 pages are concerned only with the German Reformation till the Diet of Augsburg, 1517–1530. The book is in effect a massive and powerful statue of Luther displayed against a background of historical drapery.

Bohlen Lectures, 1882. *The Relation of Christianity to Civil Society.* By Samuel Smith Harris, D.D. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.00.]

A reading of this learned and thoughtful book must sharpen the grief with which all good people heard of the sudden death of its author, the late Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan. Here was a man who saw clearly the relationship between Church and State, their unconquerable separateness and independence, the disasters resulting from their union, the perils in that direction here and now, all illustrated by historic light, and quickened by a profound sympathy with present American needs. The State in Bishop Harris's view is human and from below; the Church — in no sectarian sense — is divine and from above, and each must remain true to itself. Education, primarily, is the business of the family, which it may delegate; and so these lectures touch the nerve center of a just now vital question. Puritan and Roman interferences with the civil power are alike to be dreaded. These are broad, intelligent, forcible lectures, putting things strongly and well, a tonic for the times.

Sermon Briefs. By an Experienced Preacher. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.00.]

The Sermon Bible. Genesis to II Samuel. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.]

These books, though strangers to each other, crossed the ocean evidently from England, in the same steamer, so to speak, and on the same enterprising errand, namely, to help American preachers preach. In England originality in sermonizing is not thought so much of as it ought to be, and as we presume it is in this country. The preacher who wants crutches will find a good stout pair of them in these books, in the first fifty-two briefs, one for every Sunday in the Christian year, with a useful bibliographical note by way of preface. Less commendable is the appended directory to sermons. The scope of the second book is indicated in its title. Such books may help the lazy and incompetent, but will hardly conduce to virile pulpit work nor to clerical honesty and independence.

Spirit and Life. By Amory H. Bradford, D.D. [Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.00.]

These twelve sermons, by the Congregational pastor at Montclair, N. J., are not now all first printed, several having appeared in the religious press. They are thoughtful and spiritual discourses, directed to mature Christian feeling and experience, not overlooking the questionings and anxieties of Christian faith at the present time, but standing squarely on historical Christianity with a sympathy for all that is truly religious in other religions, and making more of the spirit than of the letter of biblical teaching. These sermons are alive with truth and feeling, and self-commendatory.

Testimonies to the Supernatural. By W. A. Snively, D.D. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.]

These sermons are twenty — short, simple, and suggestive. Their common purpose is to support the supernatural element in Christianity, which they do from the point of view of a Protestant Episcopal clergyman; except that four of them are upon the parable of the Prodigal Son. They do not make much of institutionalism in religion, but more of its inward spirit and hidden forces. Mr. Whittaker has made an uncommonly handsome book out of them.

Introduction to the Books of the Old Testament. By O. S. Stearns, D.D. [Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.]

Though the author of this book is a theological professor, it has small critical value. In fact it does not profess to be a "critical introduction." Critical questions are not even discussed. The canonicity and authenticity of the books of the Old Testament are taken for granted. Assuming these points as facts, and with the Revised Version as a basis, Dr. Stearns proceeds to give an analysis, outline, and account of each book, both exteriorly and interiorly. As far as it goes it goes well, but to any one who wishes to go further it is useless. A valuable feature is the bibliographies of the literature of the several Old Testament books.

Studies in the Book of Acts. By John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.]

Bishop Williams has given in this thin octavo the substance of his lectures at the Middletown theological school. They are not a commentary on the text, not controversial, not doctrinal, but an historical exposition, chapter by chapter, of St. Luke's narrative, with a view of educing the lines of church polity and development in the apostolic age. The author's views are characterized by moderation. He does not dogmatize on uncertainties, though he is positive and clear.

The Epistle to the Hebrews. By Thomas Charles Edwards, D.D. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.]

Dr. Edwards is a Welshman. He does not believe that St. Paul wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews, but who did he does not undertake to prove, nor, so far as his present purpose goes, does he care. His concern is with the doctrinal and spiritual teachings of the epistle, which he brings out in a series of expository chapters or lectures, not a textual commentary, in a form adapted to the apprehension of lay people who know no Greek.

Jesus in Modern Life. By Algernon Sidney Logan. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.]

In *Jesus in Modern Life* we have a rambling, eccentric, egoistic study of the life and character of Jesus according to the lines laid down by Rénan; a book which has no critical or scholarly value, but deserves passing notice as a curiosity of mental product, a sign of the times, a straw which shows the direction of one current of — shall we say wind? The relation of the preface to the subject is beyond our comprehension.

JUVENILES.

Taken by the Enemy. By Oliver Optic. With illustrations. [Lee & Shepard. $1.50.]

Oliver Optic has begun a new set of war stories, called the "Blue and the Gray Series." *Taken by the Enemy* is the first volume. It relates the surprising adventures of Mr. Horatio Passford, who fitted up his steam yacht, the Bellevite, as a war vessel, and went up Mobile Bay by the Confederate forts, to bring back his daughter from the estate of her uncle, Homer Passford. Mr. Homer Passford, who sympathizes with the South, thinks it his duty to deliver up his Northern brother's vessel to the agents of the Confederacy, and a naval engagement ensues, the improbabilities of which few boy readers will be disturbed by, so full is it of most exciting incidents. Of course the vessel escapes, after young Christy Passford has displayed the prodigious valor and skill with which Oliver Optic's heroes are monotonously endowed. The cover of the volume, divided between blue and gray, is a sign of the author's intention to do full justice to "the other side."

The Captain of the Wight. By Frank Cowper, M.A. Illustrated by the author. [E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.50]

This is a romance of Carisbrooke Castle in the Isle of Wight, the chief character in which is Sir Edward Woodville of the time of Henry Seventh. The story is one of those ideal reconstructions of the days of chivalry which throw around them a halo never actually existing: the authors import into those rude times a refinement of feeling which was quite foreign to them. Mr. Cowper's tale belongs among the more successful of these attempts, but we regard them as efforts which had better not be made, unless the whole truth of feudalism and chivalry is set forth, and this whole truth, for obvious reasons, is quite unfit for general perusal.

Clover. By Susan Coolidge. With illustrations by Jessie McDermot. [Roberts Brothers. $1.25.]

This is a sequel to the Katy stories, and is a most delightful rounding up. It leaves Katy married and Clover engaged, and nothing could be more fascinating than the way in which it is told — the preparations for the wedding, the talk on the doorstep between the two girls, the "day of happy letters" of congratulation and announcing the coming of gifts, the gifts themselves, and then the great event, which made the favorite of so many people for so many years a happy wife. Some of the old acquaintances are there, among them Cousin Helen, and "Rose Red," who has brought another Rose and who has lost nothing from her superabundant good spirits. The wedding cake was made in "a large new wash-tub," and stirred by Alexander with a

wooden spade; and there were five hundred pasteboard boxes to hold slices for everybody. After all is over it is found that brother Phil has lung trouble and he is sent to Colorado in care of Clover, and both are supposed to be in charge of a certain Mrs. Watson, who proves "an old man of the sea," and whose inimitable, disjointed talk makes a funny element in the book. Colorado life is charmingly pictured — Colorado springs, the flowers, the cañons, and life on a ranch in High Valley, where Clover and Phil visit their cousin, whose partner Geoff Templestowe falls in love with her. So, for that matter, does the cousin, and likewise Thurber Wade, so that she is literally a "three-leaved Clover." Geoff, who is manly and worthy, wins, and the doctor has to consent, and is "forced to confess that the sons-in-law with which fate had provided him were of a superior sort; only he wished that they did not want to marry *his* girls!" And it is all very sweet, and ends happily. The pictures are good, and the story is so captivating that nobody who once begins it will lay it down till the last page is reached.

The Household of Glen Holly. By Lucy C. Lillie. Illustrated. [Harper & Brothers. $1.00.]

Mrs. Lillie has a happy faculty of writing for young people, and the present volume is quite up to the mark. It opens with the return from abroad of Miss Colville and her little deformed nephew, Felix, who is her charge. She goes to her country home at Brancombe with great reluctance, for it has painful associations; and the story starts with a mystery about some closed-up rooms there. She becomes attached to her neighbors at Glen Holly, a large family of brothers and sisters, among whom is Cecil, who succeeds in exorcising the evil spirit in Felix, who has heretofore been a torment to everybody by his temper. At the hight of Cecil's intimacy and usefulness there arrives the daughter of the German teacher of Felix, Ludwiger Schmaltz, a girl with insatiable curiosity, who tries to find out what the secret rooms contain, but is discovered in the act by Cecil, who in turn betrays guilt on the subject. Presently Miss Colville grows cold towards Cecil, and goes away without explanation. But eventually they meet, and the latter, who is sincere and straightforward, asks the meaning of the estrangement, and it comes out that Ludwiger had made the mischief through jealousy. Cecil nobly confesses a momentary yielding to impulse, and then Miss Colville confides the story of the rooms, which, as the reader will have suspected, has to do with the deformity of Felix. Such is a brief outline; but the chapters are full of delineation and development of honorable characters. The brother, Gerald, is fine and manly, and the elder sister, Linnet, true and womanly, while the father, Colonel Thorne, is a man to look up to. There is genuine boy and girl life in it, in school, in games, and in carrying out a benevolent purpose. In some of the illustrations the faces are very expressive of character, and the attitudes unusually true to life.

Wrecked on Labrador. A Story of Shipwreck and Adventure for Boys. By W. A. Stearns. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.]

The adventures embodied in the story of *Wrecked on Labrador*, by Winfrid A. Stearns, were furnished by a veritable summer excursion to that remote coast, and are further animated by a scientific intention, so that the book, besides teaching geography, gives information in natural history, at the same time that it excites and entertains the imagination. Boys fond of boating and shooting will enjoy it.

The Search for the Star. A Tale of Life in the Wild Woods. By Edward Willett. Illustrated. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.]

The story told in *The Search for the Star* seems artificial. The "star" was a jewel, a prized heirloom, which had been stolen away from a family in Bangor, Maine, presumably by a French Canadian, who had disappeared. An expedition consisting of one man and two boys was organized to go in search for it, and off they went into the woods of Maine and the coasts of Canada, with the result of a long round of trapping and camping, and a final recovery of the lost treasure, though not without a tragedy at the end.

A Start in Life, by J. T. Trowbridge, is a lively story of life in the Genesee country, when western New York was still a wilderness. The hero, Walden Westlake, goes there to grow up with the country, and this first volume of a series on his fortunes relates, in a way to delight the boyish heart, his adventures with a disgruntled schoolmaster, athievish bear, and other characters too numerous to mention. [Lee & Shepard. $1.00.]

FICTION.

A Man Story. By E. W. Howe. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.]

The same general atmosphere of the powerful and the disagreeable which hung over the *Story of a Country Town*, *The Mystery of the Locks*, and *A Moonlight Boy*, pervades Mr. Howe's latest story. It is concerned with the fortunes of a man, hence its title; and notwithstanding the author's partiality for his hero, we find him a character whose fortunes were best left untold. He is divorced from one wife, but still lives in the same house with her, while he makes brief visits to his second wife under another character though not another name. His love speeches to this Mrs. Tom dwell with "damnable iteration" on the theme of his possible weariness of her in time. His first wife contests the divorce, of which she had not been informed, through some accident, and brings about an alienation between Uncle Tom and Mrs. Tom. He gives up his vast business and goes to a rude frontier town to live apart from womankind. His treatment of Mrs. Tom, whether the first or the second of that name, is strained to the last degree. One wishes that a writer of so much crude power as Mr. Howe would set himself to work in a more healthy manner, and would bring before us characters in some of whom, at least, there might be found pure attractiveness.

Her Great Idea. By Mrs. L. B. Walford. [Henry Holt & Co. 30c.]

Seven short stories form the substance of this volume. All are of a humorous nature, and that Mrs. Walford possesses a fund of genuine humor every reader of her novels knows. In these tales she is seen at her best — the crisp, nervous style, the keen but never ill-natured satire, the ready command of interesting situations all going to the enhancement of the reader's enjoyment. Nothing could be better in their way than "Paul's Blunders," "A Tumbler of Milk," and "Ada." Interspersed with the stories are three very clever bits of *vers de société*.

Signor I. By Salvatore Farina. Translated by the Baroness Langenau. [Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.]

"Signor I" is the pseudonym under which Professor Marc Antonio Abate elects to veil his personality when advertising for a second wife. He is a self-centered rather than selfish man, full of crude cynicisms, the outcome of loneliness, and of rather bitter philosophies, which war against a naturally good heart. His wife's death, and, later, the marriage of his daughter against his will to an Italian "Buffo," have left his home dull and desolate, and the advertisement in question is the outcome of a long dissatisfaction with life and himself. There is something comic in his mental attitude while awaiting replies. He hopes for a great many, but is dreadfully afraid that some one may identify him as the advertiser. But all is changed when in one of the answers he recognizes the handwriting of his cast-off daughter. She is a widow then; she is unhappy. The fatherly instinct awakes. Once seen, the claim of his only child and her children cannot be resisted, and we have them united, even though the letter which brings about this happy result is proved to be the work of the obnoxious Buffo, a fine-hearted man, who knows that his wife can never be completely happy while at variance with her father. This pretty story gives hope that something good may be looked for in the future in the field of Italian fiction of the lighter kind.

In Far Lochaber. A Novel. By William Black. [Harper & Brothers. $1.25.]

In Far Lochaber has not quite the charm of the pretty "House-Boat" which took the world by storm last summer, but it is a good story nevertheless. It relates to the fortunes of Alison Blair, the quaint and pretty daughter of an extremely rigid Presbyterian "meenister," settled in the small manufacturing town of Kirk o' Fields in Ganarkshire. Of this town and the life led in it Mr. Black gives a terrible picture. Human nature seems at a sad pass indeed when set to read godly books, discuss polemics, and brood over eternal damnation, amid the gathering dusks of the Scotch winter and the fast-falling blades of the factories. It is no wonder, under such conditions, that strong natures become narrow and implacable, and the weaker ones fall a prey to imbecility or madness, or die out before their time. Alison escapes both these fates by falling in love, during a visit to some relatives, with Captain Ludovic Macdonnell, a Highland laird. He is a Roman Catholic, and the fact to her father and those of his persuasion is a barrier potent as the sword of the angel of Eden. But love laughs alike at barriers and locksmiths, and in the end the "bit lady" is made happy with the husband of her choice and a home in those Highlands which to Mr. Black's fancy always stand "appareled in celestial light," though sunshine, as we all know, is not an invariable condition of Scotch living, north or south, at any season of the year.

Captain Bayley's Heir: A Tale of the Gold Fields of California. By G. A. Henty. Illustrated. [Scribner & Welford. $2.00.]

This is a book for boys. Frank Norris and Fred Barkley were lads at Westminster School, and cousins. Frank, accused of stealing a ten-

pound note from Dr. Litter's desk, takes to flight, though innocent, and ships on a clipper for New Orleans. There he gets in with a trader, engages in flat-boating on the river, and finally strikes out for the West, meeting with many adventures on the way and finally bringing up in California, where he digs for gold and makes a fortune. After a time his rich uncle at home in England receives proofs of his innocence, sets out to find him, makes the young capitalist his heir, and Frank promptly marries the old man's niece. Fred, who stole the money, is finally stabbed to death in India.

"*Miss Lou.*" By Edward P. Roe. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.]

This, the last story from the pen of the late E. P. Roe, is marked by all the characteristics of his most popular work in fiction. The scene is on a Southern plantation during the war, and there, at the opening of the tale, dwells "Miss Lou," a beautiful girl of eighteen who has been brought up in subjection to her guardians, an uncle and aunt, but who is just beginning to know her own mind. A Confederate suitor and a Yankee lover, raids and counter-raids, an interrupted wedding, a battle on the neighboring ridge, a midnight rescue, and so on, supply the incidents, while two or three bright negroes provide abundant humor. "*Miss Lou*" was not completed by the author, but the conclusion is supplied from a letter written just before his death outlining the fate of the leading characters.

Young Maids and Old. By Clara Louise Burnham. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.]

This story is not one that we particularly like. The author writes brightly and cleverly, but her cleverness runs perilously near smartness and her brightness perilously near flippancy. The figures and postures of the book are those of the "girl of the period," and that girl is rather fast, loud, and slangy. Her fancies and fortunes as here depicted are amusing; the book makes us laugh, but leaves us rather chagrined that we could laugh at anything so silly. The Chicago part of the reader's nature will enjoy it, though its scene is laid at the East. Its interest is wholly in its dialogue, which is mostly small talk, and in the working out of the matrimonial plot between Irene Flanders and Leo Graham. The story touches only the superficial levels of life; it has no earnestness and no depth; it is meant to sparkle only, not to move, and it fulfills its intention.

Another's Crime. From the Diary of Inspector Byrnes. By Julian Hawthorne. [Cassell & Co. $1.00.]

This, the latest product of the Byrnes-Hawthorne combination, is hardly up to its predecessors in the same series; still it is a readable and even an exciting story. It involves the fate of a young New Yorker who is falsely accused of theft and whose adventures are of a sufficiently startling kind. We suppose that Inspector Byrnes is responsible for the incidents, but one of them (the finding of the cigar-box message) is utterly incredible. Perhaps in this case Mr. Hawthorne drew upon his own imagination. The style in which the book is written, without being actually bad, is slovenly, and in at least one instance we notice a sentence minus a subject.

The Court of Charles IV: A Romance of the Escorial. By B. Perez Galdós. Translated by Clara Bell. [W. S. Gottsberger.]

Far be it from us to say that anything Señor Galdós writes or has written is uninteresting, but we must confess that *The Court of Charles IV* comes perilously near the limit of entertaining romance, at least to one devoted reader. Of course there are in the book some remarkable portrayals of character and the humor is fresh and invigorating, but these desirable qualities are intermingled with a mass of theatrical reminiscences and annals of political intrigue to an extent that is wearisome. There is something musty, fusty, and dusty about Spanish politics and the Spanish stage when historically considered. We like Señor Galdós infinitely better when he deals with contemporary life and manners.

Aunt Diana. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.]

This is a pretty though sentimental story about a girl named Alison Merle, who, under the inspiration of one of those delightful maiden aunts, unhappily more commonly found in fiction than in real life — an earnest, influential, self-controlled maiden aunt, full of talent and benefactions, always appearing with help in her right hand at the right moment — does a hard bit of duty well, and helps and changes the moral attitude of her whole family. There is one rather exciting episode with an embezzling clerk, but otherwise the plot is simple, and enough is to be learned from Alison's experience to make the book good reading for young girls, who, like herself, want to do the right thing though at the temporary cost of their own comfort and pleasure.

The Peckster Professorship. An Episode in the History of Psychical Research. By J. P. Quincey. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

But exactly what was this "episode" to which the title refers? Was it that the gifted Ernest Hargrave forfeited the confidence of President and faculty by dabbling over-much in planchette and table-tippings and so lost the Peckster professorship? Or was it that his portrait was locked up in the Mather safe for one hundred years, or that Mr. Peckster was recalled from the verge of the grave by the "exhibition" of *veratrum viride*, or that the Rev. Charles Gregdon saw spooks who suggested sermons? This last, be it said, is perhaps the most direct approach to the utilization of spooks that has been made. How many clergymen would invoke them regularly on Saturday evenings if it proved possible, to lighten their weekly labors! In any case and whichever it was, we are lost in a fog when the story ends, as we were when it began. The gifted Hargrave is relegated to the remote "East," whence he returns only at rare intervals and in an astral shape; Mr. Peckster has disappeared into Hades, and only the Rev. Charles remains, to work out his discourse on the text, "And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment." Did the author quite know what he meant? Surely, the target at which a satire is aimed should not be left so doubtful.

The Rebel Rose. A Novel. [Harper & Bros. 40c.]

If we were to make a guess at the authorship of *The Rebel Rose* we should say that it was by Mr. Justin McCarthy — at any rate the anonymous author has caught the trick of Mr. McCarthy's style to perfection. The subject is sufficently romantic. Mary Stuart Beaton is the sole surviving direct descendant of the Queen of Scots, and she, a charming, simple-hearted young girl, is made the center of all sorts of dynastic intrigues. In contrast with this mediæval group are Sir Victor Champion and his allies, with their scheme for the abolition of the House of Lords, and as a foil to Mary Beaton we have Lady Saxon, the unprincipled adventuress. The plot is admirably managed, and yet, in spite of the dramatic incidents involved, the narrative is at times rather tame.

The Graysons. A Story of Illinois. By Edward Eggleston. [The Century Co. $1.50.]

The *Century* magazine has made its thousands of readers familiar with Mr. Eggleston's well-wrought story of life in Illinois fifty years ago. It is founded on a legendary account of one of Abraham Lincoln's successes in defending a man wrongly accused of murder. We cannot say that the picture of the President that was to be is such as to impress a vivid image of him on the mind, but the atmosphere of the Illinois of his time is around all the other characters. The story is told with Mr. Eggleston's usual attractive power, and it well deserves a place among books of fiction which have a right to live because they reproduce with fidelity a phase of our rapidly changing life which has quite disappeared. We entirely agree with Miss Eggleston, who has furnished the illustrations for the novel, that they are "faint and awkward shadows," not only of her ideals but of the reality also which they are supposed to illustrate.

Behind Closed Doors. By Anna Katharine Green. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.]

The large sale of Miss Green's stories indicates that the novel of plot still has a hold on many readers of novels. Miss Green's plot in this case is one of those marvels of ingenuity and complication which have the only fault that they do not happen; and if the aim of the novelist is in any degree to hold the mirror up to nature, then the author of *Behind Closed Doors* misses the mark decidedly by the strained and improbable character of its action.

A Modern Adam and Eve in a Garden, by Miss Amanda M. Douglas, is an extreme example of the utilitarian novel. It relates the experience of a brother and sister in gardening and poultry-raising and floriculture; every item of their receipts and expenditures is set down in dollars and cents. If this is indeed a transcript from real life, Miss Douglas will do a service to more than one young man and woman anxious to make a living, by its very minuteness. But if, as we suspect, it is in its financial aspect a fancy sketch, then the reader will do well to consult works of a more scientific character on small fruits, flower-raising, and poultry. Miss Douglas, we should say, to do her justice, gives very good directions on these matters as far as she goes. [Lee & Shepard. $1.50.]

MINOR NOTICES.

Our Uncle and Aunt.

Our Uncle and Aunt. By Amarala Martin. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.]

The author of *Our Uncle and Aunt* devotes herself to an exposition of the subjection of women, but excellent as many of her points are, her book is in a form that will be repellent to readers who are not endowed with a good deal of patience. A simple, straightforward narrative

without attempts at humor would have been much better, and might have carried conviction to those who will find this volume tiresome and incomprehensible.

Marine Painting.

Marine Painting. By Walter W. May, R.I. With 16 Colored Plates. [Cassell & Co. $2.50.]

Walter W. May's *Marine Painting* is designed for beginners, to judge from the very elementary hints laid down in the introduction. The pupil is told that "a vessel to be on the starboard tack must have the wind on her right side," and that "the color of the sky affects the color of the sea." Sixteen plates in chromo-lithograph of indifferent merit form the subjects to be copied.

Dumas and Hugo.

The Three Musketeers. By Alexandre Dumas. Two vols. [Little, Brown & Co. $3.00.]

Notre Dame de Paris. By Victor Hugo. Two vols. Do., do.

Ninety-Three. By Victor Hugo. Translated by Mrs. Aline Delano. Do. $1.50.

It was a happy thought, that of bringing out in handsome and readable shape the so-called "D'Artagnan Romances" of Alexandre Dumas, and judging by the appearance of the two volumes now before us, comprising the history of *The Three Musketeers*, we bespeak for the entire edition a cordial bestowal of public favor. The translation is of excellent quality, and the mechanical execution is all that heart could reasonably desire. The type is of good size and clear, the paper of substantial texture, the binding of wine-colored cloth with intricate design in gilt, pleasing and harmonious if somewhat demonstrative, and the form is just right to hold in the hand as you sit dreamily by an open fire — the only proper method of reading Dumas. A portrait of the author is prefixed. In much the same style as the foregoing the same publishers issue Victor Hugo's romances, *Les Misérables* having appeared last year. *Notre Dame* is in two volumes with four acceptable illustrations, the type being considerably larger even than that used in the Dumas edition. The translation — the standard English rendering — is more readable than any other version with which we are familiar, and has been, the publishers say, carefully revised, while one book, the fifth, has been specially translated. *Ninety-Three*, in one volume with two illustrations, is translated very acceptably by Mrs. Aline Delano. The Victor Hugo is to be completed in twelve volumes, the D'Artagnan romances in ten. They will be creditable additions to any library.

The Song Century.

The Song Century. A Collection of Standard Songs. Compiled by C. W. Bardeen. [C. W. Bardeen. 15c.]

With the above title Mr. C. W. Bardeen (Syracuse, N. Y.) has compiled and published one hundred standard songs for school and home use. A great many old favorites are here, and the collection is throughout of a good musical quality. The editor has aimed to keep within the compass of children's voices, and to meet the popular taste that has advanced so considerably since the publication of his *Song Budget* fifteen years ago.

Shoshone and Other Western Wonders.

Shoshone and Other Western Wonders. By Edwards Roberts. [Harper & Brothers. $1.00.]

"It is still rare to meet any one who has seen the Falls of the Snake," says Mr. Charles Francis Adams in his preface to this clear and clever book of travel. Mr. Roberts not only takes his readers with him to this rarely visited Shoshone Cañon where the Snake River makes its great leap, but to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado as well, to the Yellowstone Park, and through the delightful high plateau country which divides the Great Salt Lake from the sources of the Madison. His pictures are distinctly drawn and full of color, the details of his journey contain much helpful information, and the book will be found as practically useful to travelers as it is interesting to those who stay at home.

John B. Finch.

John B. Finch. His Life and Work. By Frances E. Finch and Frank J. Sibley. [Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.]

Mr. Finch was a prominent temperance worker at the West, who died suddenly last year at an early age. He was obviously a powerful platform speaker in the cause of prohibition. The narrative proper of his life given in this large book is swollen by copious extracts from his speeches, and from the tributes called forth at his death.

Boston and its Suburbs.

Boston and its Suburbs is a convenient guide-book, the distinguishing feature of which is the walks about Boston, prefaced by a route-guide on a new and very helpful plan. A person thoroughly a stranger to the city needs no more help than these walks and the map in Baedeker style, at the end, afford to find his way about with ease, and to identify the principal buildings of the city. Drives about Boston, excursions near, twenty pages of classified information, and a full index complete a handy manual. [Stanley & Usher. 50c.]

Mrs. Hoitt's *Excellent Quotations* is a book of extracts in prose and verse, broadly classified, a sort of commonplace book, a case of

> Jewels, five words long,
> That, on the stretched forefinger of all Time,
> Sparkle forever.

The book does not call for criticism. [Lee & Shepard.]

Lee & Shepard have issued a new edition of Rev. P. C. Headley's *Life of General Sheridan*, first published in 1865, supplemented by chapters which complete the narrative down to the lamented soldier's death and burial.

A fifth number of the popular *Franklin Square Song Collection* contains 200 favorite songs and hymns. Every family where there is musical ability should add these cheap and rich books to its library. [Harper & Bros. Paper, 50c.]

In Bohn's Classical Library Mr. A. R. Shilleto has translated into very readable English the twenty-six ethical essays of Plutarch's *Moralia*, which the translator would call a series of treatises on the "Ethics of the Hearth and Home." The discussion on the delay of the Deity in punishing the wicked is here included. Plutarch is the most modern of all the ancient moralists, and this volume will supply the need of a convenient edition of his ethical essays until Professor Goodwin of Harvard shall have put his fine rendering into a handy form. [Scribner & Welford.]

The most recent addition to Bohn's Select Library is Demosthenes's *Oration on the Crown*, extracted from the well-known translation of Charles Rann Kennedy in the Classical Library [Scribner & Welford. 1s. 6d.]

In the Good Company Series, neatly bound in a red and black cover, Messrs. Lee & Shepard send us *A Physician's Problems*, thoughtful discussions in the debatable ground of brain, nerve and mind, by Charles Elam, M.D.; Alexander Smith's pleasing volume of essays, *Dreamthorp*, and *The Lover*, Richard Steele's imitation of *The Tatler*, with selected papers from four other short-lived periodicals which he carried on at various periods of his humorous career. [50c. each.]

The Imaginary Conversations of "His Excellency" and Dan, by C. W. Taylor, with illustrations by F. H. Blair, reach such a depth of puerility that we are surprised that Cupples & Hurd should lend their name as publishers to campaign trash of so low an order.

To their admirably executed series of "Knickerbocker Nuggets" the publishers have added Moore's *Irish Melodies* with dainty ornamental borders and vignettes printed in green ink. A more thoroughly artistic and attractive issue of these favorite songs has never appeared. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.]

The dainty "Knickerbocker Nuggets Series" now includes Leigh Hunt's *Stories from the Italian Poets* in two volumes, the first being devoted to Dante and the second to Tasso, Ariosto, and Pulci. Hunt's buoyant spirit pervades the full critical and biographical introductions, and the careful and felicitous abstracts of the leading poems of his authors. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00 each.]

The author's popular edition of George Meredith's works is now complete with the issue of *Diana of the Crossways* and the *Shaving of Shagpat and Farina.* The first is usually reckoned among his most successful works; the second is a decidedly minor achievement. [Roberts Bros. $1.50.]

The *Essays on Literature* of Herman Grimm, translated by Miss Sarah H. Adams in 1885, appear in a new edition. The translation has been revised, and the volume is a much handsomer one than in the first edition. It contains an attractive portrait of Professor Grimm. [Cupples & Hurd. $2.00.]

Volume eleven of the *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* contains a biography and portrait of Alexander Mitchell, the financier, a paper on the boundaries of Wisconsin by the editor, Reuben G. Thwaites, and numerous sketches and reprints illustrating the early history of the State. The book is an illustration of the fine historical work done by this society, and of the wise generosity of Wisconsin which publishes it as a State document.

The eighth volume of Alden's *Manifold Cyclopædia*, the plan of which we have recently stated in full, reaches from Ceylon to Club-foot, and the ninth from Club-rush to Cosmogony. The price is very low, only fifty cents a volume, the form exceedingly handy for a work of reference, and the editing skillful and comprehensive. [J. B. Alden.]

— D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston will soon add to their series of French texts for schools and colleges, *La Belle Nivernaise:* Histoire d'un vieux bateau et de son équipage, by Alphonse Daudet, with six illustrations; and *Bug Jargal*,

by Victor Hugo — both edited by James Boïelle, senior French master at Dulwich College, England; also Scribe's *Le Verre d'Eau* and Lamartine's *Jeanne d'Arc*, edited by A. Barrere, Professor of Modern Languages in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, England. These texts will each have a literary introduction and such notes as will best adapt them to school use.

PERIODICALS.

The lower St. Lawrence is the subject of a pleasant descriptive paper by C. H. Farnham in *Harper's* for November, with illustrations by Sandham, Redwood, and Burns. Theodore Child discourses in a rambling way of the historical relics stored in the Hôtel Carnavalet at Paris, dwelling particularly on the revolutionary epoch when bed-posts were crowned by the Phrygian cap and door-plates proclaimed the unity and indissolubility of the republic. Other illustrated articles are on elk-hunting in the Rocky Mountains, boats of the Tagus, and the New York Real Estate Exchange. The Pennells conclude their painful pilgrimage to the Hebrides. Charles Gayarré describes with abundant spirit and humor scenes at the New Orleans bench and bar in 1823, when race antagonism between the native Creole population and Yankee "adventurers" was at its hight. There is a story by Miss Woolson, "A Pink Villa." Mr. Howells brings "Annie Kilburn" to a conclusion with a combination of tragi-comic effects, real enough, but somehow failing to justify what went before. However, life seldom justifies what goes before in the sense of reaching satisfactory conclusions. In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Howells says a word or two on the illusory quality of literary fame. "The truth is," he thinks, "there is no very deep, no very wide, interest in even the greatest of authors," and this, if we understand Mr. Howells rightly, is because literature is not closely allied to the real life of men. It is an art, like other arts, when it might be frank, brotherly, and helpful.

Much interest will naturally attach to General Sheridan's article, "From Gravelotte to Sedan," in the November *Scribner's*, in which the late commander of the army describes his impressions of the closing campaign of the Franco-German war, and portrays in silhouette some of the noteworthy men at the German headquarters. The style is terse and vivid and foretells a treat when Sheridan's *Memoirs* are published. Fine portraits (one of Sheridan himself) accompany this article. There is another installment of Lester Wallack's reminiscences, no less attractive than the first. B. B. Adams, Jr., writes of the every-day life of railroad men and Mr. Frost supplies the illustrations. Augustine Birrell contributes a sympathetic and kindly article on Matthew Arnold, exalting him as a poet and declaring him to have been in the true sense of the word broadly democratic in his tastes and ideas. An excellent portrait and a view of Laleham Church go with this paper. General Greely discusses the important question as to where we shall spend our winter (provided, of course, that we are not obliged to spend it at home). His meteorological data seem to support the view that for climatic reasons the Californian coast is far preferable to that of the Riviera. W. C. Brownell is elucidative on the theme of French manners, though it is curious to notice how quickly he is forced into the apologetic note. A new serial story by Mr. Stevenson is begun in this number of *Scribner's*. "The Master of Ballantrae" is the title, the scene being laid during the time of bonnie Prince Charlie. The short stories include a vigorous piece of dramatic narrative, "The Port of Missing Ships," by John R. Spears.

The *Atlantic* for November has one of Bradford Torrey's pleasant out-of-door articles, dealing in this instance with a November in the country. Who would think it possible to find seventy-three species of plants in bloom in Eastern Massachusetts in what we call our dreary month? Ellen Terry Johnson depicts with plentiful anecdotes the court circle of Louis XIV in connection with those late suppers when the magnificent sovereign consumed his four plates of soup, a pheasant, and incidentals at one fell swoop. Mrs. Wyman relates some experiences among the Fall River spinners, more particularly as regards black-listing, which, as Mrs. Wyman pungently remarks, is "a very good method by which to educate 'labor reformers.'" John Fiske gets to the Declaration of Independence in his careful chronicle of early American history. W. R. Thayer, whose paper on Garibaldi we noticed a month ago, discusses in this number the making of new Italy under the auspices of Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, Mazzini, and Cavour. The personality of the last three men is in each case admirably outlined. Economy in college work is the subject of a sensible paper by John Trowbridge, who brings forward the significant truth that concentration and narrowness of aim are the secret of success, suggesting some changes in college methods which would permit a student to devote himself thoroughly to one main study at a time. "Who," asks Mr. Trowbridge — "who will present us with an adequate representation of the interior of the heads of students who have upon their cards for the week Latin, Greek, mathematics, modern languages, and science? The dim and confused photographs of the physiognomy of the composite student would be definite indeed compared with the representation of such an intellectual interior." It is a pleasure to see the name of P. Deming once more on the cover of the *Atlantic*, and particularly in connection with so piquant a story as "A Lover's Conscience." Under the head of "Theology in Fiction," *Robert Elsmere* and *John Ward, Preacher*, are reviewed — the former with marked injustice.

"Is the Power of England Declining?" asks Prof. A. Vambéry in the November *Forum*, and his conclusion is that her center of power is in Asia, and that she must at least treble her army or abdicate her position as one of the great powers of the world. Charles Dudley Warner explains how our modern system of penology is active in the creation of criminals. Prof. Goldwin Smith takes a friendly view of the ultimate commercial and political union of Canada and the United States. Edward Atkinson brings the struggle for subsistence into a vivid light by telling us that the richest State in the Union is always within one year of starvation. Prof. Lester F. Ward, in discussing "Our Better Halves," argues that woman is the permanent and man the variable type, and that the hope of racial progress is therefore in a developed womanhood. Andrew Lang is very much to the point in ridiculing "Esoteric Browningism." Browning at his best, says Mr. Lang, is a poet, as other great poets are poets, by virtue of the fact that he is a master of romance, and should be read as such, but, "by the boundless ingenuity of dullness, the abomination of desolation of pedantry standing where it ought not, the enchanted castle of Mr. Browning's verse has become nearly as inaccessible as the dark tower whither Childe Roland came." Read *Men and Women*, urges Mr. Lang, as you would read "Adonais" or the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," for the plain sense, the romance, the play of emotion, and you will be an admirer of Mr. Browning forever. Among other interesting articles in this issue of the *Forum* we must not omit mention of Principal James Donaldson's paper on "Possibilities of Culture." It goes to the root of the matter and is full of suggestive ideas.

"Earthlings," by Grace King, is the complete novel in *Lippincott's* for November — a novel marked by that delicate skill in portraiture and refined style of which Miss King is mistress. J. F. Blondin, the rope-walker, writes briefly of his experiences. Extracts from the diary of John R. Thompson, who was in London in 1864 as editor of the Confederate journal the *Index*, are supplied by Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard. They afford passing glimpses of English notabilities, as of Tennyson, "a quiet, simple man," smoking a pipe, drinking hot punch, deploring the American war, and talking of Yankees, "whom he detested." Mr. Edgar Saltus, on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo* probably, delivers himself upon the subject of "Morality in Fiction." Mr. Saltus's injunction, if we understand him aright, is to write as nastily as you please — provided you can tack on a moral and "instruct" your readers. Corporate suretyship, the insuring against defalcations, a theme of especial interest just now, is explained by Lincoln L. Eyre.

The *Cosmopolitan* for October comes late, but is none the less welcome. Base-ball is the leading topic, written of in an entertaining way by John Montgomery Ward and illustrated with the portraits of prominent players. David Ker describes Zulu warriors at home; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood has something to say on the present phase of the woman question; Charles Romain treats of jugglers and snake-charmers in India; Alexander Black rehearses the story of the settlement of Marietta by "The Second Mayflower;" Paul R. Cleveland concludes his thumb-nail sketches of New York millionaires; and Gustav Kobbé finds material for a lively article in presidential campaign songs.

The November *Century* has a little *trouvaille* in twenty-four hitherto unpublished letters of Lord Nelson written during the expedition to the Baltic in 1801, and addressed to Nelson's "long-tried friend and companion in arms," Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge. They show how Nelson was hampered at a critical point in his career by ill health and unjust suspicions. Two portraits of Nelson from the paintings by Abbott and Füger accompany the article — the former as frontispiece. Norman Moore provides a pleasant account of the old London guilds and their halls, Mr. Pennell supplying the illustrations. They are genuine mediæval relics, these venerable guild houses, giving in the center of

modern London a view of the past that few European cities can boast. Mr. Kennan's Siberian article describes the barbarous treatment of political exiles and common convicts at Tomsk and at the stations leading thereto. In an open letter Mr. Kennan explains how he uses information given him by government officials in such a way as not to imperil their welfare. Mr. Cole contributes three very remarkable engravings of masterpieces of early Italian art, including Cimabue's "Madonna and Child" (Santa Maria Novella). Dr. Lyman Abbott writes hopefully of the new reformation in theology. Dr. C. S. Robinson summarizes recent researches with regard to the true site of Calvary. Mr. Cable gives the first of a promised series of strange true stories of Louisiana. "The Romance of Dollard," by Mrs. Catherwood, an historical tale of Canada under the reign of Louis XIV, begins in a most fascinating way and promises to be a significant contribution to contemporary fiction.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

— David Nutt of London announces a reprint of *The Morte d'Arthur*, that "Book of the Noble Hystoryes of Kynge Arthur and of certeyn of his Knyghtes, reduced into Englysshe by Sir Thomas Malory." This reprint will be a facsimile, page for page, line for line, word for word, but in Roman character, of Caxton's edition of 1485, based upon Lord Spencer's copy, with the deficiencies supplied from the Oesterley Park copy, with a bibliographico-critical introduction and an appendix of various readings from the editions of Wynkyn de Worde, Copland, and East, by the editor, Dr. O. Sommer; a study of Malory, by Mr. Andrew Lang; notes on the relation of Malory to his French originals, etc. It will make two volumes of over 500 pages each, one thousand copies, super-royal 8vo, on specially made antique laid paper, 400 copies to be subscribed for in England and 200 in America, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per volume, *before publication*. After publication the price will be raised to 15*s.* per volume, and 100 copies, quarto, on Dutch hand-made paper, thirty copies reserved for the American market. If desired, 10 copies will be printed on the finest Japanese paper. The printing has been intrusted to Balantyne, Hanson & Co., and no pains will be spared to make the book beautiful.

— Mr. Rennell Rodd, the ostensible author of the forthcoming *Life of Emperor Frederick*, plays — like the present Lord Lytton — the double part of poet and diplomatist, and is not unlikely to attain Lord Lytton's success in both lines, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Rodd was very popular at Oxford, and won the Newdegate" in 1880. At Berlin, where Mr. Rodd has for some time been an attaché, he won similar popularity in a fresh field, and his last volume of poems was dedicated to his "chief," Sir Edward Malet.

— Cassell & Co. are to reissue Doré's Illustrated Bible in weekly numbers, with the whole of the 200 full-page plates, at one half-penny for each number.

— Miss Amelia B. Edwards's costly and beautiful *A Thousand Miles Up the Nile* is to reappear under Routledge's imprint in a cheap edition. Originally published at two guineas, it has been scarce and out of print for some years.

— The first volume of Macmillan & Co.'s new and cheap edition of Charles Kingsley's works is *Westward Ho!* and its bibliography furnishes interesting details of the history of this famous book. The first edition, notes the *Academy*, appeared in three volumes in 1855, and was reprinted in 1857. In the latter year appeared a new edition in one volume, which was reprinted three times before 1869. From 1871 onwards a new edition was called for in every year down to 1885; while in three years — 1876, 1877, and 1879 — the popular demand required two editions.

— The present month is expected to bring the last — 24th — volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

— Mrs. Oliphant's biography of the late Principal Tulloch draws largely upon private letters and papers. Amongst the letters given are a series thickly sprinkled with racy comments upon public men, and several containing descriptions of the principal's interviews with the Queen at Balmoral.

— There seems to be no end to the "literary remains" of Victor Hugo. There still remain inedited, according to M. Tellior, says the *Athenæum*, *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*, notes of travel in England, Belgium, Holland, and Spain; an "Essai d'Explication," a philosophical work of which the tenor may be conjectured from his "Contemplations;" and some dramas, of which "Les Jumeaux," dealing with Louis XIV and the Man in the Iron Mask, is the most important, and which also comprise "Cent Mille Francs de Rente," "Peut-être Frère de Gavroche," "Les Nuées de l'Ame," and "Ami Robsart." But poetry is the most important item in this literary residue, and includes, among other works, "Dieu," a philosophic poem; "Les Années Funestes," satires on the Second Empire; "Les Colères Justes," also satirical pieces; "Les Profondeurs;" and "Océan," a vast collection of sketches in verse and prose.

— The *Athenæum* of October 13 has an interesting sketch of the late Mr. Wm. Gifford Palgrave, British Minister and Consul at Montevideo in Uruguay, where he died September 10. Mr. Palgrave was one of two younger brothers of Professor Palgrave of Oxford, and had had an eventful history. He was educated at the Charter House and at Trinity College, Oxford, went straight from college to India, served in the native infantry, became a Roman Catholic, was ordained to the priesthood, joined the Jesuits, and did energetic missionary work in Southern India. Later in Syria he accumulated a vast store of Arabic knowledge. Separating from the Jesuits, he entered the English diplomatic service, in which he died. His greatest literary work was entitled *Central and Eastern Arabia*, of which the writer in the *Athenæum* says:

> The scene which describes his appearance in the garb and character of an Arab doctor; the ingenuity with which he traced out the habits of life of his patients before he would undertake their treatment; the courage with which he proceeded to Riad, the capital of Nejed, the center of Wahabee power and fanaticism, though provided with a treacherous letter of supposed safe conduct, the intention of which was to commend him at once to the executioner; the skill with which he baffled his foes; the flight from Riad; the shipwreck on the coast near Muscat, in the Sea of Oman—all these and many more thrilling incidents have made the two volumes in which they are described among the most popular books of travel of the day. Nor is the interest in them confined to the story of the journey. They are full of brilliant passages containing stores of information on Eastern life and Eastern history.

— Mr. William Clark Russell has begun in *Macmillan's* magazine a new novel, *Marooned*.

— Miss Kate Greenaway's Christmas book this year will be an illustration of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin."

— Mr. Smiles's *Self-Help* has been translated into Siamese and Gujarat.

— Mr. Sidney Whitman's *Imperial Germany*, which Trübner & Co. have in press, will deal, says the *Athenæum*, "with some characteristics of Germany as a nation, socially, politically and intellectually, passing in broad survey over the historical development, and showing the elements by which German unity has been achieved, and specially noticing the play of the ideal element in the process. The author criticises frankly what he holds to be the defects of the nation, particularly animadverting on the tendency to Philistinism and the evils of some phases of doctrinaire Liberalism."

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Walter Scott, the London publisher, has bought duplicate plates of several of Count L. Tolstoï's works published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., and will shortly issue them on the other side of the water, where the interest in the great Russian is rapidly spreading, as the pages of current transatlantic reviews amply testify. Messrs. Crowell, by the way, have now in press what will be the first complete edition of Count Tolstoï's *What to Do*, translated by one of the Count's disciples, who has had access to the original manuscript. In the work as now completed Tolstoï not only analyzes the horrors of modern civilization but supplies the principles by which he thinks they will ultimately be ameliorated.

— The new edition of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s handsome portrait catalogue of their publications adds to the thirty-nine illustrations of the previous issue, portraits of Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Deland, Prof. A. S. Hardy, and Dr. T. T. Munger. It will be mailed on the receipt of ten cents.

— The November *Book Buyer* opens with a sketch of Mrs. Mary A. Ward, containing a number of minor details not before published in this country. The portrait of the author of *Robert Elsmere* shows a plain but striking face, with an expression of thoughtfulness and strong feeling.

— The *Century* magazine makes very attractive announcements of its features for 1889. The new volume begins with the November number. "The Century Gallery of Italian Masters," engraved by Timothy Cole, will be published in historical order, with brief critical papers by Mr. Cole and W. J. Stillman. Mr. Cable will write or edit a series of "Strange True Stories of Louisiana." Mr. Kennan's remarkable papers on the "Siberian Exile System" continue, as well as the "Life of Lincoln." Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's novelette, "The Romance of Dollard," begins in the November issue; it is based upon events in the early history of Canada, and Mr. Parkman appropriately furnishes a preface. Occasional illustrated papers, "Bible Scenes Illustrated," by E. L. Wilson; "Pictures of the Far West," a full-page series from drawings by Mary Hallock Foote; Chas. DeKay's illustrated papers on Ireland; articles by John LaFarge on Japan, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer on "English Cathedrals," and supplemental "War Papers," of an untechnical character, are other serial features which will make the *Century* a still more wonderful magazine than it has yet been.

— The next year of *St. Nicholas*, beginning with this month, will be "an all-around-the-

world year," as it will contain a great number of papers and stories about the world in general, fully illustrated. Most of these will relate to America, Mrs. Burnett, Octave Thanet, Miss Jewett, and Mrs. Frank R. Stockton being contributors in this quarter. Mr. Boyesen, Mrs. Dodge, and others will write of European countries; Yan Phou Lee of China, and Mrs. Holman Hunt of "Home Life in the East;" Noah Brooks will sketch Stanley as "The White Pasha;" General Greely will tell "How we Made the Farthest North," and there will be a series of papers on Australia. Mrs. Dodge seems to find no limit to her editorial ingenuity and capacity.

— The *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company announce *Bird Portraits for the Young*, the text by Dr. W. H. Van Fleet and the photogravure plates by H. H. Darnell.

— Harper & Brothers have begun the publication of some of Walter Besant's stories in a library edition, 12mo, cloth. The first volume, *The World Went Very Well Then*, is issued, and will be followed soon by *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*. This volume is handsomely illustrated, and the frontispiece is a portrait of the author.

— *In Far Lochaber*, William Black's last story, which ends in the November issue of *Harper's Magazine*, appears in book form.

— *The Boy Travellers in Australasia* is Col. Thomas W. Knox's contribution to the youth's literature of the approaching holidays.

— Mr. John Morley's "English Men of Letters" series, which hitherto has been issued in thirty-six volumes, has now been compressed into a neat "People's Edition" of twelve volumes, in handsome cloth binding, three lives to a volume, at $12 a set.

— The first volume of the Scribners' great work, *Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians*, is nearing publication, and from its pages it can easily be seen that the rank of a standard reference work in the literature of music will at once be accorded it. As a single instance of its magnitude, over one thousand illustrations will be included in the work, several hundred of which appear in the first volume. Besides these there will be twelve full-page portraits of famous composers in each of the three volumes which comprise the work. Famous scores in fac-simile, portraits of musicians, singers in costume, and views of birthplaces will be scattered throughout the pages. The edition will be limited to 500 copies for America and 50 for England.

— The J. B. Lippincott Co. has in press *The Writer's Hand-Book*, *Paradoxes of a Philistine*, a volume of fugitive essays by William S. Walsh, a *Life of H. M. Stanley*, by the Rev. H. W. Little, and a *History of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States*, edited by H. L. Carson, secretary of the Constitutional Centennial Commission.

— Professor G. H. Palmer of Harvard University and Mrs. Palmer will spend the winter in Germany.

— Mrs. Wordsworth, daughter-in-law of the poet, who died recently at Ambleside, was the last of the family of Rydal Mount.

— Mrs. Caroline Gilman died in Washington, D. C., September 15, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. She was the author of several volumes of sketches of life in New England and in South Carolina which enjoyed considerable popularity in their day.

— In the "College Series" of Latin authors *Cicero's Brutus*, edited by Prof. M. L. Kellogg, especially for early college reading, will be the next issue from the press of Ginn & Co.

— With the constant public demand for *Little Lord Fauntleroy* in story form has now come the dramatization to make the book even more popular and eagerly sought for, the Scribners having reached the sixtieth thousand of Mrs. Burnett's famous juvenile classic.

— A work of great interest will shortly come from the Scribner presses, in the *Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris*. Society, politics, travel, literature, and the theater furnished this famous wit and popular man of the world with material for his letters. The most brilliant men and women of America and France were his intimate friends, and many of them made him their trusted confidant.

— Dr. Henry M. Field has written a new book, which the Scribners will shortly publish under the title *Gibraltar*.

— Mrs. Stranahan's *History of French Painting*, now in course of early publication with the Scribners, promises to be a work of unusual elegance and importance. Not only do the *salons* and art schools of France each receive individual treatment, but almost every painting either possessing some special interest or historical importance will be described in connection with all the great masterpieces of French art. The illustrations are to be numerous.

— The famous Darley edition of Ik Marvel's *Reveries of a Bachelor* has been given a reissue by the Scribners. All the original illustrations by F. O C. Darley have been preserved and are printed in tint in the new edition.

— Messrs. Estes & Lauriat of Boston, and Mr. W. R. Jenkins of New York, announce a magnificent illustrated edition of Victor Hugo's great romance, *Notre Dame*. The Boston house presents the work in English — a new translation by A. L. Alger — while Mr. Jenkins retains the original French, making his the first French édition de luxe published in America. In every other respect the editions are identical, and are superb specimens of book-making. The illustrations, nearly two hundred in number, are from original paintings by the celebrated artists, Rossi, Bieler and de Myrbach, sixteen of them being aquarelles, printed in colors especially for the work in Paris. The work is printed at the celebrated University Press of Cambridge. Both the French and English editions make two beautiful octavo volumes, and are each limited to five hundred numbered copies; one hundred copies on imperial Japan paper, at $20.00 the set, and four hundred copies on satin finish paper, at $12.00 the set. Illustrated specimens will be sent free.

— The December (Christmas) number of *Harper's Magazine* always has a farce by Mr. Howells. The title of the one that he contributes this year will be "A Likely Story."

— It is said that A. K. Conkling, a nephew of the late Roscoe Conkling, is at work looking over the papers and letters of his uncle, with reference to a biography which is to be published next year.

— Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. will publish shortly a volume on the question of the union of Canada and the United States, by J. H. de Ricci. The title will be *The North American Fishery Dispute and the Annexation of Canada.*

— Volume twenty-four of the ninth (current) edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is expected early this month. Among other articles will be one by M. Yriarte on Venice, one on Voltaire by Mr. Saintsbury, and one on Wellington by Mr. Fyfe.

— The family of the late Rev. E. P. Roe have moved from their estate at Cornwall, which is to be sold, and have taken a flat in the Gramercy. Mr. Eltinge P. Roe, his eldest son, has entered the employment of Dodd, Mead & Co., the publishers of his father's books.

— Mr. John C. Nimmo announces a new edition of the *Apology for the Life of Colley Cibber*, edited with notes and supplement, by Robert W. Lowe. Some advance sheets lie before us as we write. It promises to be most beautifully gotten up, and as it has been most carefully edited, this edition will be of special interest to the student of the drama. The inaccuracies that have occurred in previous editions have been corrected, the author's references to current events explained, and a comparison made of his statements and theories with those of contemporaries. The editor says: "In all these particulars I have interpreted my duty in the widest sense, and have aimed at giving, as far as in me lies, an exhaustive commentary on the *Apology*." Two tracts, *Historia Histronica* and Anthony Aston's *Brief Supplement to Cibber's Lives of the Actors*, are reprinted with this edition. To all this is added a supplementary chapter in which are noted briefly the chief incidents of theatrical history up to the time of his death, a list of Cibber's dramatic productions, and a bibliography of books by or relating to him. The illustrations, which are to be a special feature of the new edition, are to consist of twenty-six copper-plate mezzotint portraits from the best and most authentic originals, and eighteen chapter headings etched by Adolphe Lalanze, these subjects representing scenes from plays and illustrating the costumes, manner, and appearance of the actors of Cibber's period, from contemporary authors. The edition is to be a limited one, printed from type.

— In our last issue we gave the first part of a statement from the publishers of *Life* and *The Good Things of Life*. The following extract from an injunction just obtained in the Supreme Court will explain itself, and the trade and the public are cautioned against *The Spice of Life*: "It is hereby ordered that the said defendants, Frank Allen and Joel P. White, and their agents, servants, employees, and representatives, be, and they each and every one of them are, hereby enjoined and restrained from publishing, selling, uttering, or offering for sale or distribution or circulation, the publication or book mentioned in the said complaint and affidavits, and entitled or called *The Spice of Life*, so long as the same shall contain or have upon its cover or title or in any way displayed upon it or in it, the name of *Life* in such form as now displayed, or in any form calculated to create the belief or impression that the said publication is a continuation of the publication known as *The Good Things of Life*, or that the same consists of reproductions from the weekly illustrated paper published by the plaintiffs, Mitchell & Miller, and known as and called *Life*, until further order

of this court." The plaintiffs say: "We cannot express too strongly our disinclination to resort to litigation in this matter; but we have been forced to do so." On the other hand, Messrs. White & Allen call the attention of the trade to the fact that the injunction is simply a preliminary one, temporary at the best, and like all cases of this nature, granted only on the representations of the parties petitioning for it; and they ask their friends to reserve their judgment until the result of the final hearing is announced.

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish, November 15, *Her Only Brother*, by Bertha Behrens; *What to Do*, a new and unabridged translation from the Russian of Count Tolstoï; and *Scotch Caps*, by J A K, who is a woman, it appears, as this is announced as "her latest story."

—The *Youth's Companion* for November 1 has an article of solid worth on the "Future of the English-Speaking Races," by Mr. Gladstone; a good portrait occupies the center of the page.

—John B. Alden will have ready soon *Taras Bulba*, by Gogol, translated by Hon. Jeremiah Curtin, and *The Immortal*, by Alphonse Daudet.

—Thomas Whittaker announces as the next volumes in Walter Scott's three remarkably cheap and handsome series, *The Teachings of Epictetus*, with an introduction and notes by T. W. Rothston; *Poems of Wild Life*, edited by Charles T. D. Roberts; and a *Life of Heine*, by Wm. Sharp. Bishop Thompson's *The World and the Kingdom* is in a second edition, and has been republished in England.

—The November number of Ticknor's paper series will be *Rachel Armstrong; or, Love and Theology*, by Mrs. C. P. Woolley, originally published under its second title, and *Two Gentlemen of Boston*. Messrs. Ticknor announce for this month, *Better Times*, by the author of *The Story of Margaret Kent; The Philistines*, by Arlo Bates; *Pen and Powder*, by Franc B. Wilkie of the Chicago *Times; Vagrom Verse*, by Chas. Henry Webb (John Paul); and *The Other Side of War*, by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, the translator of Balzac and a prominent worker in the United States Sanitary Commission.

— *Wide Awake* for 1889 promises serial stories by J. T. Trowbridge, Margaret Sidney, Susan Coolidge, and C. R. Talbot; series on Early Days in the Wild West, by Mrs. Frémont; on Children of the White House, by Mrs. Upton; on Cookery in the Public Schools, by Sallie Joy White; on Stories of Famous Precious Stones, by Mrs. Orpen; and on Social Matters, by Mrs. Claflin in Daisy's Letters to Patty. John Burroughs, H. H., and Pet Marjorie will be the subjects of articles. Many good short stories and articles on miscellaneous subjects will fully keep up the reputation of this extremely versatile and lively periodical.

—Mr. J. T. Trowbridge begins a new story with the tenth volume of *Harper's Young People;* the Christmas number will have an "international" story by Brander Matthews and the author of *Vice Versâ*.

—Ginn & Co. announce for publication, January 1, 1889, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, with a sketch of the author, and notes on all points requiring explanation, Judge Hughes furnishing the information in several instances.

—Mr. John Fiske will give six lectures in the Old South courses on American history on consecutive Saturday mornings at eleven o'clock, beginning November 10. The "Scenes and Characters" embrace Thomas Hutchinson, Charles Lee, Andrew Jackson as frontiersman, soldier, and statesman, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and Daniel Webster.

—C. N. Caspar's Directory of the American Book, News, and Stationery Trade, containing a digest of the trade-lists which shows the specialties of each publisher, is now ready for the printer.

—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. of Philadelphia issue in a fifteen-cent pamphlet Mr. Gladstone's review of *Robert Elsmere* in the *Nineteenth Century* for last May, and also a Bibliography of Mr. Gladstone's Recent Writings. In the November number of the *Unitarian Review* Rev. J. T. Bixby, Ph.D., has an able article on "Robert Elsmere and its Critics" (Mr. Gladstone among others).

— *The Private Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell*, to be published in two volumes by Longmans, Green & Co., consists chiefly of hitherto unpublished letters of the Liberator, abundantly annotated and connected by only sufficient narrative to explain their occasion. Although called private, O'Connell's letters, even those to his wife, are chiefly on public topics. There is a peculiar timeliness in the publication just now of this first-hand and personal account of the successful struggle for Catholic emancipation, and of the later ineffectual effort for the repeal of the Union.

— *Pen and Ink:* Papers on Subjects of More or Less Importance, by Brander Matthews, will be issued shortly by Longmans, Green & Co. It contains essays on "Locker," "Austin Dobson," and on "War Songs," and short stories on the "Antiquity of Jests" and on the "Ethics of Plagiarism," and also the first serious paper yet written on the genesis and practice of the American game of poker.

—Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish immediately: *The Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, a limited, large-paper edition, uniform with *The Memorials of Westminster*, by the late Dean Stanley; a limited edition, 250 copies, large paper, of *Fifty Years of English Song; The Book of Latter-Day Ballads*, compiled and arranged by Henry F. Randolph; *The Autobiography and Memorials of Samuel Irenæus Prime*, edited by Wendell Prime; *Our Celestial Home*, an Astronomer's View of Heaven, by Jermain G. Porter of the Cincinnati Observatory; *The Only Way Out*, a story of doubt and belief, by Leander S. Keyser; *Rest a While*, by Rose Porter; *The Peerless Prophet*, a life of John the Baptist, by Archibald McCullagh, D.D.; *The Testimony of Justin Martyr to Early Christianity*, by Geo. T. Purves, D.D., and a new collected edition of *The Poems of Caroline May*, and of *Comfort*, poems by K. H. J.

—Mr. S. S. McClure, of McClure's newspaper syndicate, and the literary representative of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, has concluded negotiations with a leading weekly story paper of this city for her next story. The price agreed upon is $15,000 for the serial rights, the largest sum ever paid a novelist for such rights. The same paper, through Mr. McClure's agency, has purchased Robert Louis Stevenson's new novel. Mr. Stevenson's yachting letters have been sold to another leading newspaper of this city for $10,000.—*New York Mail and Express, Oct. 23.*

"Squire" Rider Haggard at Home.

A late number of the *World* contains an article on Mr. Rider Haggard as seen "at home," at Ditchingham House, Bungay. We append a few interesting extracts:

A COUNTRY SQUIRE.

The jacket and knickerbockers of brown tweed, the soft felt hat, the thick knitted stockings, and the serviceable boots, are just such as you might reasonably expect any country squire to wear; but Mr. Rider Haggard generally holds in his hand a long knobbed stick of umzimbeet wood (once the property of a Zulu chieftain), while on his little finger is a signet from Thebes, bearing in hieroglyphics the legend, "Ank Bes Bes Ank:" "Bes the living—the living Bes." The blackened briarwood pipe, which the scribe smokes assiduously, brings you back immediately from Philæ to Norfolk; and your host leads the way to a hall running right through the house, where you receive the friendly greetings of Cæsar, a gentle bulldog of forbidding aspect, and Nous, the most active of terriers, who appear to be in possession of two throne-like chairs of inlaid ebony and ivory, with seats of twisted string and curious footstools, which came from Lamu. The trophies on the walls savour equally of ancient Egypt and modern South Africa. The skull of an eland is surrounded by Zulu kerries, Egyptian bows, and priests' wands from Achmeen. A shield of rhinoceros hide is placed over a rude missile for killing wild ducks, just like those depicted on the tomb of Ti at Sakhara; and above a carved Scotch settle hangs a whip made from the skin of the hippopotamus.

MR. HAGGARD'S LIBRARY.

Proceeding with the description of Mr. Haggard's furniture, the representative of the *World* says:—Half a dozen cards, letters, and envelopes are stuck carelessly in the frame of a whip-rack. Mr. Budge addresses his most promising disciple in hieroglyphics; and an American correspondent writes to say that "ten thousand of her readers demand imperatively to know the colour of Mr. Haggard's eyes." The object of this flattering inquisitiveness writes at a brass-bound desk on a large table which stands near the window furthest from the door. The top shelf of his dwarf bookcase is filled by a selection of fifty pirated American editions of his works; English translations of Herodotus, Apuleius, Strabo, and Athenæus lie within easy reach of his hand; and in his very limited library you find few possible instruments of plagiarism. Just behind his head is an ideal picture from "Dawn," and a female head with the brief inscription: "She, from an onyx, penes J. E."

FIRST LITERARY EFFORTS.

In 1882 Mr. Rider Haggard wrote "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours," over which he lost £50. The sight of a fair face in a church at Norwood gave him, he says, an inspiration for "Dawn." The publishers regarded his first novel with disfavor, and the rewriting it against time very nearly cost him his eyesight. It was produced at last, and his profits amounted to £10. Encouraged by a very favorable review in the *Times*, he set to work on the "Witch's Head," and this time he realized no less than £50. In 1885 he was called to the bar, commenced his legal career in the Probate and Divorce Court, and wrote "King Solomon's Mines" in the leisure evenings of his first term. He woke up one morning to find himself famous, and this time he very fortunately retained a royalty of 10 per cent. "She," "Jess," and "Allan Quatermain" were each phenomenally successful; and the still youthful author practically abandoned the drafting of pleas in matrimonial causes for the practice of romantic literature. He cannot satisfactorily explain why "Maiwa's Revenge," the work of a single fortnight, excited so much notice; while the elaborate preface to the second edition of "Cetewayo," to write which he patiently dissected the pile of blue-books which nearly bury the gun-cases out

of sight, passed almost unnoticed, even by the politicians.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

THE LIFE OF RAPHAEL. By Herman Grimm. Translated, with the author's sanction, by Sarah Holland Adams. Cupples & Hurd. $2.00

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. By John H. Ingram. [Famous Women.] Roberts Bros. $1.00

OMITTED CHAPTERS OF HISTORY DISCLOSED IN THE LIFE AND PAPERS OF EDMUND RANDOLPH, Governor of Virginia. By Moncure D. Conway. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00

THE LIFE OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE STRATFORD CANNING, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G., G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., etc. From his Memoirs and Private and Official Papers. By Stanley Lane-Poole. With three portraits. In two volumes. Longmans, Green & Co.

Essays and Sketches.

ROMAN MOSAICS; or, Studies in Rome and Its Neighborhood. By Hugh Macmillan. Macmillan & Co. $1.50

ESSAYS ON LITERATURE. Ralph Waldo Emerson. France and Voltaire, etc., etc. By Herman Grimm. Cupples & Hurd. $2.00

BRITISH LETTERS. Illustrative of Character and Social Life. Edited by Edward T. Mason. 3 volumes in case. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50

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HANDY HELPS IN THE STUDY AND READING OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By Annie E. Wilson. Cincinnati: Standard Publishing Co. 25c.

Holiday Books.

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Life in Norway, by H. H. Boyesen; "Holland and the Dutch," by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge; "The Queen's Navy," by Lieut. F. Harrison Smith, R. N.; "The Winchester School"; "English Railway Trains." French papers include "Ferdinand de Lesseps" and "The Journal of Marie Thérèse." There are several stories about Germany, stories of Russian children by David Ker, papers on Italian art, articles on European armies, etc.

Asia.

Yan Phou Lee writes of "Boys and Girls in China," and "Some of John Chinaman's Inventions" are described. Mrs. Holman Hunt will contribute a series on Home Life in the East; and there will be papers on Siam, several on Japan, including "Ten Weeks in Japan" and "Seeing the Real Mikado."

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ON ART SUBJECTS. An unpublished correspondence relating to **JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET** and a famous group of modern French Painters will furnish the substance of several articles, with new and interesting illustrations; a paper by **T. S. PERRY**, upon the recent extraordinary discovery of Græco-Egyptian Painted Portraits at Fayoum, Egypt, describes one of the most important "finds" in the history of art; **MR. CLARENCE COOK'S** paper on Natural Forms in Ornament; **MR. NAKAGAWA'S** on Dramatic Art in Japan, and **MR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS'S** on Japanese Art Symbols, the illustrative material for these two *having been especially prepared in Japan.*

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FISHING ARTICLES. A group of articles describing the sport in the best fishing grounds in America, will be a feature of the summer numbers. **DR. LEROY M. YALE** and **MR. AYLWIN CREIGHTON** will write of the Winninish (the land-locked salmon of Lake St. John, Canada), illustrated by the author and other artists; **MR. ROBERT GRANT** will tell about Tarpon-fishing in Florida; **BASS-FISHING** will be the subject of a well-known angler's paper; and a fourth article will describe fishing in the **EXTREME NORTHWEST**—each paper having many and spirited illustrations.

PHOTOGRAPHY, ELECTRICITY, MINING. Among the most interesting papers for the year will be a remarkable article by **PROF. JOHN TROWBRIDGE**, of Harvard University, upon the wonderful developments of Photography—elaborately and curiously illustrated. Also a group upon Electricity in its most recent applications, by eminent authorities; a remarkable article on Deep Mining, with unique illustrations from photographs taken by magnesium flash light, and other interesting papers.

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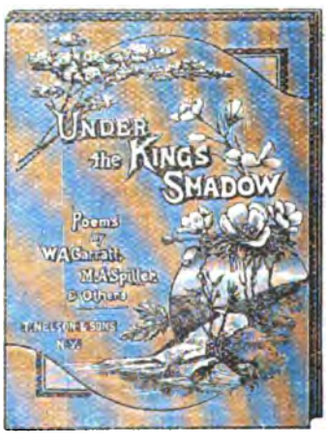

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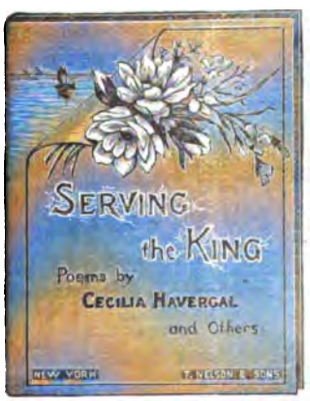

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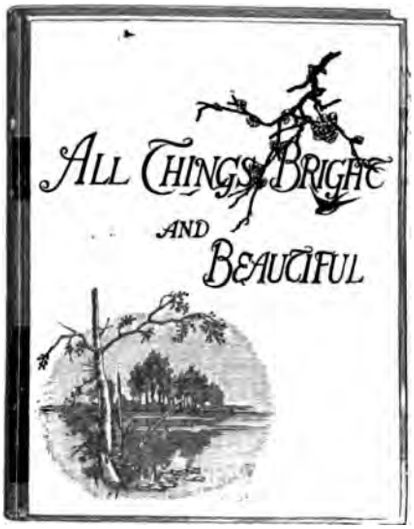

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DAYS SERENE.*

MISS PULLMAN is, we take it, a new aspirant for honors in the field of illustrated literature, and if so her *Days Serene* shows promise of work that may be noteworthy by and by. The artist handles her subjects in a strong and vigorous manner; she makes every stroke tell, and while her interpretations of inanimate nature are lacking in the ideal touch, which reveals the imaginative temperament, they are nevertheless not without a certain delicacy, particularly in the case of the floral designs, wherein Miss Pullman is most successful. Some sylvan effects are also gracefully treated, but the treatment of foliage is altogether too free to give good results. The apple-tree in blossom, for instance, in the first part of the book (there is no pagination), is abominable. The pine woods further on are not much better and the landscapes generally are fantastic, for the vigor of the artist and her inattention to detail do not happily combine. The harvest field with its sheaves of wheat is positively grotesque. Miss Pullman's designs have had the advantage of being engraved by George T. Andrew, who has also supervised the press-work. The volume is an oblong quarto, ten and a half by fourteen and a half inches; the binding, of dark gray cloth with floral design in silver, is chaste and attractive.

* Days Serene. Illustrated from the Original Designs of Margaret MacDonald Pullman. Engraved on Wood and Printed under the Direction of George T. Andrew. Lee & Shepard. $5.00.

TENNYSON ILLUSTRATED.*

ONE of the most sumptuous volumes of the season has been made of a dozen or so of Lord Tennyson's briefer lyrics, with illustrations by as many leading American artists, engraved on the wood by George T. Andrew. The book, which is about ten by twelve inches in size, is most attractively bound in green and brown cloth, with an intricate gilt tracery filling the left hand panel of the front cover. Within is richness indeed. Each page has an ornamental border, by Charles Copeland, printed in a delicate tint on the heavy paper. The gay verses to "Airy, Fairy Lilian" lead off with two charming illustrations by Maud Humphrey, who has caught the spirit of merry infancy with exquisite art. Mr. Taylor is very successful in the two "Marianas," although his heroine in one instance

> (She drew her casement-curtain by,
> And glanced athwart the glooming flats.)

has the appearance of a young woman confined to her room with a sore throat and a severe cold in the head, and "Mariana in the South," she who reads the old letters, is not in keeping either in features or attire with the sorrowful pearl of womanhood represented in the other drawings. St. John Harper is at his best in the series, "Recollections of the Arabian Nights." In the "Ode to Memory" Miss Humphrey's work is not so satisfactory, but there are two fine landscapes by Gibson and Copeland. Mr. Meynelle's festal procession in the same series has too much the air of a fashion plate. His mermaid is better, but is, of course, surpassed by Mr. Church's remarkable treatment of the same theme. The only artist who has fallen so far short of the goal as to be practically out of the race is Mr. Garrett, whose illustrations of "Oriana" are deplorable travesties, showing an utter lack of comprehension and an utter absence of the sense of humor. Mr. Garrett's ghastly moonlight betrothal and lackadaisical snub-nosed knight would bring a smile to the face of a graven image. These, however, are the only serious blemishes in an otherwise noteworthy book — a book which is in many ways a significant performance, and highly creditable to the taste and skill of those who have had it in charge.

* Fairy Lilian and Other Poems. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. Estes & Lauriat. $6.00.

FRANCIS THE WAIF.*

A FEW weeks ago we spoke enthusiastically of an illustrated edition of one of Monsieur Daudet's novels, *Robert Helmont*, issued in this country by Messrs. Routledge & Sons, and now we are called upon to employ much the same terms with regard to one of George Sand's masterpieces, that beautiful idyl of French provincial life, *François le Champi*. This story is, with its rare simplicity, its genuine poetry, its purity of sentiment, its picturesque fidelity to the circumstances and manners of peasant life, one of the prizes of modern literature. Contrast this book with Zola's *La Terre!* Both have elements of truth, but how much higher and nobler, how much more enduring, the truths embodied in George Sand's glowing words. Zola, with his brutal pessimism, sees only the beast in man, and tearing off the thin garb of civilization he shows the ape-like passions that still retain their hold upon the lower forms of humanity, magnifies them, hides the better in the worse, admits no saving element of goodness, but frankly and pitilessly portrays his pet monstrosity, a primitive savage devoid of all noble impulses, and with shameless effrontery holds it up to the world as the embodiment of the racial type, the pattern from which all chance of ultimate development is hopeless. George Sand, on the other hand, reads deeper, penetrates to the soul, and sees lying dormant there aspirations and emotions that need only the stimulus of opportunity to spring into action. The friendship between Madeleine and François, growing at length into love, has its source in pity on the one side, in gratitude on the other, but it is, nevertheless, a bond of lasting union uniting two tried and patient hearts.

It is this story with its artless charm and its gracious recognition of the poetry of humble life that Mr. Gustave Masson has translated under the title of *Francis the Waif*. As one might expect from a person of Mr. Masson's known abilities as a writer and student of French literature, the work is

* Francis the Waif. By George Sand. Translated by Gustave Masson. Illustrated by Eugène Burnand. George Routledge & Sons. $5.00.

admirably done. Mr. Burnand's illustrations, which are actual embellishments, are studies, apparently, from nature, are reproduced by some wonderful photographic process, and are in exquisite keeping with the text. A book like this is, in more senses than one, a treasure worth the keeping.

THE POETRY OF BIRD LIFE.*

MONSIEUR THEURIET is a poet and he looks upon nature with a poet's eyes, but that does not prevent him from being learned, and in his *Song Birds and Seasons* the personal note, the delicious poetry of the woods and fields, and the careful observations of a self trained naturalist are deliciously blended. To go with him out of doors into the sunny meadows and copses of rural France, or even to wander in his company about the streets and squares of bustling Paris, watching the thrush, the warbler, the goldfinch, and the linnet, or studying the habits of the sparrow and the blackbird, is to have a taste of innocent pleasure and to find one's vision broadened and sharpened to a knowledge undreamed of before. Fleeting impressions of the moment, reminiscences of childhood, tender and pathetic associations, even a bit of innocent love-making, all find their place in this harmonious chronicle. It is a sylvan symphony where each passing emotion is duly recorded, and that soul is indeed unhappy that cannot be touched and cheered by the gracious appeal:

> Feathered guests of the wood and wold,
> Singers who pipe in copse and mead:
> Blackbird of jet and finch of gold;
> Warbler, rocked by the wind-swept reed;
> And you, O wonderful nightingale,
> The only poet with wings endowed;
> And you, sweet lark from the grassy dale,
> Hanging in heaven, high in the cloud;
>
> Hail, O nation of folks with wings,
> Cleaving the air in your rapid flight!
> Men are glad when the season brings
> Ye to your homes in the branches light.
> Singers whose bridal music floats
> Skyward, blent with the scent of flowers,
> Angel voices, whose joyful notes
> Soothe these sorrowing hearts of ours!

A full score of feathered songsters are included in the melodious symphony, and to each Monsieur Theuriet gives a fair share of attention. How vivid and how inspired with feeling is the account of the nightingale:

> It is not youth that dies away, it is we who disappear; the song of the nightingale is eternal, but where are the birds that sang it twenty years ago? . . . After midsummer the nightingale sings no more. . . . The representation is over, the foot-lights are put out, the marvelous artist leaves the scene of his triumphs, and carrying his starving brood away with him, he takes his flight towards neighboring fields and bushes where he will find a more plentiful provision of worms. When you meet him by chance in autumn, fluttering wildly across some solitary footpath, you will scarcely recognize in that silent bird with its livery of dull brownish gray, the dazzling singer of those spell-bound May nights.

In exquisite harmony with the text are Giacomelli's illustrations, something like a hundred in all, showing now two little finches nestling in the grass, looking across a page of pretty verses at a beetle which is crawling along the opposite corner; now a pair of nightingales perched on a spray of apple blossoms; now a nest of linnets; now a quaint group of goldhammers; now a grotesque kingfisher watching stolidly for its prey; now three droll young wag-tails inspecting a dragon-fly; now a brood of larks after a grasshopper; now swallows in full flight; and now a group of merry blackbirds;—all drawn with a grace and vigor that is wholly irresistible. The book is really a treasure in the literary and artistic sense. It is one of the pleasant surprises of the season.

* Song Birds and Seasons. By André Theuriet. Illustrated by Hector Giacomelli. Estes & Lauriat.

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN AUSTRALASIA.*

DOCTOR BRONSON'S two nephews long since became experienced "globe-trotters," and the days of their "youth" must be almost numbered, as they can have now few earthly regions left to explore. Having traveled through the far East, Africa, the Russian Empire, and South America, having ascended the Congo and found the open Polar Sea, Australasia was about the only region remaining for their curious eyes to see and their ready pens to describe. But in Australasia, as defined in the full title of the volume, Colonel Knox has a field the greater part of which is virgin territory to the American traveler who would illustrate the story of his wanderings. Mr. M. M. Ballou has lately been in the Southern hemisphere and described his travels with spirit. But Colonel Knox has had many illustrations expressly prepared for this volume, and, beyond this, has had the almost illimitable pictorial resources of *Harpers' Magazine*, and of the numerous books of travel and natural history issued by the Harpers, to draw upon in representing to the eye the many strange things in the marvelous quarter of the globe he has to describe. Simply as a picture book this volume would be remarkable, so great is the variety of races of men, species of animals and plants, and of natural scenery encountered by the two youths. Then there are numerous views of those cities whose growth has surpassed, sometimes, even that of Chicago. Chapters on the Australian farms and mines enter into full details of sheep and cattle raising, and the processes of extracting gold from the reluctant earth. A crowded panorama of life in New Zealand and Australia is unrolled, and Colonel Knox, who has diligently traveled and carefully studied the most informing books, describes all the phenomena, social, religious, commercial and political, which can have interest to the general reader. The net result is one of the most thoroughly entertaining and instructive books of travel that the author has ever given us, and this is saying a good deal, for Colonel Knox is no novice in travel or in authorship.

* The Boy Travellers in Australasia. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey to the Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Samoan, and Feejee Islands, and through the Colonies of New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. By Thomas W. Knox. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. $3.00.

MANNERS AND GOOD SOCIETY.*

THERE is an oddly old-fashioned flavor about this compendium when one realizes the fact that the papers which compose it appeared only twenty-two years ago, in the pages of that forgotten periodical, "The Home Weekly." Glancing over it, we realize afresh what wide changes have, during the interval, come over ideas and standards of living, how much more the world exacts and expects. Those were the days when what the French term "*jeux innocents*" were still in vogue, when capping verses and "The Game of Twenty Questions" formed the joy of social gatherings, when croquet (which Mrs. Hale describes *in extenso*) was a just imported novelty and the muscularities and agilities of lawn tennis were still unknown. A mild paternal solemnity characterized books on manners and etiquette; authors addressed their audiences in the tone of the didactic Mentor! And what audiences! how receptive, not to say credulous; how unreflecting, how conveniently deficient in humor!

Take as an example the delectable story of "Crowning the Wisest," a game which, says Mrs. Hale, "we should be glad to see introduced among the home enjoyments of American society." It relates to a young gentleman from New York, who visited London. "His father being connected with several of the magnates of the British aristocracy," he is well received, and among other places is invited to the country seat of "Mr. —— (M.P.) and Lady Mary his wife, in Cambridgeshire," where he "entered into the sports and amusements with that unaffected enjoyment which communicated a part of his fresh feelings to the most worn-out fashionist of the party."

These worn-out "fashionists" resort to charades and other devices "to kill that stubborn old fellow who will measure his hours when he ought to know they are not wanted." One evening for the express discomfiture of the young American, whose popularity with the "ladies" has aroused the jealousy of some of the "proud cavaliers" of the company, the game of "Crowning the Wisest" is introduced.

"This is played by selecting a judge of the game, a committee to prepare the examination, and three people, either ladies or gentlemen, who are to contest for the crown by answering the various questions, never

* Manners. Happy Homes and Good Society All the Year Round. By Mrs. S. J. Hale. Lee & Shepard. $2.00.

exceeding nine, which the committee propounded. The candidate who is declared to have been the readiest or happiest in his or her answers receives the crown."

We then are shown the gratifying spectacle of our gifted young countryman successfully parrying the attempts made to confuse or entangle him. When asked "where the best school of politeness is to be found in America?" he replies, "I would recommend the Falls of Niagara. A contemplation of that stupendous wonder teaches humility to the proudest and human nothingness to the vainest. It rebukes the trifler and arouses the most stupid." And so on, always accompanying his periods with polished bows "to the ladies," till the crown is awarded him. Truly we could echo Mrs. Hale's wish that the game could still be "introduced for the enjoyment of American society," for to make such a thing possible would be to set back the clock of time a quarter of a century, and with the backward sweep of the index finger on the dial, some things might return which we have missed and mourned, and some things which we would gladly have missed might be obliterated, perhaps not to reappear. But the clock does not go back, and we fear there is little chance that "Crowning the Wisest" will be played or even read about with satisfaction in our degenerate day.

THE WANDERING JEW.*

WE think it may be accepted without much qualification that Eugène Sue ranks first among all writers of purely melodramatic fiction. He has been, by competent critics, compared not unfavorably to Dumas as a writer, but such a judgment must be taken as flavored with undue prejudice. From the literary point of view Dumas was immeasurably Sue's superior. He had a range, a skill in the portrayal of character, a facility in the evolution of a complicated plot by means of recorded speech and action, that Sue never could attain, and yet the latter had a certain power of fascinating and working upon the emotions which the greater novelist seldom rivaled. Sue's melodrama is, in fact, almost never cheap or tawdry; it is impressive through its very sincerity, and at times it actually rises to the sublime. In *The Wandering Jew*, which is perhaps entitled to rank as his masterpiece, the melodramatic quality is united with a distinct and commendable purpose, that of revealing and assuaging the woes of impoverished and suffering humanity. For these reasons Sue is read today with interest and no doubt he will continue to be read to some extent in the future. At any rate, he is a figure whom the student of world-literature cannot yet afford wholly to overlook. Considerations like these probably influenced the publishers to bring out *The Wandering Jew* in the *édition de luxe* now before us. It is very handsomely and even sumptuously got up in three quarto volumes, not too bulky or heavy for practical use, bound in plain green cloth with simple paper label, exquisitely printed by DeVinne on highly polished plate paper and left with edges uncut. The illustrations by A. Ferdinandus are really of remarkable interest, for they pertain to the epoch when *The Wandering Jew* was written, and besides being noteworthy as works of art they throw a welcome light on the costumes and manners of Paris half a century ago. They deserve, therefore, careful attention, and it is truly a pleasure to have them in this luxurious form.

*The Wandering Jew. By Eugène Sue. With 182 Illustrations from Designs by A. Ferdinandus. Three vols. George Routledge & Sons. $10.00.

THREE OF NISTER'S BOOKS.*

ANY one who takes up these three pretty books and looks at the last page of each of them will find the legend "Lithographed and Printed by Ernest Nister of Nuremberg, Copyright" thereon inscribed; and what Nister's books are we fancy a good many American readers know by this time, for Mr. Dutton has been bringing them over here for several years. Certainly no such exquisite color printing is done in this country and very little work of the same excellence is done abroad. And Nister's books are sure to be so thoroughly artistic! There is not, as far as we can see, a flaw about the three now under notice — none of those petty lapses from good taste which frequently mar the most ambitious publications. From cover to cover the eye is gratified by exquisite surprises. Such volumes at such a price are a veritable boon to people of limited purses who are not willing that a thing should be tawdry and vulgar because it is cheap. Surely, if one has but half a dollar or so to spend for a Christmas book, one could not do better than to expend it for so dainty a production as *Onward!* Here we have scriptural texts and bits of well-chosen verse for a month's reading, taken from Herbert, Keble, Adelaide Procter, A. L. Waring, F. R. Havergal, and the better class of hymn writers. Then scattered through the text are little landscapes in sepia tint and other landscapes and clusters of flowers in chromolithograph. The whole effect is exceedingly dainty. Equally attractive for young readers is *The Snow-Baby* with its charming pictures, some in sepia and some in colors, and its pleasant rhymes by Mr. Bingham, who is, we believe, the first to adapt the triolet to the nursery. The illustrations for *The Bells* are noteworthy as simple and felicitous interpretations and the book is in every way acceptable from the artistic point of view. May every holiday season bring something from Ernest Nister of Nuremberg!

*The Bells. By Edgar Allan Poe. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75c.

A Snow-Baby. Merry Rhymes for Pleasant Times. By G. Clifton Bingham. Do., do. 50c.

Onward! A Scripture Text-Book with Poetical Selections for Each Day in the Month. Do., do. 40c.

ANCIENT ROME.*

EVERYBODY knows that during the last few years a great deal has been done in the way of unearthing the archæological remains of ancient Rome, but only those who have patiently followed each step in the marvelous undertaking can have any definite idea of the labor involved or the richness of the results. On the spot which has so long been characterized as "the dead city" a new Rome has sprung up with new needs, and to meet these needs a wonderful transformation has been accomplished. In the thirteen years between 1872 and 1885, the Roman department of public works opened, paved, and drained eighty-two miles of streets, over three thousand houses were built or enlarged, twenty-seven millions of dollars were expended in improvements, and the population increased from two hundred and forty-four thousand to three hundred and seventy-nine thousand souls.

In the course of these changes two hundred and seventy millions of cubic feet of earth were turned over, and remarkable treasures were brought to light. Of this antiquarian wealth the municipality of Rome owns about one third and Prof. Rudolfo Lanciani is constituted its custodian. The volume which he now publishes, giving an account of the researches made and of the objects and works uncovered, is indeed of remarkable interest, for it depicts with absolute fidelity the conditions which prevailed in the Rome of the Cæsars; it is enriched with the choicest stores of erudition, it is written in a most fascinating style, and the many beautiful illustrations after photographs are an important accessory to the text. The narrative here unfolded is as attractive as a romance. All classes of cultivated readers will find pleasure in its perusal.

Among the discoveries made since 1872 Professor Lanciani mentions four hundred and five works of art in bronze, one hundred and ninety-two marble statues, two hundred and sixty-six busts and heads, one hundred and fifty-two bas-reliefs, and over thirty-six thousand coins. More than one thousand inscriptions, one fourth as many as the total amount gathered in the preceding five centuries, have been revealed by Professor Lanciani himself in the last decade. The excavations have led to the discovery of a new archæological stratum, "the stratum of prehistoric or traditional antiquities." There the dauntless explorers have unearthed a

*Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries. By Rudolfo Lanciani, LL.D. With one hundred illustrations. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.00.

necropolis older than the walls of Servius Tullius; they have brought to light nearly a mile of the great Servian embankment and determined the site of fourteen gates; they have completely excavated the Forum so that "today, for the first time since the fall of the empire, we are able to walk over the bare pavement of the Sacra Via, from its beginning near the Colosseum to its end near the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus;" they have excavated the baths of Caracalla, the Stadium of Domitian, the greater part of the palace of the Cæsars, and countless dwellings, temples, shrines, roads, drains, parks, fountains, aqueducts, porticoes, and tombs have been laid bare. From the information thus obtained and from knowledge otherwise accumulated Professor Lanciani is able to reconstruct the past to an extent hitherto undreamed of. He tells us about the foundation and prehistoric life of Rome, describes its sanitary condition, goes the round of its places of public resort, devotes separate chapters to the palace of the Cæsars and the house of the vestals, gives an account of the public libraries of ancient and mediæval Rome, describes the organization of the early Roman police and fire departments, and determines the characteristics in former times of the Tiber, the Claudian Harbor, and the Campagna. The story is unfolded to the minutest detail and it leaves a profound impression of actuality upon the mind.

Necessarily, Professor Lanciani has something to say with regard to the charges of vandalism brought by injudicious critics against him and his colleagues, and his defense is on the whole able and satisfactory. He admits that the new quarters which have sprung up around the city are hopelessly shabby, tasteless, and commonplace, and the changes have led to the destruction of many beautiful villas and gardens. But it was a question of providing accommodations for a new population of nearly two hundred thousand immigrants, and if noble land-owners are ready to sell their ancestral parks and palaces "by the yard, as it were," to the highest bidder, the municipality is of course powerless to interfere. Fortunately the gain far outweighs the loss. Much that was picturesque and venerable in Rome has been sacrificed, but time will remedy the defects of the moment, and meanwhile a page in the history of human civilization has been brought to view to the enduring advantage of mankind.

MODERN ART AND ARTISTS.*

MR. MEYNELL is an acute and learned critic, and in this volume are grouped his comments on twenty-nine artists, with upwards of one hundred and twenty-five illustrations, of which eight are full-page plates, two of these last being etchings. The selection of artists is fairly representative, and the presentation of their characteristic traits is sufficiently complete. Dicksee, Moran, and Whistler lead the list, and among other names we notice Puvis de Chavannes, Elihu Vedder, David Neal, F. D. Millet, W. J. Hennessy, R. W. Macbeth, Basil Peroff, Cabanel, Gérôme, Knaus, and Lenbach. Of Whistler Mr. Meynell says:

> Mr. Whistler has far too perfect a sense of the dignity of decoration to quarrel with us for considering him primarily a decorator. But we shall only too probably touch him to the quick by calling him a literary man, and a singularly able one. Perhaps, however, he will forgive us if we emphatically declare him innocent of putting any of his literature into his painting. He is witty in his ideas, clever in his choice of words, brief and full of "touch"—in a word, a model journalist of the new school.

That Mr. Meynell does not hesitate to speak his mind plainly now and then, particularly as regards this country, is sufficiently evident. In the comment on David Neal he says:

> It is in a sense a mortifying confession, but in another a national tribute—the fact that the American public is still accustomed to echo English opinion in matters of taste. Any artist—be it in literature, on the stage, or in painting—who has received the "hall mark" of British favor awakes at once to find himself famous in the United States.

Concerning Mr. Vedder, Mr. Meynell is, it seems to us, unnecessarily captious. Fault is found with the "Rubáiyát" series on the ground that "the Italian details" and "facile inspiration" jar with the melancholy, fatalistic, and audacious mysticism of Khayyám. But with the suggestion that Mr. Vedder would find a noteworthy field for his talent in the works of Hawthorne we can heartily sympathize.

> The psychical quality (which seems to us above all others the note of American art) is very apparent in Mr. Vedder's work. It engrossed him early and had this fatal drawback, that, having so much to say, he never cared to learn the best way to say it. So it is that his form remains common while his idea is almost always distinguished. He is one of the artists who are not painters, and his work is often as faulty in lighting, tone, atmosphere, and dexterity of texture, as it is refined in conception and design.

One cannot always accept Mr. Meynell's criticisms without reservations, but one must at least admire his frankness and his evident determination "to see things as they are." This sumptuous volume will do good educational work among the mass of readers who wish to know the trend of contemporary art without being able to give much time to the study of all its minuter ramifications.

* Modern Art and Artists. Edited by Wilfrid Meynell. Illustrated. Cassell & Co. $6.00.

NUREMBERG.*

THE very name of Nuremberg calls up a wealth of delightful memories, for where else can one find so worthy a monument of a noble past so admirably preserved from the ravages of envious time? The names of four incomparable artists, Albrecht Dürer, Adam Krafft, Peter Vischer, and Veit Stoss, are forever associated with this gracious old city, which from the ancient market place to the overtopping castle is a storehouse of priceless relics. To commemorate the pleasant days they have spent within its precincts the Misses Comegys have planned this sumptuous volume—one of the most thoroughly satisfactory publications of the season, a miracle of good taste and delicate workmanship. Taking Longfellow's familiar poem, they have made each couplet the text of an illustration in photogravure of some Nuremberg scene or art treasure. Dürer's portrait of himself, the "bride's door" at St. Sebald's church, the Schönebrunnen, the pyx at St. Lorenz, St. Sebald's shrine, the old bridge, the statue of Hans Sachs, and several of Dürer's masterpieces, are included among the twenty-eight full-page illustrations, and are executed in the most irreproachable manner. Not the least valuable feature of the book are the fac-similes of illuminated initials of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries taken from old missals and manuscripts and from old wood-cuts. Twenty-six of these are given, besides smaller initials from fifteenth century alphabets. The book is printed on very heavy plate paper with gilt edges, and is bound in pearl gray cloth, with a broad ornamental border and a panel showing the arms of Nuremberg in gilt. The size is nine by twelve and a half inches.

* Nuremberg. By Henry W. Longfellow. Illustrated with Twenty-eight Photogravures, Illuminated and Arranged by Mary E. and Amy Comegys. Gebbie & Co. $7.50.

THE BOYHOOD OF CHRIST.*

THE author of *Ben Hur* would be expected to treat the subject of *The Boyhood of Christ* with some degree of imaginative sympathy and to derive from it ideas to charm, console, or elevate young readers. That he has not done so is sufficiently evident. Instead of a straight-forward narrative, he introduces us to one "Uncle Midas," who, we are told, "had been a lawyer, a soldier, an author, and a traveler, had dabbled in art, diplomacy, and politics," and who, seated in his magnificent study adorned with Turkish rugs and the spoils of many wanderings, surrounded by a richly-bound library, undertakes to entertain a group of children with his fancies about the early life of Jesus. There is dancing going on outside, but one by one the merrymakers forsake their terpsichorean pleasures and the "mulled cider and cold chicken," to listen to "Uncle Midas's" tale. The tale is chiefly made up of selections from the old chronicles, which are certainly useful in showing the idea of Jesus held by the most learned a few centuries after his death, but which are only saved by their simplicity and sincerity from irreverence, and which must make a questionable impression on the youth of to-

* The Boyhood of Christ. By Lew Wallace. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. $3.50.

day. "Uncle Midas's" own speculations are confined to a very few paragraphs, and they are not of a nature to overcome the effect of what goes before.

So much for the literary quality of this book. For the manner in which it is got up we have only the heartiest praise. It contains fourteen illustrations, exquisitely engraved for the most part after the old masters, but including three or four specimens of modern French art in the works of Bramtot and Olivier Merson. No list of artists or engravers is given. The book is most handsomely printed, and is bound in black leather with ornamental border in gilt. It is a pity that the text does not justify the care that has been taken to make it acceptable to the public.

THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.*

THERE can be no reasonable doubt that, in spite of some very obvious metrical defects, *The Courtship of Miles Standish* is certain to hold its place as one of the chief popular favorites in American poetical literature. Its general historical fidelity, its noble blending of Puritan ruggedness with the finer issues of universal romance, its definite portrayal of character, the simplicity of its method, and the piquancy of its motive all combine to charm and hold the reader's fancies. Longfellow wrote other poems far more noteworthy as works of art, but perhaps in no other instance did he succeed in touching so deftly the chords of those commoner sentiments which, once attuned by a master's hand, vibrate in lasting harmony. *The Courtship of Miles Standish* has, therefore, the elements of an enduring popularity, and it is doubtless in recognition of this fact that the publishers have thought fit to give it a dress worthy of its merits.

Everything about this volume is in admirable keeping with the subject. The cover of sober dun bears the impress of clasp and hinges in brown, and the quaint but unpretentious lettering is in red. The printed page measures eight and a half by eleven and a half inches and one side of every leaf is blank, the paper being unusually heavy and smooth in finish. An introductory note traces the evolution of the poem with the aid of extracts from Longfellow's diary, and indicates the by no means recondite sources from which the author drew his material. At the end a series of carefully-prepared notes affords still further elucidation with regard to interesting points in colonial history. In all there are eighty-four pages, with twenty-four illustrations, besides half-titles, tail-pieces, and a dozen small engravings in the commentator's text.

The artists employed in the embellishment of the volume — a quarto an inch and a quarter thick in spite of the paucity of its pages — are F. T. Merrill, George H. Boughton, D. C. Hitchcock, F. H. Shapleigh, C. S. Reinhart, G. F. Barnes, Granville Perkins, J. D. Smillie, J. E. Baker, Charles Copeland, and S. L. Smith. Of these Mr. Merrill's drawings are the most noteworthy, at least in technique; they are six in number, reproduced by the photogravure process and printed in delicate browns or bluish tints, representing Priscilla at her wheel, Standish's appeal to John Alden, the sortie of the ten, the death of Wattawamat, John holding the skein for Priscilla, and the bridal procession. In all, Mr. Merrill has done excellent work; the costumes and figures are alike well studied and the general effect in each instance is delicate and pleasing. Mr. Boughton contributes also six illustrations, half-page in size and engraved on wood. Here Puritan costumes and surroundings are worked out to the minutest detail, and the results are of remarkable interest, for one feels sure that Mr. Boughton has caught the realistic effect he strives for without sacrificing the ideal beauty which should be the aim of every true artist. Mr. Reinhart gives us several strong studies of faces, and the other illustrators, if they have achieved no particular distinction, have done their respective parts admirably well. *The Courtship of Miles Standish* is one of the noteworthy holiday volumes of the season, and it is pretty certain to have a much more than ephemeral value.

*The Courtship of Miles Standish. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. With Illustrations. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.00.

TWO LITTLE CONFEDERATES.*

OUR late Civil War is fast becoming a dim and vanishing memory even to those who in some slight sort participated in it. To the young it is already like a tradition, and we welcome any attempt to preserve its record in a popular form as a real contribution to history. How delighted we should all be if such a thing now existed as a story of the wars of the Commonwealth, or of our own Revolution, written from the standpoint of an actual childish eye-witness. Fifty or a hundred years hence such a book as *Two Little Confederates* will be to the readers of that day as deeply interesting as a record of colonial life in 1778 would be to us.

It gives the picture of an old plantation with its various inhabitants, black and white, and the different ways in which they and their lives were affected by the warlike conditions of the time. Willy and Frank, two small boys whose older brother is at the war, are naturally the heroes of the occasion. They are plucky little fellows, full of fire and daring and Southern feeling, but full too of incipient but real manliness. There is a good deal of hearty fun in their adventures, as when they are bamboozled by the deserter, and shut the thief in the smokehouse; but boys will thrill with the same excitement which they felt over the escape of the Confederate officers, and at the moment when Frank shuts his eyes before the pistol of the Yankee corporal, expecting to be killed, but never once thinking of betraying the hiding-place of his friends. We see the humors of the slaves, Uncle Balla begging the raiders not to carry off "his" horses, and Lucy Ann refusing her freedom and misleading the searching party; but there is pathos, too, as when the little boys help the dying Northerner through his last prayer and "kiss him good bye." The little sketches are full of life and character, and are worth preserving as well as reading, from their truth and fidelity to nature.

*Two Little Confederates. By Thomas Nelson Page. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MINOR NOTICES.

Fagots for the Fireside.

Fagots for the Fireside. By Lucretia P. Hale. Illustrated. [Ticknor & Co. $1.25.]

Sixteen bundles of fagots are made up on as many evenings, by the members of the Fagot Club, for their own diversion. The bundles altogether comprise more than one hundred entertaining games for evenings at home and social parties. These range from ingenious games of words and proverbs to games of pure sport; they are new and old, and make every demand, from the least to the greatest, upon the mental agility of the players. The collection, enlarged from the pages of *Good Housekeeping*, is one which cannot fail to be a friend in need in many hours when the question of means of social entertainment is uppermost.

How She Did It.

How She Did It; or, Comfort on $150 a Year. By Mary Cruger. Paper. [D. Appleton & Co. 50c.]

There were books enough of this class without the addition of another, and although it may be of momentary interest to know how a lady (presumably in very reduced circumstances) could plan and make an æsthetic home with a small sum, the pleasure is lessened and the benefit neutralized by the fact that the lady still possessed such unessential things as a sideboard and buffet, bed curtains "of crimson silk trimmed with gold lace," "baskets of china, silver, and glass," a quantity of bric-a-bac, *portières*, and heavy curtains of raw silk, etc., and above all, that whatever else she used economy about she must have a glass of claret or sherry once or twice a day. "I cannot do without my wine," she says; "even if I used ale instead it would cost nearly as much," and on the account for three months stood "one gallon of California sherry $3.00," in the column with $1.50 for coffee and 75 cents for flour.

Quick Cooking, a Book of Culinary Heresies, is intended for the busy wives and mothers of the land, and is on the principle that "there is no waste in the kitchen so much to be deplored as wasted time." It contains 630 recipes for dishes, of which 340 can be made ready for the table in from five to fifteen minutes, and 250 of which require from fifteen to forty minutes. This should be an extremely popular book with hurrying husbands and amateur cooks. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

"The judge's free-thinking was of a type that abounds in our day, where pride of intellect and devotion to a high but narrow ideal usurp the whole domain of thought and feeling in the discussion of questions whose settlement requires the combined action of reason, a cultured understanding, and that fine, acquired sense known as historic imagination. The judge had no imagination, historic or of any other kind, nor was he, outside of his profession, a man of wide learning, though a voracious reader of a certain class of books. He was a great admirer of Confucius and similar writers, and belonged to that class of liberals who hold the story of the flood, as related in Genesis, in open contempt until, finding record of the same in the Chinese and other Scriptures, they incline to modify this opinion, and think there may be something in it." — *Rachel Armstrong*, pp. 177, 178.

CELIA PARKER WOOLLEY.

IN the last two issues of the *Literary World* we have given our readers sketches of two of the three lady novelists who have invaded theology during the publishing season of 1887–'88 with notable decision and power. There remains for a brief notice the author of *Love and Theology*, published in September, 1887, and now in its fifth edition. Several biographical particulars were mentioned in connection with our notice of Mrs. Deland, and these we need not repeat.

Celia Parker Woolley is a little the eldest of the three ladies, none of whom, we fear, is doctrinally "sound" enough to receive a degree in theology from any of our colleges unless Harvard be an exception. She was born in 1848 in Toledo, Ohio, whence her parents removed shortly after to Coldwater, a small inland town of Michigan. The prophetic fire which animated the givers of this name will be appreciated when one learns that the town was the former early home of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, recently the candidate for the presidency on the Prohibition ticket. With the exception of a few months spent at the Lake Erie Seminary (one of the Mary Lyon schools) at Painesville, Ohio, Mrs. Woolley's education was gotten at home, where she graduated in 1866 from the Coldwater Seminary. Two years later she married Dr. J. H. Woolley, and in 1876 they moved to Chicago, where they have since resided. Until four or five years ago Mrs. Woolley's literary work was confined to occasional contributions to the Unitarian papers, East and West, to the readers of which her name has become pleasantly familiar. These contributions were on social and literary topics, with occasional verses which displayed a true poetic vein. For eight years she was the Chicago correspondent of the *Christian Register* of this city; in 1884 *Lippincott's* published her first story, and a few others have followed in the same magazine.

When Mrs. Woolley came to plan a more ambitious work in literature it was but natural, she says, that she "should write about the kind of people I had always known, and try to employ fiction for the elucidation of the principles and ideas which had always engrossed my thought. I believe the novel of mere outward incident has had its day; people are chiefly employed now-a-days in thinking; the fiction-writers are rapidly waking up to that knowledge." Mrs. Woolley has seen much of that theological unrest which is so marked a characteristic of our day, especially in the western part of our country. Her father, while still a young man, broke away from "orthodox" associations, under the influence first of Swedenborg, and then of more radical thinkers. Her mother was bred in the Episcopal Church, but formally withdrew from that body to join her husband in establishing a "liberal" society. Thus Mrs. Woolley's parents solved the problem of religious divergence in a manner which will probably always be more common than either of the solutions given in the three novels we have been considering. In *Love and Theology*, Rachel Armstrong and her lover, Arthur Forbes, "were both moral enthusiasts with that vein of fervent religious faith which marks the devotee." She could not put the question of theological differences by, as John Ward's wife would have done. "Had they lived in a mediæval age they would have immortalized themselves, like many another pair of lovers, by forswearing all personal joy and profit in their relation, and uniting themselves with some sacred fraternity, thus satisfying their common need of self-sacrifice." Such a spirit allies Rachel Armstrong rather to Catherine Leyburn, to whom she has, at least, one other point of resemblance. Virginia Howard, the broad-church rector's vivacious wife, never can remember whether St. Cecilia, to whom her husband had compared Rachel, "sang to the angels or the angels sang to her." Her husband explaining "that it was the angels who made up the audience," Mrs. Howard, with that woman's wit which lightens up much of the book, replies, "I think that would have suited Miss Armstrong!"

Rachel rejects her apostate lover with Calvinistic sternness. Later experiences bring them together. After their marriage, "though she has dropped many of the old beliefs, she has never come to share the more radical convictions of her husband," who has become a Unitarian minister, "remaining in that twilight land of faith, midway between the rejection of the old and the acceptance of the new." *Solvitur ambulando;* if she cannot gain entire intellectual peace, she has reached a spiritual attitude not without its dignity and its blessing. "From the wreck of the faith and hopes once hers are two or three truths which she has saved and clings to: That God lives . . . that an abiding example of holiness and love has been given to the world in the Man of Sorrows, whose crown of thorns each of his disciples must in turn submit to wear; that life and goodness here mean a better life and more goodness to come. . . . She tries to do her duty, and leaning her heart on One stronger, waits." So the author leaves her heroine in that patient expectation of those who "do the will," trusting that some time the right "doctrine" shall be known by them. Mrs. Woolley practices this creed in the many good works to which she has lent her hand. The Chicago Women's Club, of which she is the President, devotes itself to philanthropy as well as to intellectual culture, and is active in all enterprises that aim at the education and the protection of womankind in that city. We trust that the new edition of *Love and Theology*, which Ticknor & Co. have just brought out in their "Paper Series," under the title of *Rachel Armstrong*, will have not a few readers attracted to it by a perusal of *Robert Elsmere* and *John Ward*. They will find their time well spent, if only in comparing the diverse solutions which the three women give of one problem. But *Rachel Armstrong* deserves an audience on its own merits; it is a mature work, it comes out of a thoughtful and reverent mind, accustomed to the consideration of philosophical and religious matters, and its pages are relieved by a wit and humor that have no sectarian partiality.

*** Messrs. Henry James and Joseph Pennell, two of the most inveterate magazinists, will write and illustrate a paper for the December *Century* on London and London life. As both the author and the artist have spent much of their lives of late abroad, no one will question their competency to speak of and picture the great city. Mr. James takes a highly enthusiastic view of the delights of London life, finding good in everything — a sympathetic spot for romance and poetry, charming people, the best clubs, etc. Even in the London fogs he takes pleasure, and declares that many places are to him at their best when enveloped by this genuine English mist. The custom of frequent holidays he commends also and calls them "blessed little islands of comparative leisure — intervals of absence for good society." Another blessing is "the wonderful English faculty of going out of town for a little change," when families transport "their nurseries and their bath-tubs to those rural scenes which form the real substratum of national life." It is, in brief, an article "good to read," and makes an admirable supplementary chapter to the paper on "The Guilds of London" which Mr. Norman Moore wrote for the November number and which Mr. Pennell so charmingly illustrated.

*** An extremely sprightly monthly magazine has lately been started in New York under the title of *Current Literature*. A more exact title, however, would have been *Current Journalism*.

It has the merit of being, at all events, something quite new under the sun. Its monthly table of contents presents an imposing array of readable articles on every conceivable topic, all, or with few exceptions, taken from other publications but arranged very cleverly. It will trespass perhaps upon the field of *The Eclectic* and the *Living Age*, but it contains much more than either and it is a good month's work to read it, but it is so "scrappy" that one feels as though one were reading a cyclopædia or the sort of literature collected in half-hours-with-the-best-authors volumes. It is not difficult to be interesting when an editor has the whole world of periodical literature to draw from. Another new magazine just begun in New York is *The Home Maker*, the editor being Marion Harland, or Mrs. E. P. Terhune as she is known in private life. In its first two numbers it has shown much more merit in its literary than its artistic contents.

*** The success of Mr. Gunter's *Mr. Barnes of New York* has encouraged many young authors to think that if they are unappreciated by the publishers there is still one avenue left to fame and fortune, *i. e.*, to publish their own books. Mr. Gunter, it will be remembered, had his book printed at his own expense after the MS. had been almost worn to shreds going from publisher to publisher. During the past year a dozen books have been put before the public through the agency of the impartial "News Company," which treats the great and small alike and trades in books as a grocer trades in flour. One or two of these tyro authors have gained notoriety if not fame by "dealing with subjects which employ all the author's delicacy as well as skill," as the announcements say. After looking over a few of these effusions one's appreciation of the good work of the publishers is greatly enhanced. What unknown misery the publishers' readers must save the critics and the world generally, and how roundly are they usually abused!

*** The rage for everything connected with the name of the author of *Robert Elsmere* seems to go on with unabated vigor. *The Book Buyer* (published by the Scribners) has sold immense quantities of the number containing the portrait of Mrs. Ward, and the novel is apparently a specially attractive subject for the text of sermons, Rev. Lyman Abbott a Sunday or two ago having made it the subject of a discourse at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Even "Bob" Ingersoll falls under the spell, and has set forth his opinion upon what a Western contemporary confusedly speaks of as "Robert L. Smear," and a prominent New York paper announces that it will print in sections a *new* book by Mrs. Humphry Ward entitled *Miss Bretherton*, ignoring the fact that the book has long been published; but as its readers are of the sort which would probably find it difficult to distinguish between the reputation of Mrs. Ward and May Agnes Fleming, the fraud will pass unnoticed.

*** Mr. Thomas L. James, ex-Postmaster-General, is to write a paper on *The Railway Postal Service* for the Railway Series in *Scribner's Magazine*, and Gen. E. P. Alexander, President of the Georgia Central Railroad, will discuss *Railway Management*. Among the new features for this magazine are an unpublished correspondence of Jean Francois Millet, the famous French painter, a new series of papers to replace Mr. Stevenson's monthly essays, the first of which will be written by Mr. T. B. Aldrich, a paper on Scott's methods of work from the collection of proof-sheets owned by Hon. Andrew D. White, and much else which is new and interesting.

*** American authors are warned against the London *Pall Mall Budget* for October 18th last. In it are presented the portraits of "American Women who Write," a series of the most shockingly bad "process" engravings of many charming writers, among them Miss Jewett, Miss Phelps, Amélie Rives-Chanler, Mrs. Burnett, and Miss Murfree.

MANON LESCAUT.*

THE romance of *Manon Lescaut* holds its place in the world's literature by virtue of its absolute sincerity in the portrayal of a certain type of womanhood. The type is by no means noble or lovable, but indisputably it exists, and the Abbé Prévost has with his incomparable art fixed it upon the written page for all time. This great work of fiction, distasteful as it must necessarily be to some minds and to be read only with discretion, has about it the modern flavor, the freedom of sentiment and analytical power, which have attained their full evolution in the contemporary novel. *Manon Lescaut* must indeed be regarded as on a level with the leading works of the imagination. Its heroine, as an artistic representation, ranks with Dido, Juliet, Virginia, and Helen of Troy. She is the incarnation of caprice. "This changeful girl," says Guy de Maupassant in the preface to the magnificent edition now before us — "this changeful girl, complex, variable, sincere, odious, and adorable, full of inexplicable sentiments, of whimsical calculation and of criminal frankness;" and he speaks aptly enough of the "subtle and malign charm" which "seems to emanate from her like an indefinable perfume." In the depiction of Manon and the mad infatuation of her lover, the Abbé Prévost had distinctly a moral aim in view. Why is it, he asks, that we find our chief intellectual pleasure in the discussion of ethical ideas while in practice we fall so far short of our aspirations? and the solution he found in the fact that "precepts of morality being only vague and general principles, it is very difficult to make particular application of them to the details of manners and actions." The fate of the unhappy chevalier, who is the victim of Manon's wiles, illustrates the important truth thus enunciated. In him base deeds are continually at war with the loftiest ideals. He knows the good yet chooses the evil, and his punishment is swift and sure. Manon, on the other hand, is also doomed because of her pleasure-loving temperament. She has her ideal, but she sacrifices it again and again for material joys, and for her also the end is a wrecked and ruined heart.

Manon Lescaut has been given to the reading public in multifarious forms since it first delighted Frenchmen more than a century and a half ago, but never before, we venture to say, has it appeared in a dress so luxurious as that now bestowed upon it by Messrs. Gebbie & Co. Maurice Leloir's illustrations, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five vignettes and ornaments and twelve full-page illustrations, are drawn with delicacy and vigor and they are graceful interpretations of the text. Every page is surmounted by a wood-cut inclosed in a decorative design stretching half way down the margins. The full-page illustrations are etched in an exquisite manner by Louis Ruet, the other engraving having been done by Jules Huyot. The typography and press-work are irreproachable, the paper heavy and smooth, the binding unassuming. The translation adopted is an excellent one. M. de Maupassant's preface, from which we have already quoted, is not put into absolute English, but it is readable. The book as a whole is modeled after Parisian excellence, and will be a luxury to those who seek for choice specimens of the book-making art.

* History of Manon Lescaut and of the Chevalier des Grieux. By the Abbé Prévost. With a Preface by Guy de Maupassant. Illustrated by Maurice Leloir. Philadelphia: Gebbie & Co. $12.50.

GRAMMONT'S MEMOIRS.*

THE *Memoirs of Count Grammont* are not among the works to be recommended for general reading. They are calculated for the instruction rather than for the edification of mankind. In them the latter half of the seventeenth century is faithfully depicted as far at least as the court circles of Charles II and James II are concerned. Never has there been a society more corrupt and never has there been found a more exact historian than Count Antony Hamilton. In these *Memoirs* as in an ever-changing panorama the whole aspect of the times is painted, and in Grammont himself they are, as it were, personified. The philosophy of sensual enjoyment never had a more ardent disciple, for "his ideal man was a being without conscience, without principle, without religion, without a soul." At the age of eighty, after an unexampled career of polite debauchery, he dictated his reminiscences, and like Rousseau omitted nothing from the story. He lived to laugh with the rest of the world at the narrative of his countless rogueries and intrigues, for he took an artless delight in his own lack of principle. The *Memoirs* are therefore read, not only for their wit and graces of style, but for their absolute sincerity. They throw a blaze of light upon a shameful past and teach us, as perhaps no

* Memoirs of Count Grammont. By Count Antony Hamilton. Translated with Notes by Horace Walpole, with Additional Notes and Biographical Sketches by Sir Walter Scott and Mrs. Anna Jameson. With Portraits of the "Windsor Beauties" and Other Illustrations. Gebbie & Co. $5.00.

other literary masterpiece has ever done, the low level of civilization from which we are but two centuries removed.

The enduring popularity of the *Memoirs* has called into being many editions and translations, but there is no translation better than Horace Walpole's and no edition comparable in completeness and pictorial adornment to that before us. Notes and biographical data have been added from authoritative sources, and three chapters from Mrs. Jameson's *Beauties of the Court of Charles the Second* round out the history to a dramatic conclusion. In the matter of illustrations this edition is far superior to any previous issue. Besides the designs of Delort and Scriven (eleven of them full-page and thirty-eight in the text) the publishers have reproduced by photogravure the Kneller portraits of Charles II and James II, and the entire series of "Windsor Beauties" from Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, to Louise de Quérouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth. The work is throughout admirably done and the book is printed and bound in an unexceptionable manner. The only defect we notice is the lack of a complete analytical index — a defect which we trust the publishers will remedy in subsequent issues.

SUNDRY RHYMES.*

FROM the *Original Poems* of Jane and Ann Taylor — verses which with the *Hymns for Infant Minds* still enjoy a great popularity in England and to some extent in America — Mr. Edwards has made seventeen selections and illustrated them in a most acceptable manner. The rhymes appeal undoubtedly to thoughtful children, for they are quaint and earnest, very definite in their illustrations of little faults, and very positive in their enforcement of a moral. There are no concessions to circumstances and no considerations with regard to heredity in these straightforward poetizings. Meddlesome Matty is a disagreeable person to have about; when she dips into her grandmother's snuff-box we feel that she is righteously punished, and we are pleased to learn that her character was completely reformed by the experience. Then there is the touching allegory of "Old Age" exemplified in the falling leaf and possibly the prototype of Dr. Holmes's poem on the same theme. The harmless butterfly serves as a solemn lesson:

> The Butterfly, an idle Thing,
> Nor Honey makes, nor yet can sing,
> Like to the Bee and Bird;
> Nor does it, like the prudent Ant,
> Lay up the Grain for Time of Want,
> A wise and cautious Hoard.
>
> My Youth is but a Summer's Day;
> Then, like the Bee and Ant, I'll lay
> A Store of Learning by;
> And though from Flower to Flower I rove
> My Stock of Wisdom I'll improve,
> Nor be a Butterfly.

* Sundry Rhymes from the Days of Our Grandmothers. Collected and Illustrated by George Wharton Edwards. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $4.00.

Mr. Edwards's illustrations are felicitous and they harmonize with the antique flavor of the chosen rhymes. The book is remarkably handsome in make-up and might fairly be designated as an *édition de luxe* for the nursery. It is an oblong quarto in shape, measuring some eight and a half by thirteen inches, is printed on heavy plate paper with uncut edges, has a rubricated title-page of charming design, and is strikingly bound in light brown cloth with a large white panel bearing the title in gilt, and a white back boldly lettered. A good many pleasing memories will be revived by this agreeable volume, while the child that first learns from it of the Taylor poems is assuredly to be envied.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Gleanings from the Graphic.

Gleanings from the Graphic. By Randolph Caldecott. [George Routledge & Sons. $3.00.]

This volume affords a fairly representative idea of the work of the lamented Randolph Caldecott. The sketches, indeed, cover a pretty wide range — Trouville, Brighton, and Monaco, a "meet" at Exmoor, scenes on the Atlantic voyage and at Philadelphia and Washington, an English agricultural show, and an old-fashioned Christmas, being among the themes selected. Caldecott's humor was of a mild type, but his observation was keen, and he had the gift of conveying real impressions with a few strokes of the pencil. This volume is, on the whole, a suitable memorial of his talent, and by all who appreciate pictorial work of this order it will be highly prized.

Hunting in the Jungle.

Hunting in the Jungle. Adapted from "Les Animaux Sauvages" by Warren F. Kellogg. [Estes & Lauriat. $2.50.]

Both the illustrations and the text of this volume have done good service in various forms, but doubtless their interest for young readers will be perennial. We imagine that a good deal of the narrative would fail to pass muster with a naturalist, and some of the details of the slaughter of wild animals are nothing less than brutalizing for sensitive minds. A book like this ought to be used with caution by those who have charge of children's reading. Its effects are likely to be bad, and the few authentic facts it contains might be better learned in other ways. The cuts are coarse specimens of process work and quite beneath the prevailing standard of book illustration.

The Silver Treasury.

The Silver Treasury: Being the Holiday Edition of "Poetry for Home and School." Selected and Arranged by Anna C. Brackett and Ida M. Eliot. Illustrated. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.]

This collection of verse has been for more than a decade before the public, and it has stood the test of time far better than the majority of similar anthologies. Designed primarily for practical use in the school-room, its range is so wide, its tone so high, the taste shown in the selections is so unexceptionable, that the book has naturally found a welcome in the home circle, for it is, taken all in all, the best general compilation of English verse for family use. It appeals to all ages from six to sixty, and in looking through it we have not come upon one selection which does not in some sense deserve to rank as a classic. In presenting so thoroughly commendable a work in holiday dress the publishers have done a good deed. The form is eminently attractive. Ornamental borders in various colors decorate each page, and if the illustrations are not altogether unfamiliar, they at least serve the purpose to which they have been adapted.

A New Edition of Whittier.

Narrative and Legendary Poems. By John Greenleaf Whittier. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.]

Poems of Nature; Poems Subjective and Reminiscent; Religious Poems. By John Greenleaf Whittier. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.]

These two handsome books are the beginnings of the new "Riverside Edition" of Mr. Whittier's writings, to include in all seven volumes — the poetical works in four, the prose in three. The form is uniform with that adopted for the "Riverside Edition" of Longfellow, and is a type of artistic and appropriate book-making. All the material has been rearranged and revised by Mr. Whittier, who has also added many interesting and valuable notes, while the early poems, discarded from the edition of 1866, are to be placed in an appendix. The edition may therefore be taken as definitive, and it is indeed a matter for congratulation that the author, while yet the force of his mind is not abated, has been able to set the seal of perpetuity upon his works.

Bits of Tennyson and Shakespeare.

Through Wood and Field with Tennyson. Illustrated by Wedworth Wadsworth. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.]

Under the Greenwood Tree with Shakespeare. Selections and Illustrations by Wedworth Wadsworth. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.]

These are both pretty booklets, printed on heavy gray paper, the leaves tied together with a knot of pink silk. The illustrations are lithographs and are very well done. Mr. Wadsworth has chosen as his subjects bits of Shakespearian verse, such as "I know a bank where the wild thyme grows," "Love whose month is ever May," "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," etc., and equally appropriate lines from Tennyson, supplying for each a charming study in colors, whether from actual scenes we cannot say. Text and illustrations are printed on adjoining pages, the intermediate pages being left blank. The whole effect, while not in the least pretentious, is thoroughly artistic and attractive — that of the Tennyson particularly so.

Beranger in English.

Béranger's Poems in the Versions of the Best Translators. Selected by William S. Walsh. Illustrated. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $4.00.]

The rollicking genius of Béranger is well represented in this collection of fifty or so poems collected by Mr. Walsh from various sources — William Young, William Maginn, and Robert Brough supplying the bulk of them. Thackeray is represented by "The Garret" and "The King of Yvetot," although if the editor had kept strictly to the purpose declared in the concluding lines of his preface, the first-named piece and "Lizzy's Peccadilloes" would hardly have been included. Still, Béranger's indelicacy

is not a matter to be blinked, and perhaps Mr. Walsh has not been amiss in giving his readers a slight taste of it. The book is well got up, handsomely printed on heavy tinted paper, and tastefully bound. The illustrations, six in number, are fac-similes of French originals engraved on steel.

Lamia.

Lamia. By John Keats. With Illustrative Designs by Will H. Low. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.00.]

The publishers have done a favor to the public by bringing out Mr. Low's beautiful illustrations of *Lamia* in a form within the reach of many who found the *édition de luxe*, issued two years ago, beyond their means. The designs have lost nothing of their rare charm in their new dress and they deserve a wider popularity than they have yet attained, for they undoubtedly represent a decisive step in the development of American art.

Infelicia.

Infelicia. By Adah Isaacs Menken. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50.]

Just why the hysterical outpourings of that brilliant adventuress, Adah Menken, should continue to be offered to the public is one of those literary problems which one cannot easily solve. However, here they are, with a remarkably frank biographical sketch of the author, with a number of undesirable illustrations, with broad margins, and with red lines around every page. It is a morbid, undisciplined, erratic nature that finds utterance in *Infelicia*, and we cannot conceive of any one deriving profit from its perusal.

Hermann and Dorothea.

Hermann and Dorothea. By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Translated by Edgar Alfred Bowring, C.B. With Etchings by Hermann Faber. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.00.]

Goethe's exquisite idyl of *Hermann and Dorothea* is here made the subject of a pleasing gift-book. Bowring's translation, although leaving some things to be desired in the way of smoothness and rhythm, is yet a remarkably faithful version, and on the whole the publishers have chosen well in adopting it. Mr. Faber's etchings have a good deal of character, and while lacking in delicacy of workmanship are yet perhaps as satisfactory as one could expect to find in a moderate-priced volume. For our part, however, we doubt the expediency of employing etching for the illustration of popular gift-books, at least in the present stage of the art. The result is rarely apt to be satisfactory. The typography of *Hermann and Dorothea* is not wholly agreeable, for it is set close and has a cramped appearance which somewhat interferes with the reader's pleasure. The form is a thin quarto. The binding, of brown cloth, is attractively designed.

Fifty Years of English Song.

Fifty Years of English Song: Selections from the Poets of the Reign of Victoria. Edited and Arranged by Henry F. Randolph. Four vols. [Large-paper Edition.] [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $10.00.]

Of the literary quality of Mr. Randolph's anthology we spoke at length and with almost unqualified approval in the *Literary World* for February 4, 1888. Its appearance in its present sumptuous form is a deserving tribute to its enduring value. Two hundred and fifty sets have been printed for sale on thick, laid, rough finished paper, the page measuring about six by nine inches. The binding, of delicate green boards with plain label, is wholly unexceptionable. The bibliophile who adds these volumes to his collection will have a treasure indeed.

The Traveller.

The Traveller. By Oliver Goldsmith. With Etchings by M. M. Taylor. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.00.]

We cannot conceive of anything more commonplace than the six etchings which Mr. Taylor contributes to the ostensible adornment of this volume. They are tame in conception, they are coarse in expression, they are hopelessly muddy in printing. It is impossible that any one who knows what etching is and of what it is capable should take any pleasure in Mr. Taylor's productions. The form of this book is a thin quarto, the text printed only on alternate pages in very large type. The binding is a yellow cloth of peculiar, sickly tint with a heterogeneous design stamped upon it. The book is a model of all that such a volume ought not to be.

The Bugle Song.

The Bugle Song and Other Poems. Illustrated. [Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.]

The "other poems" in this remarkably thin volume are Goethe's "Song of the Spirits over the Waters," Moore's "Canadian Boat Song," Longfellow's "Song of the Silent Land," and Scott's "Song of the Imprisoned Huntsman." The illustrations by W. J. Taylor, H. P. Barnes, Charles Copeland, Harry Sandham, and F. T. Merrill, are reasonably in keeping with the various poems to which they apply, and they are admirably engraved. The book comes from the University Press and its make-up is commendable.

Little People and their Homes.

Little People and their Homes in Meadows, Woods, and Waters. By Stella Louise Hook. Illustrated by Dan Beard and Harry Beard. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.]

This is one of the most engaging natural history books that has yet appeared for young people, told in a style that is easy, off-hand and simple, without being lowered, as is the custom of some authors from the mistaken idea that children cannot appreciate a high and dignified order of writing. Miss Hook is well equipped for her work in her scientific knowledge and well-trained powers of observation; add to this the quality of being able to make a sort of fairy story about "Queen Nature" and her little people, and a captivating book must be the result. The contents are in seven chapters, for which she has such headings as "The Flower Fairies" (meaning the butterfly and moth tribes), "The Musical Elves" (crickets, grasshoppers, etc.), "The Troublesome Midgets" (gnats, mosquitoes, etc.), and "The Brownies" (spiders), a method just adopted to catch the attention of a child. But older readers will find these pages attractive, and will probably learn much from them, for how many know this little fact for one instance: "A moth closes his wings flat, laying them down with one edge generally lapping over the other; but a butterfly holds his straight in the air back to back." There are twenty-four illustrations, some of them full-page, spirited, and inimitable in the picturing of insect characteristics, with odd effects, amusing bits, and quaint touches that are elfish or human as the humor seized the artists. It is a beautiful book both in contents and make-up, and externally very tempting with its tastefully decorated covers.

Ninety-Three.

Ninety-Three. By Victor Hugo. With Illustrations. Two vols. [George Routledge & Sons. $6.00.]

Uniform in style with their other large-paper issues of Hugo's works and corresponding to the French editions, Messrs. Routledge bring out this year *Ninety-Three*, with all the original illustrations by Brion, Vierge, Morin, Valnay, Gibert, Férat, Scott, Maillart, Prud'hon, Rion, Bodmer, and a dozen other artists, including Hugo himself. These illustrations have apparently lost nothing in the process of reproduction, and the purchaser of this edition may be satisfied at getting as nearly as may be the exact equivalent of the Paris prototype published by Quantin.

The King of the Golden River.

The King of the Golden River, or the Black Brothers. A Legend of Styria. By John Ruskin, M.A. Illustrated by Richard Doyle. [Lee & Shepard.]

Mr. Ruskin's little classic, written more than forty years ago for the amusement of "a very young lady," reappears in attractive form for the holidays, with its heavy paper, large type, and generally tasteful make-up, the characteristic illustrations by Doyle losing none of their spirit and uniqueness in the present plates. It is one of the best of the fairy-story class, ranking with Miss Muloch's *The Little Lame Prince*, and Macdonald's *At the Back of the North Wind*—a wholesome story for children, and for those of older years, with an unmistakable lesson of charity and good will. It was a happy thought of the publishers to bring it out at this season of gifts.

The Knockabout Club.

The Knockabout Club in the Antilles and Thereabouts. By F A. Ober. Fully Illustrated. [Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.]

This new *Knockabout* in illuminated boards, with a profusion of original designs by such artists as "Champ," Taylor, and others of distinction, will be a most welcome holiday gift for the boys and girls. The "Antiquarian" and the "Historian," whom Mr. Ober's readers have met before, set out this time for the group of islands known as the "Lesser Antilles or Caribbees." They already have their memories stored with facts of history, and they are on the alert for every kind of information about the strange islands they visit, using eyes and ears to good purpose; and as a result of their voyage and sight-seeing, they have made a varied and attractive book, full of instruction and entertainment. Some character studies and anecdotes of sailors and natives add spirit to the narrative of travel; and the tropical scenes, the strange birds of beautiful plumage, the trees and flowers and fruits, the costumes of the people, the foreign look of the towns, the market places and public buildings, give the element of the picturesque. Interesting bits about Columbus and Cortez and the early Spaniards are given—just enough to stimulate the young reader to investigate further; the story of Josephine Beauharnais's early life is told, with illustrations of her birthplace and the scenery thereabout; and the descriptions of "parrots, palms, and plants"

occupy a whole chapter. Trinidad, Barbadoes, the "Pearl of the Antilles," and lesser islands are the theme of fascinating pages, concluding with Guadaloupe and the announcement that "the Antiquarian and the Historian will now disappear into the vast unknown"—perhaps to reappear in season for the next holiday time.

The Last of the Huggermuggers.

The Last of the Huggermuggers. A Giant Story. With Illustrations By Christopher Pearse Cranch. [Lee & Shepard. $1.00.]

Kobboltozo. A Sequel to *The Last of the Huggermuggers.* With Illustrations, By Christopher Pearse Cranch. [Lee & Shepard. $1.00.]

These are uniform with *The King of the Golden River;* all three belong to the "Little Jacket Series." Mr. Cranch has the story-telling gift. Huggermugger and his wife are good giants, who treat the little castaway sailor lad, Jacky, as tenderly as if he was their own child; and life would have continued to go on pleasantly at Huggermugger Hall, if it had not been for the envy of the dwarfs, especially Kobboltozo, the cobbler, who knows a secret that must never be told, or the last of the giants will die. He tells it; and first the giant wife pines to death, then the kind giant himself. In the sequel are told the attempts of the wicked cobbler and his ally, Hammawhaxo, the carpenter, to find the treasures left by the giants. In the search they come to the cave of the gnomes and have woful experiences. The cobbler is left shrinking away to a pin-head size, the carpenter repents, and the dwarfs settle down to common life on the island. It is a bright, ingenious story, with a live Yankee in it, who is on the lookout for curiosities for Barnum.

Sabbath-School Books.

Saved by Grace; or, The Last Week in the Life of Davis Johnson, Jr. By John D. Wells, D.D. 60c.

The Y's and their Work. By Margaret E. Winslow. $1.15.

Who Wins? A Story for Boys. By Belle V. Chisholm. $1.15.

These books come from the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and are more especially designed for the Sabbath-school library. The first recounts the circumstances which led to the speedy death of a promising young man, and the particulars of his conversion. Young Johnson while diving met with a singular accident by which one of the vertebra of the neck was twisted around, "pulled asunder and broken into six pieces." As life could continue but a few days, the young man's pastor, Dr. Wells, gave himself earnestly to the work of preparing him for death. The account given in public made such an impression that it was put into book form, and has already passed through several editions. *The Y's and their Work* is a temperance story of great convincingness, and merely as a story will hold the attention of the reader. The case presented is an extreme one, yet is quite possible. A beautiful and bewitching young girl, of a rich family, Ouanita Lacy, is betrothed to Saybrook Delmarter, a fascinating society man, who has drifted into bad habits, in reaction, as he thinks, from austerity at home. And just here the author may be criticised for having put religion in such a forbidding guise, even if true, in the person of Saybrook's sister. Mr. Lacy warns his daughter, but she will not believe him. The hour of the great fashionable wedding in church arrives, but at the moment when Ouanita is to answer the question in the marriage service, she sees that the expectant bridegroom has been drinking, and she answers with decision, "I will not." Naturally her own life becomes almost intolerable, while he plunges into dissipation; after a time, however, she spends several weeks in a retired place with a wise and good aunt, and is led to see that she has a work to do. She returns to her city home, organizes a Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, and from a frivolous girl becomes a strong, devoted Christian woman with a potential influence for good among her old fashionable associates. The workings of the Unions, their aims and influence, are faithfully set forth; a sad story of a young society girl ruined by drink is incorporated with the leading one, and some strong points are made for temperance. The book will be of practical value to many, but it is doubtful whether all will agree that it was wise in "Nita" to cast in her lot with her old lover after he had reformed. Her course was Christian, but too risky for a precedent. *Who Wins?* tells of a boy, Archie Dinsmore, son of a farmer, who is so anxious to obtain an education that he becomes a sort of chore boy at Brookfield Academy; and in spite of the taunts of some of his schoolmates and plots against his character, he keeps on in an honorable course. The death of his father and family debts oblige him to leave and take charge of affairs. Being a youth of pure principle he eventually triumphs over all obstacles, even rescuing his weak brother, Ben, after he had fallen low. The goodness may be overdone; but as every one likes to see goodness prosper, probably the book will answer the purpose for which it was written, and be an encouragement to other poor and aspiring boys.

Zig Zag Journeys in the Antipodes.

Zig Zag Journeys in the Antipodes. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Fully Illustrated. [Estes & Lauriat. $1.75.]

The very popular "Zig Zag Series" numbers ten volumes with the accession of the one now in hand. All lands have been invaded by the versatile author, and their treasures brought forward for the youthful reader; and judging by the immense sale of over two hundred and fifty thousand copies, there must indeed be an unappeasable demand for this kind of literature. The series is certainly varied in matter and entertaining; but it is neither history, biography, nor travel; a little of almost everything, with no other end so definitely in view as to amuse, although some facts may cleave to the memory as they might not in a book of dry details. The literary tone is not of the highest order. The present volume is a collection, a miscellany, slightly connected by a thread of the personal history of Ivory, "our cousin in the antipodes," by whose agency stories of Java, Bangkok, and other eastern places are told, intermingled with adventures with elephants and tigers, tales out of folk lore, and by ingenious management, which nevertheless is incongruous, a brief history of Columbus, the account of Cowper's hares, and life in Florida. The book is full of surprises, and the variety is endless. The author desires that it may especially teach kindness to dumb creatures, and that it may be educational, inducing a taste "for the better books of geography, history, legend, and song." It is bound in illuminated boards, and the illustrations are of a wide range and about a hundred in number.

The Wind on a Frolic.

The Wind on a Frolic. By William Howitt. Illustrated by Wm. Goodrich Beal. [New York and Boston: L. C. Hascall & Co. Boston: Joseph H. Wheeler.]

The nine verses of William Howitt's spirited poem are here printed in a picturesque type, one verse in the middle of an oblong page. Following each verse is a photo-etching by F. E. Barentzen, after Mr. Beal's drawings. The first, "Morning," is a view of a quiet English village from the circumjacent meadows; the last is a picture of "the seabird's rock in the gleaming west." These two seem to us by far the most successful of Mr. Beal's drawings. The intermediate drawings, with the exception of "the lordly ship," do little toward representing the thought of the poem: "the laws of disorder," in Starr King's happy phrase, are not perceptible in the confusions which Mr. Beal represents as the frolicsome wind's work.

Three Vassar Girls in France.

Three Vassar Girls in France. A Story of the Siege of Paris. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated. [Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.]

Mrs. Champney has written a bright and lively, if not very probable, "record of some incidents in the siege of Paris," in which Mère Babette's pigeons have an important part to play. The three girls are separated for a time, and the efforts of Sallie to communicate with her friends in the city give an opening for a young German officer to enter their household disguised as a woman. As he was obliged to shave, the situation naturally became such sometimes that our belief in the intelligence of the Vassar girls is considerably strained, as they suspected nothing. The volume is provided with a large number of miscellaneous illustrations which give it a made-up air, but, altogether, the story gives one a vivid impression of one of the most trying times in modern history.

Victor Hugo.

By Order of the King. By Victor Hugo. Translated from the French by Isabel F. Hapgood. Two vols. [Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.00.]

History of a Crime. By Victor Hugo. Translated from the French by Huntington Smith. Two vols. [Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.00.]

Messrs. Crowell & Co. continue their issue of Victor Hugo's works with *The Man who Laughs* (to which they have made a mistake in giving the title of its second part, *By Order of the King*), that weird story of the man Ursus, and the wolf, Homo, and the *History of a Crime*, that terrible arraignment of Louis Napoleon before the bar of History. Both works have the handsome dress which entitles them to rank among holiday books. Miss Hapgood's translation is very literal, and has the combined advantages and disadvantages of a close rendering of Hugo into our tongue. Mr. Huntington Smith's version is more free and readable; but he has occasionally fallen into errors, of which we note two on page 16 of Volume I. The "grassplots," in the first sentence, were not "separated perpendicularly" by a street; the street itself ran "at a right angle" to the front of Invalides. "At about three hundred yards distant" (a lit-

tle below) is a mixture of two English constructions.

Prince Vance.

Prince Vance. By Eleanor Putnam and Arlo Bates. Illustrated by Frank Myrick. [Roberts Brothers. $1.50.]

Prince Vance is a very naughty little prince indeed. His father is the monarch of Jolliland, a realm whose exact geographical position is left unspecified, and no wonder, since in the very opening chapter we find the prince squabbling with his tutor and refusing to learn how to "bound" his father's dominions. His godmother, a potent fairy of the old-fashioned kind named Copetta, remonstrates with him, but Vance is defiant and saucy, and at last she withdraws in high dudgeon, recommending him to "go to the Blue Wizard." "I will," replies Vance, but he says it more to aggravate his godmother than for any other reason, since he does not know who the Blue Wizard may be, and the name does not sound attractive. But, as always happens in fairy tales and occasionally in real life, fate takes a malicious pleasure in granting those desires which are most deleterious to ourselves, and it chances that while the prince stands idly looking out of the window the very Blue Wizard comes into the courtyard below and beckons him to come down. Vance does not want to obey, for the wizard is frightful to look upon, but he goes all the same, partly by way of aggravating his godmother. The wizard takes from his pocket a gold box full of bonbons. "Just make somebody eat one of these," he says, "and you will see what you will see." Vance goes up stairs and offers a bonbon to his tutor. That venerable person, unused to small courtesies from his pupil, accepts with pleasure. No sooner has he swallowed the sweetmeat than the result becomes apparent. He dwindles and dwindles and shrinks till he is no larger than a lucifer match. Vance, wild with delight, picks his preceptor up and sets him on the window-sill, where the unfortunate midget lectures him on the enormity of his conduct in a voice so small that it seems to require a magnifying glass to catch it. After this the bad Vance steals down to the kitchen and mixes the remaining contents of his box with the ice cream which is being frozen for the royal dinner. That day, to the astonishment of everybody, but especially of his twelve sisters, Prince Vance declines ice cream! Everybody else partakes, and hey! presto! at the close of the meal Vance finds himself still of full size, surrounded by a family and court who are no larger than the tiniest paper doll. His first impulse is ungratified pleasure. Visions of an unlimited jam closet, of ordering his own breakfasts and dinners, and having his own way forever, float before his eyes. But alas! the next morning brings a different state of things. General Bopi, a fierce and truculent character, who, happily for himself, had been out hunting the day before and eaten no ice cream, has discovered the state of affairs, and at once looked out a crown to fit him and assumed the reins of government. He promptly exiles Vance from the kingdom, and the poor boy, with his family and court stowed away in a baby house and strapped on his back, wanders forth into the wide world. For his further adventures, the gradual reformation of his character, and the unexpected and gratifying end made of General Bopi at the close of the book, we must refer little readers to the story itself. Nothing fresher or more delightful in its way has appeared since *Alice in Wonderland*, which it resembles in touch without being an imitation, and we commend it the more that nobody wakes up in the end and discovers that it is all a dream — and nothing better than a dream!

Stories of the Great Scientists.

Children's Stories of the Great Scientists. By Henrietta Christian Wright. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.]

This volume is third in the series which began with *Children's Stories of American History*, and seems to us a happy selection as to topic. Beginning with Galileo Mrs. Wright passes under review the three centuries of scientific discovery and research which have intervened since his day, making each concise little biography clear and interesting, and showing plainly how each great mind and each fresh principle tested and proved form a consecutive link in the chain of scientific development, which has already revolutionized the world and is destined to revolutionize it still farther. It is a book to set boys to comparing and thinking for themselves, and it may set some boy toward making his own life and work a farther link in the endless chain, for as Mrs. Wright truly tells us, "the last word for science can never be written while the race endures."

The Voice of Nature.

The Voice of Nature. Illustrated by Albert Woodruff and S. B. Cartill. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. 60c.]

This little volume, illustrated by the lithograph process in monotint, is made up of selections from Wordsworth, Warton, Longfellow, Eliza Cook, Thomson, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hemans, Montgomery, Andrew Marvel, and so on. The illustrations, without being especially significant, are tasteful and sympathetic, so that the book is for the price a commendable production. The cover has a pleasing landscape in colors.

Harry Treverton.

Harry Treverton: His Tramps and Troubles. Told by Himself. Edited by Lady Broome. With Twenty-five Illustrations. [George Routledge & Sons. $1.75.]

This is a capital story of a boy's adventures in the Australian bush, vouched for as true, and told by a prominent Australian colonist. Harry goes out to Sandtown to join his father's friend in farming, but on his arrival is met with the news that his patron is dead; so he is obliged to shift for himself, tramps into the interior, has a turn at sheep-driving, meets with a good many adventures, settles down in a hut, makes friends with a native, is taken ill, and finally, by a happy turn of luck, comes into a snug little fortune. The story is well written, and while intensely interesting is wholly devoid of ultra-sensational effects.

Marryat Illustrated.

The Little Savage. By Captain Marryat. With 49 illustrations by A. W. Cooper and eight full-page plates by Sir John Gilbert. [George Routledge & Sons. $1.50.]

It is a great pleasure to have Captain Marryat's incomparable romances in the handsome shape given *The Little Savage*, which is printed by the Clarks of Edinburgh, and very tastefully illustrated from designs by A. W. Cooper and Sir John Gilbert. There is no more wholesome fiction for young readers than Marryat's novels, and *The Little Savage*, with its Crusoe flavor, is one of the best of the whole entrancing series.

From Keeper to Captain.

From Keeper to Captain. Being the Adventures of George Cooperson during his Career in the Dragoons. By Maj.-Gen. A. W. Drayson, F.R.A.S. [George Routledge & Sons. $1.50.]

General Drayson is favorably known as an author through his *White Chief of the Caffres* and *Among the Zulus*. The present story is animated in style, abounding in incident, and manly in tone. George Cooperson first distinguishes himself by capturing a poacher, then enlists in the dragoons, sees service in South Africa, goes through many exciting adventures in warfare with Caffres and Boers, seizes a pirate ship on the voyage to India, and, on the whole, is a daring and enterprising young fellow. The illustrations inserted in the volume are not at all commendable.

Stories of America.

Stories of Persons and Places in America. By Helen Ainslie Smith. Illustrated. [George Routledge & Sons. $1.50.]

We cannot speak too highly of these *Stories of Persons and Places in America*. The editor has drawn her material from authoritative sources — from Parkman, Palfrey, Bancroft, and Gay, from John Esten Cooke and Mr. Cable for the South, and from magazine articles and sketches of prominent men. The arrangement is excellent, it being geographical rather than historical, taking up first the New England islands from Mount Desert to Nantucket, then passing to Canada and the Great Lakes, returning to Plymouth and Boston, treating next of New York and Philadelphia, devoting three chapters to the West, and concluding with bits of Southern life and history. A book like this, well adapted to the tastes and needs of young readers, is an educational instrument of no mean value. The child who masters its contents will have a fair knowledge of his country's history, and will be a better American in consequence.

Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets.

Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets. Illustrated by Sir John Gilbert. [Gebbie & Co. $1.75.]

Sir John Gilbert's illustrations to the songs and sonnets of Shakespeare, first published in 1862, were then rightly regarded as marking one of the most noteworthy achievements in chromolithography, but that art has made a good deal of progress since, especially in France; and the work in question is not now regarded as by any means in the front rank. However, the illustrations are in themselves interesting, and the publishers will no doubt be repaid for bringing out a selection from Sir John Gilbert's productions in a reduced form. It does not seem to us that the artist has always caught the spirit of the lines he attempts to illustrate, and the coloring in all is to our eyes rather crude. The vignettes in monotint are to us much more satisfactory. The book is handsomely made.

Sea-Coast Views.

Sea-Coast Views Here and There. Edited and illustrated by Susie Barstow Skelding. [F. A. Stokes & Bro. $1.50.]

This book may be unhesitatingly spoken of as unique. It is a quarto of twenty pages or so, bound in white cardboard with "pinked" edges, and tied with a white and gilt cord. Both the

front and back covers are adorned with representations of many-tinted sea-weeds, and a square of pink celluloid displays the title in fanciful lettering. The text consists of selections from B. W. Procter, Felicia Hemans, Byron, W. M. Praed, and Rossetti, illustrated with full-page fac-similes of water-color drawings of Dutch pinkies off Scheveningen, of the Cornice road near Nice, of a bit of water-front at Alexandria and of a coast scene in Holland. The drawing, coloring, and printing of these illustrations are of decided merit, and the result is a booklet of unusual quality.

The Complete Angler.

The Complete Angler; or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation of Isaak Walton and Charles Cotton. Edited by John Major. To which is added a Treatise on Flies and Fly Hooks. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.]

This handsome edition of Walton's immortal work is from the London publisher Nimmo. It is, internally, the work of John Major, whose introductory essay, with its elaborate twaddle, is quite out of date in this generation. Externally it is provided with six etchings by A. H. Tourrier, in which the landscape is far better than the figures, with two etched portraits of Walton and Cotton, that are remarkably good, and with seventy-four wood engravings of scenes on the Dove and the Lea, of the various species of fish described, and of the personages named in the text. The appended treatise on flies gives ten plates colored by hand representing one hundred and twenty flies, natural and artificial. The notes and index are full, and there is a Linnæan arrangement of the species mentioned in the book. The paper is fine, the margin wide, and the typography clear and fair. Devotees of the rod should acquaint themselves with this useful and ornamental edition before they procure "meek Walton's" classic in a new shape.

The Besom Maker.

The Besom Maker and Other Country Folk Songs. Collected and Illustrated by Heywood Sumner. [Longmans, Green & Co. $1.00.]

Mr. Sumner has got together nine old English country songs — "The Besom Maker," "God Speed the Plough," "The Wassail Song," "My Johnnie was a Shoemaker," "The Reaphook and the Sickle," "Hobblety Bobblety," "The Two Young Men of Kenilworth," "Forty Dukes a Riding," and "The Jolly Plough-boy," has given the quaint airs to which each string of rhymes is wedded, and has illustrated the whole in a unique and highly satisfactory manner. These songs, Mr. Sumner tells us, are still heard where ploughmen strike their furrows, and they are still sung at harvest suppers by old folks who do not change their tunes with the times. But they do not, as he believes, appear in any current British song and ballad book, and their originality certainly entitles them to preservation.

Blue Jackets of '76.

Blue Jackets of '76. A History of the Naval Battles of the American Revolution. By Willis J. Abbot. With illustrations. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.00.]

After describing with much spirit the fortunes of the Blue Jackets of '61 and of 1812, Mr. Abbot has felt bound to complete his naval history, working backward, with another volume on the Revolutionary War. The only obstacle, and it seems at first sight rather a formidable one, is that there was no navy in 1776! But Mr. Abbot gets over this difficulty by introducing two preliminary chapters on Gallop's battle with the Indians, supposed to be the first naval encounter in American waters, the buccaneers and Sir William Phipps, and by adding three chapters on the war with Tripoli and the gallant exploits of Decatur. There remains, for the body of the work, the one commanding figure of John Paul Jones, whose astonishing achievements were enough by themselves to give a *raison d'être* for this volume. Mr. Abbot relates Jones's romantic career with vigor and fullness. The *Blue Jackets of '76* is a worthy companion of the two preceding volumes, which it matches in its canvas cover and its rather poor illustrations. The three books form an excellent popular history of our navy.

Otto of the Silver Hand.

Otto of the Silver Hand. Written and Illustrated by Howard Pyle. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.]

Mr. Pyle has unquestionably chronicled another success in his story of *Otto of the Silver Hand*, a tale of mediæval Germany, in which the gentle and lovely character of the boy hero is brought into vivid contrast with the fierce natures of the robber barons. Otto is the motherless son of the Lord of Drachenhausen; and after some years spent in a monastery, he is taken home to be trained as a warrior. But in his father's absence he is captured by an hereditary enemy, the baron of Trutz-Drachen; and the most exciting chapters in the book deal with his rescue by a faithful retainer, One-eyed Hans. Later on Otto enters the service of the Emperor Rudolph, and the tale ends most happily. Mr. Pyle's illustrations are of noteworthy vigor, and add much to the interest of the book. Few stories of the day are better designed for the entertainment and instruction of young readers.

Sailor Boys of '61.

The Sailor Boys of '61. By James Russell Soley. Illustrated. [Estes & Lauriat. $2.50.]

Mr. Soley has probably heard of a book called *Blue Jackets of '61* by Willis J. Abbot, and the publication of another volume on the same theme, with a somewhat similar title, is not creditable to his originality. However, if the story was to be told again, it must be confessed that Mr. Soley has told it well. His book is in reality a naval history of the Civil War on a small scale, covering the whole period from the preparatory measures that followed the attack on Sumter to the second battle of Fort Fisher. Mr. Soley takes a broad view of his subject. He is not offensively partisan, although he confines his stories of heroism to the Northern side. His style is animated, and his material is well used and effectively arranged. The illustrations are miscellaneous in character and decidedly indifferent in merit.

The Kate Greenaway Almanack.

The Kate Greenaway *Almanack* for 1889 comes in a most attractive dress of purple pasteboard with scalloped edges, tied with a knot of yellow ribbon, and bearing on the front cover in bas relief an airy but buxom maiden mounted upon a long-winged dove, which she guides with a pair of close-drawn reins. Within are the familiar Kate Greenaway figures of which one never tires, so piquant is their grace and so delicious their demure expressiveness. It is the paradise of childhood that Miss Greenaway depicts, and to look through her *Almanack*, although it records the advent of another year, is for the moment to be young again. [George Routledge & Sons. 50c.]

The Kirmess Almanac.

The Kirmess Almanac is gay with gilt and brilliant coloring. It shows in a succession of animated scenes the costumes and national dances of Russia, Hungary, Bavaria, Spain, Italy, Scotland, Portugal, and China, with representative scenes in monotint on the opposite pages, and a concluding series of lithographs — "Spring," a dance about a May pole; "Summer," an Indian festa; "Autumn," an unclassified fandango; and "Winter," a stately minuet. [George Routledge & Sons. 50c.]

The Better Land.

The Better Land, by Mrs. Hemans, is made the subject of a pretty little book with illustrations in colors by Alfred Woodruff. The tropical landscapes glow with all the tints of the rainbow in Mr. Woodruff's representations, but the effect is on the whole pleasing. [Thomas Whittaker. 40c.]

Golden Showers.

All the way from Holland comes a tasteful volume called *Golden Showers*, with illustrations in colors by A. Hanslip and poems selected by Christine Forrest. The illustrations are acceptable although somewhat crude, and they bear no definite relation to the poetical selections, which are, however, of excellent quality. [Thomas Whittaker. 50c.]

The Humphrey Calendar.

The Humphrey Calendar is a pleasing innovation. Twelve rough-edged sheets of gray cardboard, measuring seven and a half by nine and a half inches, bear as many pictures in colors of children's heads — and very charming children they are. The artist, Maud Humphrey, has shown a great deal of skill in depicting the various types, so that one is ready to acknowledge that each of the piquant faces she depicts is more bewitching than the one that goes before. The printing is admirable. [Frederick A Stokes & Brother. $1.50.]

The Book of Christmas.

The Book of Christmas. By Thomas K. Hervey. With Illustrations by R. Seymour. [Roberts Brothers. $2.00.]

Seventeen full days are included in the holiday season, we are told, by the quaint compendium called *The Book of Christmas*. They begin with St. Thomas's day, which falls on December 21st. This day used, in Kent, to be called "Doleing day," from the custom of making at that time an annual distribution to the poor. "Going a gooding" is still practiced in the same county by women who carry about sprigs of evergreen or Christmas flowers and ask for money. The phrase "gooding" is a corruptive of "good even," or the still older "good den." "God give ye good den, fair gentle woman," says Mercutio in "Romeo and Juliet." Other ceremonies peculiar to St. Thomas's day are "mumping," a Warwickshire custom which consists of taking about a bag for the collection of alms; "Hodening," a musical procession observed in the Isle of Man, and Christmas mummeries of all sorts, such as "St. George and the Dragon" and the

"Procession of the Hobby Horse." Next in the Christmas sequence come Christmas eve and Christmas, about which we already know so much that little need be said. Then follows on the 26th of December St. Stephen's day, popularly known as "Boxing day" from the custom which still to a certain extent prevails of giving Christmas boxes to all and sundry on that anniversary. This custom began in old days when every ship that went to sea carried a locked box with a slit in the lid, for the reception of donations with which to pay the priest who offered masses for the safety of the voyage. The mass was at that time known as "Christ's mass," and the boxes naturally became Christmas boxes. From this the custom gradually spread of making gifts, almost compulsory in some cases, to everybody who has served and to many who have not served one during the year. Christmas boxes happily are not so universal as formerly, but certain classes cling determinedly to the practice, notably the London dustman. New Year's eve and New Year's day come next in order, and after them on January 6th Twelfth day and Twelfth night, the modern reproduction of the ancient Roman Saturnalia, when cakes and wassail are in vogue, beaus, the drawing of characters and a Lord and Lady of Misrule. January 7th used to be called St. Distaff's day, being that on which working people take up their ordinary tasks again after the festival interruptions. Looking over the *Book of Christmas*, with its stores of tradition, its stories of old usage and ceremonies, and its quaint illustrations, we are disposed to wonder that it should not before now have found American republication. The edition just brought out by Messrs. Roberts Brothers is, we believe, the only one that has appeared on our side the Atlantic.

All Around the Year, etc.

All Around the Year. By J. Pauline Sunter. Sepia tint. Gilt edges. $1.00.

A Christmas Carol. By Dinah Maria Muloch. Illustrated by J. Pauline Sunter. Sepia tint. Gilt edges. Ribboned. $1.00.

A Friend Stands at the Door. A Psalm for New Year's Eve. By Dinah Maria Muloch. Illustrated by J. Pauline Sunter. Sepia tint. Gilt edges. Ribboned. $1.00.

These three holiday offerings are from the house of Lee & Shepard. The first is a delicate and graceful little calendar, in the form of oblong cards held together by rings, in which is inserted a dainty metal chain by which to hang it. The illustrations on the covers are in exquisitely soft colors, representing child life, sheaves of flowers, and a bit of landscape. The others are in sepia, and have child figures with surroundings appropriate to the time of year, with a small calendar at one side of the page, and a few words like "The Harvest Moon," and "Warm, isn't it?" It is a choice thing, beautiful in every respect, as winsome a little gift of its kind as the season will be likely to bring. The other two are larger, six inches by ten, oblong cards fastened by blue ribbon, the pictures on the covers in delicate colors, the others in sepia. "A Christmas Carol" has twelve of these heavy board leaves; the companion set has fourteen. In design and arrangement they are similar; both are refined and pleasing; they represent out-of-door scenes where children, maidens, birds, and flowers appear. Some of the landscape bits are very charming, with just that suggestiveness which leaves room for the imagination; and the drawings of flowers and foliage are characterized by grace and a sensitive feeling for their beauty. Both of these illustrated poems have a beautiful fitness for holiday gifts.

Nelly Was a Lady.

Nelly Was a Lady. Written and composed by Stephen C. Foster. Illustrated. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.]

Nelly Was a Lady belongs to an order of "gift books," now happily rather out of vogue, in which a slender thread of text, prose or verse, is employed to bind together a series of indifferently good illustrations. The plantation song chosen for the purpose in the present instance does not seem to have been particularly suggestive to the artists employed. In fact it has little merit beyond its pathetic melody, which is not transferable in wood-cut. What, for example, can be made out of such a subject as

> Now I'm unhappy and I'm weeping;
> Can't tote the cotton-wood no more?

Nothing more, certainly, than has here been made out of it, namely, the picture of a young colored man in shirt sleeves sitting on an impossible bank and covering his eyes with a very large hand. But this is scarcely art, and the verse which it illustrates is surely not poetry.

History of John Gilpin.

The Diverting History of John Gilpin. By William Cowper. Illustrated by H. Rosa. [George Routledge & Sons.]

This large oblong folio, in which the *Diverting History of John Gilpin* is presented with the attractions of large script type and abundant, pictorial embellishments in neutral tints, may be greeted as the pioneer of the holiday publications for 1888. It will interest many of our readers to learn that "H. Rosa" is part of the name of a daughter of Benson J. Lossing, the well-known historian. Her father's fame and some of the daughter's previous work upon the father's books will direct deserved attention to these clever sketches. Without being caricatures, they are conceived and executed in a thoroughly humorous spirit, in full sympathy with the memorable lines they accompany, and decidedly reinforcing its "diverting" element. They synchronize well with the action of the ballad, and have an English and not American tone.

Louisa May Alcott.

Louisa May Alcott, the Children's Friend. By Ednah D. Cheney. Illustrated by Lizbeth B. Comins. [L. Prang & Co. $1.00.]

This odd-shaped book — an oblong — is offered as a children's memorial of Miss Alcott, and it is a pleasing and appropriate one. The body of it is a biographical sketch of her by Mrs. Cheney, illustrated with some extracts from her popular writings and with several little poems, either by herself or by her father, which stand in relation to her life and character. The pictorial feature of the book is a chromo-lithographed frontispiece, in which Miss Alcott is seen seated in her chair, reading from "Little Men" to an assembled company of young folks, boys and girls, many score of them being grouped about her. This picture is a pretty study of children's faces.

Flowers and Fruit from the Writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe is a small volume of two hundred pages with an orange-colored top, in which Abbie H. Fairfield has arranged brief extracts from Mrs. Stowe's works. These are classified under the headings of inner life, human nature, woman, children, education, nature, literature and art, New England life, and miscellaneous. In each chapter the selections from a particular work are given by themselves. Mrs. Stowe is not an author whose works lend themselves very readily to this process which has been applied to so many other writers, but the compiler has done her work well. We incline to believe that the chapter on New England life is that which has the most permanent value. Admirers of Mrs. Stowe will be glad of this serviceable selection. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.]

O Little Town of Bethlehem. Phillips Brooks's beautiful Christmas hymn is sent out again this season from the establishment of Ernest Nister of Nuremberg. We consider the illustrations much below the beauty of the poem. The angels are of a very conventional type, the star of Bethlehem is of an astonishing magnitude, and the words of the hymn are ill mated with the pictures, the best of these being that of the morning stars shining through the cedar tops. [E. P. Dutton & Co. 75c.]

Charles Scribner's Sons have done a service to lovers of Thackeray, and their number is always on the increase, by issuing in a neat duodecimo volume the delightful *Collection* of his *Letters*. The price of the large edition of last year's date must have kept it out of the reach of many who can now afford to own one of the most charming volumes of letters in any language. The illustrations are, of course, omitted; but otherwise this edition is comparable with the first in its dress. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.]

A Handbook for Pilgrims is compiled in a somewhat fanciful way by Mary B. Dimond, who has evidently taken her plan from *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Selections from the Scriptures and from various religious writers are arranged under the headings, "Morning," "The Journey," "The Country," "The Inn," "The Rainy Day," etc. The selections are naturally chiefly of a cheering and consolatory order. [A. C. McClurg & Co. 75c.]

Doane's familiar hymn, *Softly Now the Light of Day*, is made the subject of an illustrated booklet, the illustrations being half-tone engravings after designs by W. St. John Harper. The cover is oddly devised, the sides having the appearance of stamped pongee silk, although they are in reality paper, and the back is paper of bright blue tint, the whole being padded. It is the most bizarre and altogether the frailest binding we have seen this season. It will soil or tear at almost the slightest touch. [Frederick A. Stokes & Brother. 50c.]

JUVENILES.

Some Native Birds for Little Folks.

Some Native Birds for Little Folks. By Dr. W. Van Vleet. Illustrated by Howard H. Darnell. [Forest and Stream Pub. Co.]

Dr. Van Vleet has prepared the text and Mr. Darnell the illustrations for this beautiful and useful book. Dr. Van Vleet succeeds in making the subject attractive by avoiding technical details, and describes the characteristic traits of birds

with much vivacity. Fourteen varieties are represented, from the robin to the crossbill. Mr. Darnell's illustrations are drawn in a spirited manner and are thoroughly artistic in design and execution. They are reproduced by photogravure process in tints of brown and blue. To cultivate a taste for out-of-door observation and to show that a knowledge of bird-life may be obtained without the cruel accompaniment of gun or snare, this book is admirably designed. Every amateur naturalist will delight in it, and obtain from it not only a useful fund of knowledge, but also a sensible incitement to personal research.

Chatterbox.

Chatterbox. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, A.M. [Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.]

This annual has made its appearance duly for the holiday time, and doubtless many a child will anticipate delight from its inexhaustible variety of story in verse and prose, and its profusion of pictures. There is a great deal of entertainment between these covers; and also much that were better left out. Something could have been found more suitable for young readers than the stories of the French Revolution. As for the illustrations, those picturing snakes, dead men and scenes of carnage, are enough to set a nervous child wild with terror o' nights after seeing them, and are quite inexcusable in a book of this kind, which should be in every respect wholesome and cheerful. Nevertheless, *Chatterbox* is sure to give pleasure, as usual, to a wide circle of readers, both young and old.

A Frozen Dragon.

A Frozen Dragon and Other Tales. By Charles F. Holder. With Illustrations. [Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.00.]

The Frozen Dragon, which gives its title to Mr. Holder's very attractive and instructive story book of natural history for boys and girls, was a great rhinoceros frozen hard as stone which was discovered in 1871 on the river Viloui, in northern Siberia. Entombed there for thousands of years, its flesh was still eatable, and the discovery showed the probable truth in the tales of China and Siberia about dragons, whose bones and teeth are sold in Canton today. Mr. Holder passes to some of the curiosities of fishes in their homes with their little ones. A flamingo rookery next attracts him, and then the habits of our birds in winter. So through thirty-nine chapters he relates many amusing characteristics and anecdotes of animal life of all kinds. The titles of some of these chapters are enticing. "The Smallest Circus in the World," "Living Bottles," "How Fishes Climb Hill," "Fishing on Dry Land," "Flying under Water," "Living Bridges," and "Electric Animals and Plants." Most boys, however, we imagine, will be drawn first to Major, "the left field of the Lincoln Nine." There are few volumes of holiday books more heartily to be commended than this instructive collection of natural history tales.

Marching to Victory.

Marching to Victory. The Second Period of the War of the Rebellion, including the year 1863. By Charles Carleton Coffin. Illustrated. [Harper & Brothers. $3.00.]

We had the pleasure of noticing the first volume of Mr. Coffin's popular history of the Civil War in these United States in our holiday number for last year. He has now brought out a second volume which covers, quite closely, the events of the year 1863. The title *Marching to Victory* does not strike us as much more appropriate than that of the first volume, *The Drum-Beat of the Nation*, for there were certainly numerous events in the next year, 1864, which had very little the air of a victorious procession of the Northern armies. But in all other respects this second volume is an improvement upon the first. Mr. Coffin's forcible and picturesque style has gained by a less sparing use of the present tense. No year of the war was equal in stirring scenes to 1863, the year of Stone River, Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and Lookout Mountain, the year of Emancipation. Mr. Coffin rises to the level of his theme, and his volume is, like its predecessor, amply provided with maps, charts, portraits and other illustrations; it deserves a high place among histories of the war, not only for boys and girls but also for older readers.

Great Thoughts for Little Thinkers.

Great Thoughts for Little Thinkers, By Lucia T. Ames. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.]

This is a volume intended to supplement home and school instruction by furnishing an outline, in familiar language, of fundamental truths in science, history, religion, and morality. Over one half the chapters are given to talks about the Bible from Genesis to the book of the Acts of the Apostles; the first ten give in simple style a few great facts in geology and history, and a half-dozen treat the more controverted subjects of the nature of God and man, of sin, the devil, and heaven and hell. A thoroughgoing rationalist would find some of the author's positions in regard to the Bible behind the new criticism of the present day; more people, we imagine, would detect too much "rationalism" in these chapters, but it is difficult to see how the matter here given could be presented with more reverence for religion and a more evident intention to be entirely fair. The volume deserves examination by parents who would supplement the deficiencies of the usual Sunday-school training for their children, and have not confidence in their own ability to do it orally.

Monotint Books.

A Summer's Day. By Alice and Louisa Manville Fenn. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

Golden Love. Illustrated by Chas. Hards. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

A Chaplet of Gems. Illustrated by Edith Maplestone. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

Art Thou Weary? Illustrated by Eveline and William Lance. Edited by George C Haité, F.L.S.

The Traveller. Illustrated by J. Finnemore. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

Playmates. Illustrated by Florence Maplestone. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

Our Father's Promises. Illustrated by George C. Haité, F.L.S., and C. Ricketts. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

He Loveth All. By Constance E. Thompson. Illustrated by Rosa Jameson and Alfred W. Strutt, R.B.A. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

Seven of Us. Illustrated by Fannie Moody, Christine and Gertrude Demaine Hammond. Explanatory verses by Rowe Livingston. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

The Message of Love. Illustrated by J. Fullwood. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

Lasses and Lads. By Theo. Gift. Illustrated by Edith Stanley Berkeley. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

The Story of the Cross. Illustrated by F. Hamilton Jackson. Edited by George C. Haité, F.L.S.

These volumes, which have the imprint of J. B. Lippincott Company, are of English workmanship, "Monotint Books," in quarto, three sizes, four in a group, with stiff covers decorated in colors, gilt edges all around, fine board, and illustrations in sepia or olive. Some of them are appropriate gifts for children; others, such as "The Message of Love," "The Story of the Cross," "Our Father's Promises," etc., are adapted for older persons, and are very pretty and suitable for the holidays. In most of the illustrations there is much grace and character. Those by Miss Berkeley, Miss Maplestone, and the Fenns are realistic delineations of child life full of charm and spirit; those in "Seven of Us," and "He Loveth All," are capital animal studies, household pets; those by Finnemore represent old English life and costumes; those by Fullwood are landscapes; the pictures by the editor and his associate are of choice artistic quality and in pleasing variety. All are in tempting form, and will commend themselves to those who cannot afford to give expensive presents.

Tales of the Birds.

Tales of the Birds. By W. Warde Fowler. With illustrations by Bryan Hook. [Macmillan & Co. $2.50.]

This is one of the high-grade books for the young for which the imprint of the Messrs. Macmillan usually prepares us. The tales are bright and sympathetic interpretations of bird life and character by a lover of the kind. "A Winter's Tale," the first story, relates the sad adventures of Jack and Jill and Feltie, three fieldfares, under the rash leadership of Cocktail, in a fearful storm. "A Debate in an Orchard" gives an entertaining report of the views of mankind held by the sparrow, the robin, and the blackbird, in a summer evening's discussion. The wren, who presides, is glad at last to "come to the end of this folly" of denouncing man as the enemy of the feathered kind, and the swallow says, "We swallows trust in man, and he loves us, but we cannot understand him, nor he us. But we live all our lives by love and trust; as for understanding, that must wait." The other tales which make out a delightful volume are "Out of Tune," "A Jubilee Sparrow," "The Falcon's Nest," "A Tragedy in Rook Life," "A Question Beginning with 'Why,'" and the "Lighthouse."

The Boy Broker.

The Boy Broker; or, Among the Kings of Wall Street. By Frank A. Munsey. [F. A. Munsey & Co., New York. $2.00.]

One would naturally expect from the title of this volume to find considerable information as to the methods of business on Wall Street, among the brokers and the speculators of that home of money. Such facts as Dr. Wheatley has given in *Harper's Magazine* could be worked into a book for boys to their no small profit if it did not exaggerate the probabilities of gain in business gambling. Mr. Munsey has imparted very little of this kind of instruction. His story is one of improbable villains and equally improbable boys who within fifteen months of their first seeing a Wall Street broker are taken into his

business and given one half the profits; one of them will marry his daughter, probably. We had supposed the time for this extremely naïve style of narrative had gone by; the effect of such literally preposterous stories cannot be good on any boy entering upon a business life, as they encourage absurd notions of what may be expected.

Friends and Playmates.

Friends and Playmates, by Mars, is an illustrated quarto of French origin. In its pages little people abound, from Toddlekins of three to lads and lasses in their teens, and with them are friends and playmates of all kinds—tortoises, swans, geese, parrots, goats, donkeys, dogs, pigeons, sheep, cows, ponies, llamas, and elephants. There is something very charming, an inimitable Gallic grace, about many of these pictures: the very costumes are a study. [George Routledge & Sons. $2.50.]

The Pied Piper of Hamelin.

It will be hard to find this season a daintier book for children than Browning's *Pied Piper of Hamelin*, illustrated in colors by Kate Greenaway. There are thirty-five of these illustrations engraved and printed in colors by Edmund Evans. It is really a marvelous book. The old burghers, the Pied Piper himself, the rats at their pranks, the children flocking to hear the music, the bereaved mothers—all these are depicted in the most picturesque way by Miss Greenaway, who has never before shown greater freedom or dexterity in the exercise of her remarkable talent. [George Routledge & Sons. $2.00.]

Little Grandpa, by M. A. C., is a charming story of the odd sayings and doings of a little boy of four years who exerts himself to raise an Easter offering for the church: it will please older people even more than children. [Thomas Whittaker. $1.00.]

Our New Mistress; or, Changes at Brookfield Earl, by Charlotte M. Yonge, is a pleasant story of an English parish school, told in a narrative by one of the pupil teachers and extracts from the diary of the new mistress. It is in Miss Yonge's best style. [Thos. Whittaker. $1.25.]

BOOKS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Queer People with Paws and Claws, and their Kweer Kapers, is an entertaining volume of verse for the little ones by Palmer Cox, author of *The Brownies*. The subjects of the rhymes are mainly cats and mice, but numerous other animals wild and tame are introduced in a great variety of amusing adventures, which are very fully illustrated. [Hubbard Brothers. $1.00.]

The Dead Doll and Other Verses is another illustrated volume of poetry for children, more especially girls, by Margaret Vandegrift. The readers of the various magazines and papers for the young will find here many old favorites, with a considerable number of new ones as good The "Dead Doll," the "Galley Cat," and the "Three Sheiks," are good examples of Miss Vandegrift's different veins: her nonsense verses are often very good. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.]

The bound volume of *Our Little Ones and the Nursery*, issued as the *Little Ones' Annual*, with 350 original illustrations, makes an excellent gift book, having a great diversity of matters within its two pretty covers. The illustrations are particularly noticeable for their artistic excellence, and the matter they accompany is of the best for small children. [Estes & Lauriat. $1.75.]

Little Helpers, by Margaret Vandegrift, is an excellent story of Johnny Leslie's education to be a little man. He thought "it would be a splendid thing if there really were thinkephones . . . something like telephones, . . only for thinks instead of words," so that his mother would always be able to stop him when he was going to do anything bad. But he found a better way than this in self-control and patience. [Ticknor & Co. $1.50.]

Familiar Rhymes from Mother Goose, with new pictures, by Chester Loomis, is a handsome children's quarto of forty-eight pages from the press of Ernest Nister of Nuremberg, beginning with the redoubtable "Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe" and ending appropriately with "Jack Horner." The rhymes are printed in a variety of large types easier for an older person to read than for a child, and the illustrations, often covering a full page with the verses inserted, are in colors after the latest style of decorative art. The volume is in all respects thoroughly high-class. [E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.]

The Baby's Journal, designed and compiled by S. Alice Bray, is a dainty little volume, with lithographs, illustrating the great events in a baby's life, and well-chosen verses. The lines are in gilt on a pink-edged paper; pages are left blank for the insertion of the baby's name, weight, gifts, and other items of interest. Many a proud mother will welcome so convenient a record of her darling's earliest days. [A. D. F Randolph & Co. $1.50.]

Little Miss Weezy's Brother, by Penn Shirley, is a continuation of the very childish chronicle of Little Miss Weezy herself. It is well done, of its kind, but we doubt the expediency of printing so much children's prattle for their reading when they could be much more profitably occupied. [Lee & Shepard. 75c.]

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The Record of a Human Soul.

The Record of a Human Soul. By Horace G. Hutchinson. [Longmans, Green & Co. $1.00.]

This little volume, with its attractive title and its somewhat elaborate preliminaries, raises expectations which its contents do not satisfy. It is made up of extracts from the diary of a thoughtful and reserved young man, strung on a slender thread of fiction. He loses by unconscious steps the simple faith of his boyhood in the doctrines of the Church of England, and passes into an agnostic position, which seems to his friends open infidelity. From this he recovers in time; the special agent in his recovery is the "revelation" borne in upon him that "it is on his emotional, not on his intellectual, side, that man has touch with the Divine." There is profound truth in this conclusion, and the narrative of the path by which any human being comes to realize it must be valuable when told in so finished a style as Mr. Hutchinson's, but there is no small crudity in the development of the leading thought, and this is accompanied by such mistaken utterances, as we must consider them, as that "the intellect is mortal while the soul is immortal." A better analysis of human nature would have saved the author from such misleading distinctions.

Keystones of Faith. By Wolcott Calkins, D.D. [Baker & Taylor Co. 75c.]

Rev. Dr. Calkins is the minister of the Eliot Congregational Society, Newton, Mass. The ten or a dozen chapters of his work are ordinary expositions, in the form of lectures, of the theological doctrines held and taught by the author, which are what is known as "Evangelical." The valuable part of the book is its republication of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, with a few historical and explanatory notes; the curious part of it is a new confession of faith stated in words of Scripture ingeniously woven together as a mosaic.

Life's Possibilities. Addresses to Young People. By Rev. William Smith. [Cranston & Stowe. $1.00.]

This series of Sabbath evening addresses to young people, by Rev. William Smith of Detroit, are good, as good as a devout and earnest Methodist minister can make them, but we doubt if many individuals of the class for whom they are intended will read them. Such addresses are far more likely to get a hearing than a reading, and the printing of them hardly pays in ordinary cases.

FICTION.

Pen. By the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," etc. [Roberts Brothers. $1.00.]

The anonymous author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" and "Our Little Ann" tries her hand this year for the second time at a juvenile or semi-juvenile of the sort which girls of sixteen or thereabouts most enjoy. Penelope and Theresa Brand, to whose fortunes the tale relates, are the children of a shiftless and not very meritorious artist, who has married, against the wishes of her family, a rich man's daughter. The marriage is never forgiven, and the children grow up in poverty, but so long as their sweet mother lives her influence keeps her husband tolerably straight. When she dies he goes to the bad rapidly, takes to drink and opium, and little Pen, just fifteen, with all her mother's capacity for self-devotion and all the honorable instincts of a lady, has to face debt, disgrace, and penury, with but one friend to turn to for aid. This friend is Sandy MacClaren, a man younger and better off than Louis Brand, but still from some odd attraction his warm friend and the devoted servant of his wife and children. Matters grow worse and worse; little Tre falls ill, and Sandy can devise no better way out of the emergency than to marry Pen, who is not half his age. "She shall be a little girl still and as long as she likes," the good fellow declares, and Pen consents, nothing loth, and sits up half the night to let down a tuck in her only white frock and iron it smooth, that it may look fit to be married in. But when Sandy comes next morning all is changed. Louis Brand, who has been too dull with opium to comprehend the nature of Sandy's proposal, only that he himself is pronounced all unfit for guardian for the children, has telegraphed to Miss Percival, his wife's sister, who has previously offered and been refused, that she may have them. She arrives, carries the girls away, and Sandy can say nothing. The big white bouquet which he has ordered for his little bride is laid on her mother's grave instead,

and he goes back to his lodgings heart-sick and lonely, but knowing that it is better so for Pen and Tre, better for all. How Pen redeems her promise ten years later we must leave to be found out from the book, which will be found full of the delicate charm which characterizes the older stories of its author.

Orthodox. A Tale. By Dorothea Gerard, joint author of "Reata." [D. Appleton & Co. 25c.]

This is a fresh, bright, and absorbing story, purporting to be written by an Austrian officer, and telling in the first person how his comrade, Rudolph von Ortenegg, fell into the hands of the Polish Jews; how he fell in love with the beautiful Salmoe, and all the complicated and disastrous results. The word "orthodox" applies to the extremely bigoted class among the Jews, in opposition to the "Rational." The account of the Jewish (orthodox) quarters in the town of Goratyn, their modes of life, their bargainings and duplicity, and the experiences of the soldiers stationed there, are novel and interesting; and aside from the attractiveness as a story there is much information about the condition of the Jews in that section which makes the book well worth reading.

PERIODICALS.

The New Princeton Review for November contains seven papers of more than ordinary value to those who would keep to the front of contemporary intellectual currents. Austin Dobson writes of Matthew Prior in a kindly way, crediting him with "some dozen pieces which have never yet been equaled for grace, ease, good humor, and spontaneity." Prof. Charles Eliot Norton discusses the intellectual life of America in a clear-sighted manner, and warns us against the rising tide of materialism urged on by the popular race for wealth. Professor Norton's article is exceedingly thoughtful and suggestive and deserves a wide reading. Charles G Leland outlines new principles in education, advocating very sensibly the cultivation of the memory in children as a preliminary step to the acquirement of knowledge. George R. Stetson sets us thinking with his statistics of the increase of crime — "The Renaissance of Barbarism," he calls it — in the United States. Out of every 373 persons in Massachusetts one is a convicted criminal, while in 1850 the ratio was one to 804! James P. Munroe, in considering the education of the masses, advocates the abolition of the free high-school system and the establishment of kindergartens for the poor. T. W. Hunt analyzes acutely the style of Matthew Arnold and denies him a place among the great writers. There is a welcome article on John Richard Green by W. J. Loftie.

Arthur Benson writes of Gray in the November *Macmillan's* as a "contemplative soul" with "a body pitifully unequal to sustain its agonizing struggle." An anonymous contributor speculates about the possibility of "Boulangerism in England." W. P. J. considers the role of the poetic faculty in the writing of history, awarding it an enduring value. R. E. Prothero is rhetorical and little else on the subject of seas and rivers. In "Joe Griffith" we have the narrative of the pathetic career of an obscure man of letters. The correspondence of Sharpe, "the Scottish Horace Walpole," is pleasantly reviewed. Charles Edwardes narrates his adventures on an excursion to the field of Marathon. A new novel, "Marooned," by W. Clark Russell, is begun in this number of *Macmillan's*, and Bret Harte's delightful *Cressy* approaches a conclusion.

The *Andover Review* for November opens with an interpretation of the book of Job by Prof. John F. Genung, who finds the solution of the problem in Job himself as "one of the heroic figures of the world's literature, the veritable Hebrew Prometheus," and the record of his experiences is the epic of a soul. Ernest H. Crosby, on the topic of culture, creed, and Christianity, is positive that "culture has no answer for the deepest questions of life." Rev. Charles C. Starbuck outlines the progress of religious thought in England as exemplified in the teachings of three men — R. H. Hutton, F. W. H. Myers, and Matthew Arnold; Rev. W. D. P. Bliss demonstrates the strong hold that socialism has obtained in the Church of England; Professor Drummond's work in promulgating athletic Christianity in American colleges is described; and Dr. Max Hark has a suggestive account of the evolution of the home. The editorial remarks are concerned with post-sermonic hymns and Mr. Noyes's ordination.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Donnelly Done For. Shakespeare scholars have generally treated *The Great Cryptogram* with silent contempt, or have been satisfied with some brief showing-up of its more palpable absurdities. The book hardly deserves serious criticism, but we are glad on the whole that Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Leamington, England, well known for his excellent work in the new Shakespeare Society, has taken the trouble to refute the thing in his pamphlet entitled *No Cipher in Shakespeare*, published by Mr. T. F. Unwin, 26 Paternoster Square, London. Sixty pages of coarse print are enough for the utter demolition of the airy fabric to which Donnelly has devoted a thousand pages — or 998, to be exact. Dr. Nicholson assumes that Donnelly is "honest in his hallucination," and treats him with all due respect, but the refutation of his theory is complete and unanswerable.

Donnelly lays much stress on Bacon's interest in ciphers, and cites the "biliteral" cryptogram which the philosopher claims to have invented; but Dr. Nicholson shows that this tells against Donnelly's theory rather than for it, inasmuch as Bacon's notion of what a cipher should be was wholly unlike that which his Yankee admirer ascribes to him. The symbols in the Bacon cipher are arbitrary, and the rules are arbitrary, but, once arranged, the symbols and rules are fixed in use. "A set of signs, without regularity in use, and without certainty in translation, is not a cipher." Donnelly claims that his cipher is regular, but nothing could be farther from the truth. His "root-number," or "key," is a key that does not fit the lock without "many laborious experiments of filing and modifying." There is no fixed rule for the selection of the "modifiers," for the selection of the page or column in counting the words, or for the method of counting. There is no fixed method of working the machinery of the cryptogram, which can be made to yield any solution at will. This is proved by using Donnelly's own keys, countings, and modifiers in his own way, to make Shakespeare testify to the authorship of the plays and also to his engagement as an actor at the theatre called the *Curtain*. Dr. Nicholson thus works out the sentence, "Master William Shakespeare writ this play, and was engaged at the Curtain." The *William* is made up, after Donnelly's fashion, of the words *Will, I, am*, and *Shakespeare* of *Jack, spur*. Not content with obtaining this sentence by the use of one of the "root-numbers," 523, the Doctor proceeds to get the same result by using each of the other four (516, 505, 513, and 506) in succession; and this fivefold evidence that William wrote his own plays is deciphered with less of the "hop-skip-and-jump" way of using pages and columns than Donnelly himself is driven to.

Donnelly makes a point of what he calls the occasional interplay, or interlocking, of the root-numbers in his calculations; that is, he sometimes employs two root-numbers, each of which in its turn brings out the word wanted for the story. Here again Dr. Nicholson outdoes him in his own field by giving an example of the interlocking, not merely of two, but of all his roots. He thus gets the sentence: "Will Shakespeare, gentleman, son of John, gave a tragic volume to the stage, which hath won praise from greatest noble and dullest peasant, rendering him remembered in all time."

The cryptogram is also refuted by "the scientific law of combinations." Donnelly's 56 modifiers may be taken singly or in groups, affording 44,120 combinations. The five root-numbers may be modified in $5 \times 44{,}120$ ways, or 220,600 ways. The "alternative method of operation, both upon the totals and sub-divisions of pages, gives at least two additional chances," making $3 \times 220{,}600$, or 661,800 ways; and the five ways of counting increase this number to 3,309,030 ways in which any desired word may be drawn from the text. "With so many millions of chances in his favor, Mr. Donnelly may weave at will unlimited romances out of the thousands of words in these plays." Anybody else can of course play at the same game, and get from the folio text any story *he* pleases.

In the two concluding chapters of his pamphlet Dr. Nicholson shows that Bacon's opinions and sentiments were incompatible with those of the "cipher narrative," which is indeed an insult to the memory of the philosopher.

Some American publisher ought to reprint this refutation of *The Great Cryptogram*. The shilling pamphlet could be reproduced here at a retail price of twenty-five cents, and we have no doubt that it would "pay."

"On the Rialto." A correspondent in Baltimore writes thus:

It is many years since that I heard a reading of the passage in the *Merchant of Venice* where the Merchant and Shylock hold a dialogue, and the latter says "*Many a time and oft*, IN the Rialto, you have rated me about my moneys," etc. — "Collier's Shakespeare." The unusual reading was "many a time, and *oft on* the Rialto, you have rated me about my moneys," etc.

Now, "*many a time and oft*" seems to be tautology — while the latter reading would imply that not only was Shylock "rated" by Antonio "many a time," but *oft* in the most public known

place in Venice, namely, *in or upon* the bridge called the "Rialto" where the merchants were wont to congregate.

Can you tell me if the old reading is still the most accepted?

There is no authority and no reason for separating "and oft" from "many a time." As we have said in our edition of the play, *many a time and oft* is an old phrase still familiar, equivalent to "many and many a time." Capell suggested *on* in this passage for the *in* of the early texts, and Collier, in his 2d and 3d editions, adopted that reading. Shakespeare uses indifferently *in*, *on*, and *upon* with reference to the Rialto, which, however, is *not* the bridge so called, but the exchange, or *bourse*, on the *island* known as the Rialto, at that time the commercial center of Venice. The bridge connects this island with that of St. Mark.

We may add that *many a time and oft* occurs also in 1 *Henry IV.* i. 2. 56: "Well, thou hast called her to a reckoning many a time and oft"; and in *Julius Cæsar*, i. 1. 42:

"Many a time and oft
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements," etc.

It will be seen that in neither of these passages could the phrase be divided as in the foolish pointing of the passage quoted above from the *Merchant*.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— Messrs. Nims & Knight of Troy, N. Y., have just brought out quite a number of illustrated gift books, which are late in reaching us. The most important of these is a limited edition of *Celebrated Artists*, a large folio, containing sketches of their lives and works by Lenoir, with translations on copper of fifteen notable paintings by Flameng and others. Some other new works, or new editions, are *Gems of French Art*, reproduced in photogravure by Goupil; the *Song of the Brook*, illustrated after original drawings by William J. Mozart; Bryant's *An Autumn Pastoral*, a series of seventeen photogravure illustrations; *Gems of Art; Bits of Nature; Lake George; By Lawn and Lea;* Santa Barbara *Mission Sketches;* besides some small quarto gift books and a handsome array of calendars for 1889.

— A little ten-page pamphlet from the Riverside Press gives interesting details of the history of the great publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., from the establishment of the Press on the banks of the Charles River to the admission of Messrs. Kay, Barnes, and H. O. Houghton, Jr., into partnership last April.

— *The Pansy*, the D. Lothrop Co.'s illustrated monthly for younger children, will have in 1889 a serial story by Pansy, "The Way Out," and another by Margaret Sidney. "The Golden Text Stories," "Bible Band Readings," "Queer Story Column," and the "P. S. Corner," will all be continued, and a new department, the "Baby's Corner," will be added. Terms, one dollar a year; specimen copy for five cents.

— Charles W. Sever of the University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass., will issue shortly *Hesper*, an American drama by William R. Thayer, author of *The Confessions of Hermes*.

— The December *Century* continues its Siberian papers with one entitled "Life on the Great Siberian Road." It contains the following description of the Siberian love for high color in graveyards: "The graveyards belonging to the Siberian settlements sometimes seemed to me much more remarkable and noteworthy than the settlements themselves. Near one of the villages that we passed in this part of our journey, I noticed a cemetery in which nearly half the graves were marked by jet-black, three-armed, wooden crosses, covered with narrow A-shaped roofs, and surrounded by red, green, blue, and yellow picket fences. Some of the peculiar black crosses bore the English letters 'I. H. S.' on one of the arms, while others had painted on them in white the figure of Christ crucified — the legs being made extraordinarily long and thin so as to occupy the whole length of the upright shaft. Anything more remarkable than one of these ghastly white figures, on a black cross, under a gable roof, with a cheerful red, white, and blue picket fence around it, I could hardly imagine; but it furnished a striking proof that the Russian love for crude color triumphs even over death. I do not remember to have seen bright colors used in a graveyard in any other part of the world or among any other people."

— Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, St. John, N. B., have in press and will shortly publish *The Hulsean Lectures* delivered by the Rev. J. de Soyres before the University of Cambridge in 1886. The subject of the lectures is "Christian Reunion."

— Mr. Walter Besant has written a biography of the author of the *Gamekeeper at Home* and the *Amateur Poacher;* and this *Eulogy of Richard Jefferies* will be shortly published in New York by Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Besant has a sympathetic and tender touch, and his account of the struggles of the unfortunate Jefferies is pathetic and affecting.

— The issue of November 14 of *Harper's Weekly* contained a front-page picture of General Harrison in his library, and a fine portrait of Mrs. Harrison.

— Two of the most important historical books announced for this season are Professor Hosmer's *Young Sir Henry Vane* and Mr. Fiske's *Critical Period of American History*. The publication of the latter is postponed for a short time, that it may be published simultaneously in England and America.

— An interesting and historically valuable book relating to the war period will be published soon by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is entitled *A Blockaded Family*, and is written by Mrs. Parthenia A. Hague, who gives a plain but graphic account of the experience of blockaded Alabamians during the war.

— Mr. O. W. Wight, who died a few days since in Milwaukee, was well known as translator of *Pascal* and editor of Montaigne's works, Madame de Staël's *Germany*, etc. He had, shortly before his death, put in the hands of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a book of travels, entitled *A Winding Journey Round the World*, which will be published soon.

— Mr. John Bruce Ford has retired from active connection with the publishing house which, first as J. B. Ford & Co. and for ten years past as Fords, Howard & Hulbert, has been associated with his name. Mr. Ford is now seventy-two years of age, and retires to enjoy a well-earned rest. He had two sons in the army during the war; one died of troubles there contracted; while the other, Edward, who was with him in business, developed great enterprise, energy, and inventiveness, not only in publishing matters but also in mechanical devices, for increasing speed in printing and folding, combinations of machinery for the simultaneous printing, pasting, folding, and cutting of newspapers from long rolls, instead of from sheets of paper, etc., such as nearly all large establishments are now using. He contemplated its application to pamphlets and books also. Capt. Ford died in 1880, and Mr. Ford's retirement now takes both of the Fords out of the present house, which, however, will still be known as Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

— Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose serial story, "The Romance of Dollard," begins in the November *Century*, is an American lady residing in Hoopeston, Ill. Among her previous writings are three books for young people entitled *Rocky Fort*, *Old Caravan Days*, and *The Secrets at Roseladies*, all published by the D. Lothrop Co. She has been greatly interested in Canadian subjects since her visit in Canada four years ago, when she was the guest of an American consul's family and saw the inside of Canadian life. She herself has lately said: "The story of Dollard at first impressed me as incredible. I thought over it long before hunting up records, historical evidence, and contemporary life. Finally I began to make it a story." Mr. Sandham, lately of Canada and now of Boston, has made illustrations for the novel, and it will run through four numbers of *The Century*.

— The *Independent* of November 15 makes the following sensible suggestions to publishers: "In reply to a correspondent's inquiry as to some observations we printed a few months ago regarding the model literary announcement for editorial use which magazines, publishers, and booksellers somehow so seldom understand issuing, we would repeat that, in our judgment and experience, the 'model' announcement is (1) printed on paper that admits of marginal additions or alterations in ink by the editor's pen, if necessary; (2) announces the title of a book or article in Roman type and quoted, *not* in italics; (3) prints its matter, as far as possible, in a 'solid' form, and not with numerous paragraphs and spaces; (4) avoids display type; and (5), above all, uses no descriptive adjectives that stand in the way of the note's being printed just as it comes, lest the literary column using it thereby commit itself in advance to a needlessly flattering opinion of the book's merits. That is the true 'literary announcement for the use of editors whose time and space are limited.' It is a rare sort. There are some three or four firms who precisely fulfill its conditions; there do not seem to be more at present. The best-known publishing houses are, some of them, the most at fault."

— *Harper's Weekly* of November 7 has a fine front-page picture of Mary Anderson, accompanied by a biographical and critical notice by Mr. William Winter."

— The best known, perhaps, of the many encyclopædias in the market is the *Britannica*, published by A. & C. Black of Edinburgh, an American edition of which is imported and published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons. In point of information contained in its twenty-four volumes it is second to none, but the one great objection to it has always been that the greater part of this immense fund of knowledge is practically inaccessible, from the

fact that no adequate index of the work has ever been made. Each article has been written by an expert on the subject treated, and the whole carefully edited, but the ordinary man has been forced to read a technical and oftentimes a very long treatise to get at the point desired. The fact that an index would probably be in the highest degree successful, induced the Rev. Edward C. Towne, a well-known gentleman of Cambridge, an expert in criticism, who for many years has been connected with Boston journalism, to plan a scheme and introduce it to Mr. H. J. Thomas, at the head of the Scribners' subscription department. Mr. Thomas viewed the idea with favor, and at length, without consultation with Mr. Scribner, made arrangements with Mr. Towne to commence the work, a payment on account being made. Mr. Towne at once set to work, and a sufficient amount of matter having been completed, a number of pages were set up, with a specimen title-page. These were shown to Mr. Scribner that he might get an idea of the scope of the work, and settle finally as to the terms of publication, which had purposely been left without adjustment till this time, in order that both parties might know just how much time and labor were required. Mr. Scribner, after looking over these sample pages, emphatically refused to have anything more done in regard to the index. Upon this, Mr. Towne brought suit against the Scribners for ten thousand dollars. The case was tried in Boston the first part of October before Judge Holmes and a jury — L. M. Child for the plaintiff, and L. D. Brandeis and F. J. Stimson for the defendants. The defense was a general denial. The trial lasted a week, the plaintiff recovering damages, though the judge held that the amount which the jury awarded was excessive. The Scribners appealed, and a new trial is set for the next term of court. Mr. Towne, who is eminently fitted for such a work, proposed to make this index an analytical and critical dictionary, as it were, of the *Britannica*, taking each article and indexing every fact and point so fully that the common reader would, practically, have the whole cyclopædia in one volume where any fact desired could be at once found, and references given, for volume, page, and line, to which he could at once turn and complete his researches. This volume would be almost invaluable, as any one familiar with the *Britannica* can see, and it seems a pity that all this knowledge will still remain locked up where the busy man, whose spare moments are few, cannot get at it without the expenditure of more time than he can afford to spare. In connection with this suit it is interesting to know that about 60,000 sets of the present edition of the *Britannica* have been distributed to American subscribers, twenty-three volumes having been published, and the final volume being announced for this month. The publishers expect to sell 20,000 sets during the next five years, making a total of 80,000 sets of twenty-four volumes each, or 1,920,000 volumes. These are published at various prices according to the binding; the sales would represent over $10,000,000— a good-sized business in itself.

—Lee & Shepard announce *From Lady Washington to Mrs. Cleveland*, by Lydia L. Gordon; *Andersonville Violets*, by Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of the *Rural New Yorker; Lives of the Presidents*, in one volume, by John Frost, LL.D., and Harry W. French; a new edition of Jules Verne's *Adventures of a Chinaman in China; The Year's Best Days*, a volume of stories and poetry for children, by Rose Hartwick Thorpe; a line of booklets for the holiday season called the *Art Scale Souvenirs;* a German edition of *Curfew Must not Ring Tonight; Biding His Time*, by J. T. Trowbridge; and a revised edition of Hon. Charles L. Flint's *Milch Cows and Dairy Farming*, a standard work.

— The J. B. Lippincott Co. continue the plan of publishing a complete novel with each issue of *Lippincott's Magazine*, and they announce for 1889 contributions of this kind from Edgar Saltus, Edgar Fawcett, M. Elliott Seawell, Charlotte Adams, Henry Hayne, Barnet Phillips, Capt. Charles King, and John Habberton. R. H. Stoddard will contribute a series of personal and critical articles on Mrs. Browning, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Poe, Bayard Taylor, and other authors; another series in the same line is the journal of F. S. Cozzens of the Sparrowgrass Papers. Judge Tourgee, Walt Whitman, Ouida, H. H. Boyesen, Lotta, Miss Gilder, and J. Steele MacKaye are among the contributors for next year.

— T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce *The Walks Abroad of Two Young Naturalists*, translated from the French of M. Charles Beaugrand by David Sharp, the London entomologist, fully illustrated with plates and vignettes.

— The publishers of *The Youth's Companion* offer five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in nine prizes for the best short stories for young people. They will also retain and pay liberally for all stories submitted, which do not take a prize but are adapted to their uses. Similar offers for the last two years have drawn out a very large number of manuscripts in competition. All those who intend to compete under the present offer are advised to write to the publishers for the two circulars which give the rules and directions governing the competition, and make many valuable suggestions as to subjects and their treatment.

— Messrs. Estes & Lauriat have brought out Mrs. Parloa's *New Cook Book* in illuminated paper covers at the low price of thirty cents. The edition is limited to 100,000 copies.

— Mr. E. C. Stedman presided over the fourth annual meeting of the American Copyright League, which was held last week in New York. The following officers were elected: President, James Russell Lowell; Vice-President, E. C. Stedman; Treasurer, R. W. Johnson; and Secretary, George Walton Green. The Executive Committee, consisting of Col. T. W. Knox, Rev. Dr. Eggleston, and Messrs. Bowker, Green, and Johnson, will remain in office. Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, Pres. J. C. Welling of Columbia College, Mr. A. R. Conkling, and Mr. Thorvald Solberg were elected in the places of Rev. Dr. Crosby and the late E. P. Roe, and of Mr. W. H. Bishop and Mr. A. G. Sedgwick, who are abroad. There seems little doubt that we shall have the long-looked-for International Copyright Bill in one shape or another before very long.

— Macmillan will publish soon Canon Farrar's *Lives of the Fathers* in two volumes.

— Capt. Charles King's new novel will be called *The Queen of Bedlam*.

— In spite of its being a presidential election year, the book business in New York does not seem to have suffered. On the contrary some even say that the election of the Republican candidates has strengthened business affairs in all directions. However that may be, the booksellers are looking forward to a Christmas season equal to any previous one.

— The retail dealers report a continued and steady demand for *Robert Elsmere*. It has of late been the subject of an unusual number of critical sermons and newspaper articles, the latest of the latter being a criticism of the book in the Sunday *World* of New York, by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. He thinks the book "conservative; an effort to save something — a few shreds and patches — from the wreck."

— Mr. Lovering, who for many years has conducted a book business somewhat in the style of that of DeWolf, Fiske & Co. of Boston, in a small store nearly opposite Grace Church on Broadway, New York, is enlarging his present quarters by the annexation of the adjoining store.

— Ginn & Co., Boston, announce for publication January 1, 1889, an *Analytic Geometry* by Prof. A. S. Hardy of Dartmouth College, the novelist who is also a distinguished teacher of mathematics, and *The Beginner's Book in German* by Sophie Doriot, which follows the natural method of the same writer's elementary book for the study of French. They also have in preparation *A Reader in Botany*, for use in schools, selected and adapted from well-known authors, by Jane H. Newell, of which Part I treats of plants "From Seed to Leaf."

— The Presbyterian Board of Publication, who have on their list a large number of most excellent religious books, including a very fine selection for Sabbath-school libraries, we are glad to learn have made an arrangement in this city with Messrs. H. D. Noyes & Co., No. 131–2 Bromfield Street, to act as their representatives for New England. All of their publications can be obtained there, and we have no doubt this arrangement will be a great convenience to Eastern people.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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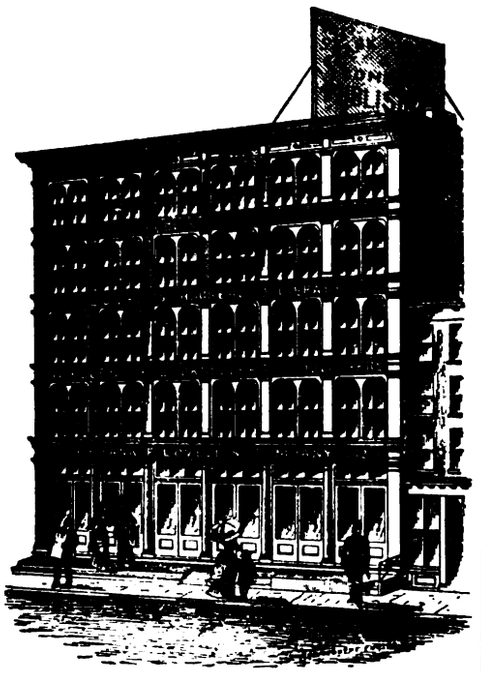

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AN AUTUMN PASTORAL.*

THE season, which began mildly enough in the way of unique holiday books, seems to be in a fair way to end up in a succession of delightful surprises, and among them we must reckon Mr. Phillips's illustrations for Bryant's "Death of the Flowers," the fifteen drawings having been reproduced in photogravures in an exquisite manner. The artist has in every instance caught the poet's meaning with rare appreciation, and he never strikes a jarring note. This harmonious rendering of a noble poem is exceptional, and Mr. Phillips deserves warm praise for the able manner in which he has executed a difficult task. His drawings not only reproduce faithfully certain external aspects of nature, but they have a tone and an atmosphere that is highly significant. Nothing could be better in its way, for instance, than the sketch accompanying the opening stanza. It is very simple. A pair of birch trees stand at the right, there is a vista out across the fields towards a distant village with its church spire. A fishing rod stretches across the foreground, lying amid sprays of golden-rod and dead leaves. The sky has an autumnal coldness and somehow the sense of a dying year permeates the picture. So the series goes on — a woodland scene, a winding meadow-brook, a hillside starred with daisies, a rocky pasture, a cottage in the rain, a summer-house frequented by birds, a field of golden-rod — each illustration giving new meaning to the text. Towards the close we have the poet's portrait in meditative mood. Excellent taste is shown in the printing and binding of this volume. The cover of gray and olive bears a spray of oak leaves, two or three having fallen from the stem. The lettering is in gilt. It is a most attractive book.

* An Autumn Pastoral; The Death of the Flowers. By William Cullen Bryant. With 15 illustrations by C. E. Phillips. Nims & Knight. $5.00.

THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD.*

MONSIEUR UZANNE, who is the accomplished editor of the Parisian authority in matters literary — *Le Livre* — finds time now and then to provide the text for some delightful volume on the freaks, the foibles, and the more serious pursuits of Gallic humanity, and on each and every occasion he succeeds in delighting his readers with a wonderful store of erudition, which is adorned with many a flash of clever philosophy and a perpetual flow of graceful wit. Last year it was the *Frenchwoman* who received his devoted but somewhat cynical attention. Before that he gave us learned and amusing treatises on the *Umbrella* and the *Fan*. This year he takes a wider view and offers us with Monsieur Avril's assistance *The Mirror of the World* — not, be it said, a reflection of manners and customs from the Arctic circle to Patagonia, but a series of dainty visions caught from the surface of that more limited and more fascinating world of Parisian society. The book affords, in fact, a most generous bird's-eye-view of the modern urban Frenchman as he appears at the theater or in the drawing-room, in the pursuit of arts and literature, at home, in his study with his books, in love, traveling, in the occupation of fashionable sports, at table, in his reveries, and in the country. On all of these themes Monsieur Uzanne has delightful chapters and the artist, Monsieur Avril, is at his best. Every page has an illustration of some sort — a decorative head piece, a vignette cunningly inserted in the text, or a more elaborate design to which the text is skillfully subordinated. These illustrations are in colors and they are printed, as only French artists can print, on Whatman paper, and bound with edges uncut. The text of this the English edition was, however, done at the Ballantyne Press and in appropriate typography. A work of this sort is certain to provoke the envious competition of bibliophiles. It has literary and artistic merit of an exceptional order, and, as a mechanical production, a matter of ink and paper, it represents the highest modern standard of dexterity.

* The Mirror of the World. By Octave Uzanne. With 160 Illustrations by Paul Avril. London: J. C. Nimmo.

GEMS OF FOREIGN ART.

THIS,[1] the skillful copy of a French prototype, is unquestionably the most sumptuous gift-book of the present year. It represents the works of fifteen eminent European artists, and represents them in a manner eminently worthy of the theme. A wide range is covered in a comparatively brief compass. The paintings selected for the etchers date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries and are the productions of various schools — Flemish, Dutch, German, French, Italian, Russian — from Rubens to Munkacsy, the first named artist being represented by the "Apple Tree Holy Family," the last by his "Pharisee." From the works of Jules Breton we have "The End of the Day," from Cuyp, the "Cows in Water," from Franz Defregger, the "Letter from her Sweetheart." from Détaille, the "Hungarian Huzzar," from Duez, "L'Accouchée," from Francois Flameng, that remarkable production, "Camille Desmoulins," and the rest of the series is made up of Hugo Kauffmann's "In Love," Laufberger's "Harvest Song," Nordgren's "Moonrise," Adolf Obermüllner's "Bed and Board," Schönleher's "Canal in Rotterdam," Fritz Uhde's "Family Concert," and Alessandro Zezzos's "Fan Pedler." The etchings are by Léopold Flameng, William Unger, L. Kuhn, W. Woernle, L. Monzies, Ernest Forberg, and Wilhelm Krauskopf, and they are truly remarkable specimens of the art. Most of the plates measure nine and a half by twelve inches, the page being twelve by seventeen. The work throughout is of almost uniform merit. The Defregger is exquisitely done, and we single out for special mention Duez's "L'Accouchée," Détaille's hussar, and Laufberger's "Harvest Song." The latter, with its airy grace and seductive beauty, is admirably engraved by Sonenleiter. Unger's etching of the Rubens is masterly and full of suggestion. The book will be prized by all lovers of art. Its publication in this country is a highly creditable event.

The *Gems of French Art*,[2] issued by the same publishers, is an attractive quarto, ten by twelve inches in width and length, containing ten photogravures by Goupil of works by modern artists, including Auguste Flameng's "Fishing Boat of Dieppe," Allongé's "Pond," Aizelin's "Mignon," Maignan's well-known "Dante," Mercié's "De-

[1] Celebrated Artists: Sketches of their Lives and Works By A. Chevillard-Lenoir. With Fifteen Etchings by Flameng, Monzies, Unger, etc. Nims & Knight. $10.00.

[2] Gems of French Art: Reproduced in Photogravure with Descriptive Text. Nims & Knight. $3.75.

lilah," Brillouin's "The Newspaper," Lerolle's "Shepherdess," Lobrichon's "Letter-Box," Dupré's "In the Meadow," and Monginot's clever picture of the hungry birdlings, "A Beakful." What Goupil's photogravures are most people know; the specimens in this volume are all that could be desired, for although small they are exceptionally clear. The accompanying text is written with discrimination.

A GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.*

THE story of *A Good-for-Nothing* is one of those rare "finds" in literature which come to us unheralded, and which are encountered perhaps more often than elsewhere in Germany, where, if the general literary level is tame and monotonous, surprises do nevertheless abound. Such an agreeable surprise we had not long ago in Baumbach's *Summer Legends*, and now the indefatigable Mrs. Wister brings us yet another from the pen of Joseph Freiherr von Eichendorff, who has produced in the fictitious memoirs of a simple-hearted adventurer a book that appeals to all nationalities, and by its gentle but irresistible humor is likely to win an enduring popularity. The Good-for-Nothing is a miller's son, an idle, shiftless fellow, and the tale of his wanderings and experiences is told in his own words. With his violin under his arm he sets out one day to seek his fortune, and by a trick of destiny he is made to figure in many extraordinary parts. He is duped right and left, but he never suffers by the strokes of fortune, and in the end he comes to a great joy. His wanderings take him to Vienna, to Italy, and the descriptions of life and scenery along the way are admirable. It is needless to say that Mrs. Wister has put the narrative into excellent English.

The illustrations, which call for special comment, are photogravures after the German originals, and they introduce many charming effects in the way of exquisite landscapes and architectural views. The book is printed on heavy plate paper with every page mounted on linen. As a whole it is one of the most thoroughly artistic volumes issued this season.

* Leaves from the Life of a Good-for-Nothing. From the German of J. F. von Eichendorff by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Illustrated by Philipp Grot Johann and Professor Edmund Kanoldt. J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.00.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.*

MR. HALE'S *The Man Without a Country* was written twenty-five years ago, in the summer of 1863, at the time when Vallandingham was sent across the border, and its object was to aid in "the formation of a just and true national sentiment." Published in the following December in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, it undoubtedly had a significant influence in keeping northern patriotism at white heat. When the war had passed it was found that a new classic had been added to American literature. It is impossible to conceive of a time, as long at least as the United States remain a nation, when the story of *The Man Without a Country* shall not be able to stir the American heart. Its art is like most successful art, simple, quiet, and spontaneous. A high moral purpose gives energy to the narrative, and the management of the details is singularly felicitous. No wonder that people apply to the author for a glimpse at Philip Nolan's scrap-books, or that government officials acknowledge the substantial truth of the tale. It is one of those stories which are realistic in the best sense of the word. It has the elements of an enduring and unimpeachable veracity.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to have this book in the quiet luxury of the holiday dress now given it by the publishers — a quarto of a hundred pages, with broad margins, and containing forty illustrations by Mr. Frank T. Merrill who has succeeded in embellishing the text to a noteworthy degree. The story of *The Man Without a Country* does not lend itself readily to the artist's pencil since its interest is largely subjective. It demands thoughtfulness and a certain intellectual appreciation besides imaginative sympathy, and Mr. Merrill has been able to bring these essential qualities into full play. His figures are carefully studied and well individualized, and they maintain their identity throughout the narrative. They harmonize, and that is a most important consideration. Author and artist are in complete agreement and the result is all that could reasonably be desired.

* The Man Without a Country. By Edward E. Hale. Roberts Bros. $2.50.

WHITMAN'S NOVEMBER BOUGHS.*

AFTER all, what one finds most worthy of study in the works of Walt Whitman is Walt Whitman himself. The aggressive, virile personality of one who brooks no conventional limitations has here free and ample expression; and while we may question the literary value of much or of all that he has written, we cannot, if we are impartial in judgment, fail to recognize and in some sort to admire the native goodness of heart and the lofty ideals of the man. Through his printed words, from the introduction to *Leaves of Grass* to his latest messages inscribed in the volume now before us, there runs the self-same vigorous reiterated note — the note of comradeship, the yearning after that ideal democracy where fraternity shall be something more than a name and where each shall give of his best for the good of others. In this sense, as a prophet of the new era for which so many now long and wait, Walt Whitman stands on the whole preëminent among moderns. He has failed and failed lamentably in his attempt to construct a new technique in verse, but at least he has shattered the old bonds, he has broken the outworn mold, he has cast his ideas into natural forms, and in this he has conferred a benefit upon the world of writers which will in time be recognized. At a period filled to overflowing with the pettiest manifestations of art that ever stifled the intellect of humanity, he alone has dared to be wholly and entirely himself. He has taught, as far as his voice has reached, that literature is something more than a playing with words, that it is a vital thing, the expression of a nation's thought, and that before we can have a national literature we must think great thoughts and do great deeds. Success in barter does not make a nation and the heaping up of material luxury cannot make a national literature. The form of expression is something, but the idea back of the form is the main thing, and that is what the world, or at least the western part of it, has been prone to forget. "I say the profoundest service that poems or any other writings can do for their reader," Whitman remarks, "is not merely to satisfy the intellect, or supply something polish'd and interesting, nor even to depict great passions, or persons, or events, but to fill him with vigorous and clean manliness, religiousness, and give him *good heart* as a radical possession and habit." To give good heart as a radical possession and habit — that is not an ignoble standard in literature certainly, and yet how few there are in these days who even keep it in view. To satisfy the superficial appetite for sensation, to please, to cajole, to flatter, to titillate — to this end is the generality of literature in this country now produced. Whitman sounds the note of revolt against universal self-indulgence and boredom. To read him, even when he is at his worst, is for a healthy mind to get a bracing tonic. His poems (for we must call them so) are as suggestive in their way as the cartoons of the old masters. They foreshadow possibilities, they appeal in some inscrutable way to the imagination, they stimulate, for they are inspired by the optimism which sees in man something more than the grovelling component of a selfish herd, and which, looking to wider horizons and hights yet unattained, urges him onward in the struggle toward liberty. For these reasons we can welcome in behalf of reason and sanity whatever Walt Whitman chooses to give us, even these fruits of later years from *November Boughs*. Whether he is taking "A Backward Glance" over the road he has traveled; or poetizing in the old, familiar vein; or discoursing of the Bible, and Shakespeare, and Burns, and Tennyson; or giving reminiscences of Father Taylor, and Lincoln, and Elias Hicks; or detailing his memoranda of the war, he is in every instance supplying

* November Boughs. By Walt Whitman. David McKay.

some hint or record which we should be sorry to lose. If we can thank the author for nothing else we can at least thank him for the candid revelation of his inmost thought, for the attempt, however ineffective, faithfully to portray the aspect of the universe as reflected from the mirror of his own soul.

FRANKLIN'S WORKS.*

WITH this tenth volume this collection of *Franklin's Complete Works* we understand to be concluded. The eighteen-page list, following the table of contents, "of papers contained in this edition not included in any previous collection," shows how thoroughly and well Mr. Bigelow has performed his task. "The harvest," he says, "instead of diminishing with the lapse of time, seems to increase by cultivation. Over two hundred documents upon which the stamp of Franklin's genius had been impressed, and which are entitled to a place in any collection of his works, have been placed in the editor's hands since the publication of the first two volumes." The larger number of these it has been necessary to insert out of chronological place, and one hundred and twenty-four pages are occupied by them at the close of the present volume. What precedes, filling the first two hundred and thirty-two pages, runs in date from 1788 to 1790, the year of his death, and consists almost entirely of letters. To John Ingenhousz he writes, Oct. 24, 1788, from Philadelphia, of a boat moved by a steam engine which "rows itself against tide in the river," and whose construction, it is apprehended, may be so "simplified and improved as to become generally useful." There are several letters to his friend Benjamin Vaughan respecting his autobiography. To Dr. Noah Webster he complains of current abuse of the English language. To Dr. Ezra Stiles, the President of Yale College, he confesses, under date of March 9, 1790, the month before he died, his religious faith:

> I believe in one God, the Creator of the universe; that he governs it by his providence; that he ought to be worshiped; that the most acceptable service we render to him is doing good to his other children; that the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in this. As to Jesus of Nazareth . . . I think his system of morals and his religion, as he left them to us, the best the world ever saw, or is likely to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes, and I have . . . some doubts as to his divinity; though it is a question I do not dogmatize upon. . . . I see no harm, however, in its being believed. . . . Having experienced the goodness of that [supreme] Being in conducting me prosperously through a long life, I have no doubt of its continuance in the next.

To conclude this notice of an interesting and valuable volume and series, we reprint in full the oft-quoted "epitaph written in 1728."

> The Body
> of
> Benjamin Franklin
> Printer
> (Like the cover of an old book
> Its contents torn out
> And stript of its lettering and gilding)
> Lies here, food for worms.
> But the work shall not be lost
> For it will (as he believed) appear once more
> In a new and more elegant edition
> Revised and corrected
> By
> The Author.

*The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. Compiled and Edited by John Bigelow. Vol. X. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.

A GLANCE AT BRITISH COLUMBIA.*

THE authors of *A Ramble in British Columbia* are the self-same energetic young explorers who regaled us not long ago with a lively account of the adventures of *Three in Norway*. The later volume is, like the other, an unconventional narrative of personal experiences, free from all taint of guide-book rhapsody and, except in one instance, of sociological dogmatism, full of fun, abounding in keen observations concerning men and things, and affording, on the whole, a very substantial and trustworthy impression of a little-known land.

Two of the party of explorers went in, of course, by the Canada Pacific Railway, concerning which much-praised road they only echo the general chorus of eulogy. They alighted at Golden City, where the third member of the enterprising trio met them, and from this spot they went southward on foot, on horseback, and by canoes, following the Columbia River to its source (with a side trip through the forbidding Sinclair Pass), crossing the watershed, descending the Upper Kootenay to the Tobacco Plains, taking a turn up the Elk River, retracing their way to Galbraith's Ferry, thence journeying to the Mooyie Lakes and pursuing the Mooyie River to its junction with the Kootenay, and then going overland due south to Sandpoint on the Northern Pacific Railway. From there two of the party — the original two — continued westward to the coast, returning finally by the Canadian route to Montreal. The explorers spent some three months in the journey from Golden City to Sandpoint — from the middle of August to the middle of November — and they traversed in that period a distance of about four hundred miles.

It was rough work a good deal of the way. There were mountain sides to climb, burnt forests to cross, rapids to run, rivers to ford, and in all of these undertakings they met with trying experiences. The mosquitoes were a terrible torture during the first part of the trip, the weather was part of the time very hot and then very cold, once their canoes went astray, and their pack horses frequently broke tether — nevertheless they had a good time, and they have nothing but kind words for the scenery, the climate, and the natural resources of British Columbia. One of the most attractive regions, at least from the artistic point of view, was the Sinclair Pass, "with its creek of ice-cold, limpid water hurrying down from the most westerly range of the Rockies, fringed and in most places hidden by the masses of pines and firs, and in some places birches and giant cedars, which abound throughout its length. The luxuriance of the various underwoods, huckbrush, wild roses, and berries of many kinds, the never-failing shimmer of the white leaved quaking asp, and the multitude of wild flowers, are in their way equally beautiful. Being no botanists we call these flowers marigolds, chrysanthemums, sunflowers, and Michaelmas daisies, and they have the merit of looking like what we call them even if they are not. A short distance from the entrance of the pass a huge wall of the most brilliant rock is reared far above the forest on either side, narrowing the ravine until it appears impossible for the trail to find its way between the columns of this stupendous gateway."

We have already spoken of the burnt forests which the explorers encountered:

> After five minutes' walk through such trees we were as black as colliers; the labor was terrific, as the hooped stems were interlaced and plaited in corkscrew-like coils of wood as springy as whalebone and as tough as steel wire, so tough that it was impossible to break and very troublesome to cut it with an axe. To add to the last drawback, it would not burn — except on a roaring fire of other wood, although to all appearance perfectly dry. However, one could see daylight and get a glorious view of the snowy peaks around through the bare and blackened bones of the skeleton forest, and the ground at any rate had recovered and even received a new beauty from the effects of the all-devouring flames. As far as the eye could reach it was one feathery mass of pink with the blossoms of the flowering willow, interspersed with patches of an enormous columbine, graceful in its foliage as a maiden-hair fern.

Small game was found in plenty, at least as far as birds were concerned, and now and then they saw a bear, a deer, or a mountain sheep. Fish abounded in all the waters, and of these, as it was the spawning time for salmon, the char were the gamiest to capture and the best to eat. With regard to the Indian, as he exists in British Columbia, the authors of this book are convinced that if he ever really was noble, he has much deteriorated, and from the inevitable "squeezing" which must come with an increase of white population serious trouble is predicted, in which, of course, the poor savage will go to the wall.

From the Indian, the authors turn, in a few subsequent pages, to the citizens of the United States, or to that portion of them seen on their trip from Sandpoint to Vancouver. The "common native product of the country" is declared to be "more prejudiced than the finest old Tory squire, and without the good qualities which make the latter one of the most lovable of men." The women, it seems, are not so very pretty, at least they don't as a rule stay so after thirty, and the men are plain and inferior in physique. This degeneration from the established English type is ascribed partly to climate, largely to the use of hot bread, pastry, and iced water, somewhat to lack of exercise, and not a little to dwelling in cold weather in over-heated rooms. But we do not suppose that Messrs. Lees and

*B. C. 1887: A Ramble in British Columbia. By J. A. Lees and W. J. Clutterbuck. With Map and Illustrations. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

Clutterbuck expect to be taken seriously in animadversions conceived from behind a car window or the platform of a frontier station. Let them come again and stay longer, and they will know more!

The book is provided with serviceable illustrations and a passably good map. It also gives, for the first time we believe, a thorough exposition of that great problem to traveling campers, the "diamond hitch," and this alone is worth the price of the volume.

THE LAW OF EQUIVALENTS.*

WHAT Mr. Payson means by his ill-named law of equivalents is the law of success, that one must pay for what he gets, whether it be a person or a community that attempts the getting. But of this law, to which Emerson much more fitly gave the name of the law of compensation, Mr. Payson gives the highly irrational statement (p. 13) that "payment must be made in kind," and that nothing in the way of exchangeable values is allowed. The "stately and ostentatious parade," as he calls it, of this statement of so-called law Mr. Payson practically rejects whenever he writes to any point, for, taken as he gives it, it is sheer nonsense. Payment in kind has a well-defined meaning in the world of things, and to nearly all of Mr. Payson's subjects this meaning has no possible application. While not destitute of some good ideas, which could easily have been stated in a brief article, the *Law of Equivalents* is one of the most pretentious performances we have had the fortune to meet for a long time, with the least result in edification or information. It is a wordy, rhetorical, confused and usually pointless treatise on things in general. The reading, for the fiftieth time even, of Emerson's essay on Compensation, would far better employ one's time. We should recommend Mr. Payson to discuss some specific theme, and thus better illustrate his ambitious theory of legislation to some effect in conviction, were it not that his most definite chapter, on woman suffrage, is one of the feeblest in the volume. Not advocating the scheme ourselves, we know few arguments against it which have so little force for conviction as this of Mr. Payson's. His best course, therefore, we should judge to be to devote himself for some time to clearing his mind of any suspicion that he has discovered anything new, or that the dressing up of the most familiar platitudes in a diffuse rhetoric is of any particular value in healing the diseased body of this modern world.

* The Law of Equivalents in Its Relations to Political and Social Ethics. By Edward Payson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00.

— Has the Bible anything to say about political economy? This question will be discussed in *The Bible and Land*, shortly to be published at Morristown, Tenn., by its author, the Rev. James B. Converse.

REV. DR. S. I. PRIME.*

REV. DR. S. I. PRIME and his New York *Observer* have long been a familiar force in the American literary and religious world. He died in 1885, but it lives, and many a year will pass before it loses its associations with his name. His "Irenæus Letters," so called from the signature over which they were written, probably had as wide, attentive, and popular a reading as any newspaper letters of the kind ever published in this country. Dr. Prime was a man of facts; he was genial, witty, and fond of society; he had been almost everywhere and knew almost everybody; he never forgot a good story and knew how to re-tell it without sacrificing its point; he had tender feelings, strong piety of the Presbyterian sort, and a retentive memory; positive views, warm sympathies, and a handsome presence made him a personal force; and all these qualities were well imparted to his letters, which gave peculiar pleasure to thousands upon thousands of people, and a circulation to the paper in which they were printed.

But Dr. Prime was more than a letter-writer. The list of his published works overruns two pages in the appendix to the volume before us, and embraces between thirty and forty titles. It includes several slight memoirs of religious characters, such as "Elizabeth Thornton" and "George Somerville," works on missions like "The Nestorians" and "The Gospel Among the Bechuanas," books of travel, such as "Travels in Europe and the East," "Letters from Switzerland," and "The Alhambra and the Kremlin," and devotional works like "Walking with God" and "Thoughts on the Death of Little Children." Some of Dr. Prime's best known and most useful publications were in illustration of the power of prayer, of one of which, after 20,000 copies had been disposed of in this country, 100,000 copies were sold by a single publishing house in England, while two translations of the same appeared in France, one in Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope, and one in Tamil in India.

It was characteristic of Dr. Prime, whose peculiarities all his friends recognized, that he left in a good degree of completeness the materials out of which his son has edited this autobiographic volume. A certain measure of self-consciousness must be requisite to the preparation of an autobiography, and to that extent is pardonable. Mr. Wendell Prime found among his father's literary remains a series of "recollections of other years" directed to "lie unpublished" until the writer's connection with the *Observer* should be closed. Out of these and other stores it was easy to construct this narrative.

* Samuel Irenæus Prime. Autobiography and Memorials. Edited by his Son, Wendell Prime. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.75.

Dr. Prime was born at Ballston, N. Y., in 1812. He graduated at Williams College in 1829. He preached in pulpits of the Presbyterian Church from 1833 to 1840. From that year till 1885, the year of his death, he was the editor, and in fact the proprietor, of the *Observer*, which was the preferred family religious paper of his time. The *Christian Union* and *Independent* have supplanted it to some extent of late, but it still remains the Presbyterian organ and favorite *par excellence*.

The reader may well believe that this many-sided man's own story of his long, busy, and productive life is full of interest. It is told with charming frankness, and a thorough enjoyment of all that was picturesque, amusing, and peculiar to its time. He introduces his parents and ancestors, takes us into his father's smoky study, shares with us the pains and trials of his school days, and admits us to intimate companionship during his college course and early ministry. The chapters on his boyhood are crowded with pictures of life and society as seen from the home of a Presbyterian minister fifty and sixty years ago. The early efforts at temperance reform, the choir in its lofty gallery, the singing-school, the dancing-school, the beginnings of revival, the spinning-bee, the pleasures of the country and the ceremonies of the town, such are among the slides in this magic lantern, which reproduce with singular clearness and fidelity the customs of New England and New York half a century and more ago. Williamstown, Mass., Princeton, N. J., and Cambridge, Ballston, Newburgh, and Matteawan, N. Y., are points around which the story revolves.

It was bronchitis which drove Dr. Prime out of the ministry of the voice into the ministry of the pen. His first article for the *Observer* appeared over his since familiar and welcome signature in 1838. In 1840 he joined the editorial staff. He was, he says, "cook, cabin boy, and all hands in one." And he asked no better epitaph, he said later, than this: "He helped to make the New York *Observer*."

There is a great fund of anecdote in these 380 pages, an immense store of reminiscence. Any number of eminent men appear in them; such men as Drs. William Adams, Bethune, Cox, Cummings, Griffin, Jacobus, Kirk, McClintock, Muhlenberg, and Nicholas Murray. It was a world of Presbyterians in which Dr. Prime lived, moved, and had his being, though he reached out on the right hand and on the left and was "good fellow" to all good men. Occasional public services, in connection with important religious occasions, brought him into prominence upon the platform, and he was always

a ready man. His face, well engraved by Ritchie for a frontispiece, is himself.

We commend this book as one of the more affluent and entertaining of recent American biographies.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The Song of the Brook.

The Song of the Brook. By Alfred Tennyson. With 15 Illustrations by William J. Mozart. [Nims & Knight. $3.00.]

This very dainty and enticing volume is provided with what the publishers call an embossed torchon binding — a binding, that is, of "pebbled" cardboard tied at the back with what we believe is called "chenille." The effect, with a central panel showing a stream with overhanging trees and cattle drinking, is certainly pleasing enough to reward the ingenuity of the designer. Mr. Mozart's illustrations are decidedly meritorious. His treatment of foliage is particularly noteworthy, and he has found in a much-bepictured poem new and picturesque meanings. We can commend this book to all seekers after genuinely artistic work. The reproductions are in photogravure, of various tints, and we do not see that they are inferior to foreign work of the same class.

Three Books in Embossed Leather.

Echo and the Ferry. Illustrated. [Nims & Knight. $2.00.]

The Two Voices: Poems of the Mountain and the Sea. Selected by John W. Chadwick. [Do., do. $2.00.]

King of the Night. By Barry Cornwall. Designs by C. E. Phillips. [Do., do. $2.00.]

These three books are uniform in size and style, the binding being of embossed leather of a russet brown tint; the design is simple, rich, and pleasing. The first and third are printed on thick, smooth paper, the text a fac-simile of hand printing by the artist. The illustrations are from pen and ink sketches; by Mr. Phillips, those in the *King of the Night*, particularly pleasing. The workmanship in *Echo and the Ferry* is at times decidedly crude, and perhaps this is the reason why the artist did not place his name upon the title-page. Mr. Chadwick's anthology dates from 1886, and by intrinsic merit well deserves a holiday dress. We cannot, however, say anything in favor of the illustrations in the present edition, for they are at least one degree worse than none at all. The fac-similes of autograph verses by Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, and Whittier are much more desirable additions. But with or without illustrations, Mr. Chadwick's collection is to be reckoned among the best of its class.

Three Calendars.

From Nims & Knight come three calendars. *The Sunshine Calendar* [75c.] is printed in colors on sheets of card-board about six inches square and hung from a nickel-plated rod. The back-ground of each of the twelve designs for the various months is an intricate pattern in red and gold, a circular space in the middle displaying a Cupid in various frisky attitudes not apparently governed by the seasons since his attire (a pair of wings) is suggestively tropical throughout There are verses for each month on "the other side." *The Schiller Calendar* [50c.] is shaped like a large fan, has a portrait and "ideal heads" of Wallenstein, the Maid of Orleans, Mary Stuart, and William Tell, with a block of "selections in the original and translation for every week in the year." *The George Eliot Calendar* [75c.] is a showy piece of lithography depicting the Donnithorne Arms and Griff House, with the author's face (not a bad portrait) and Romola and Hetty on either hand.

The Garment of Praise.

The Garment of Praise. [American Tract Society. $1.00.]

The Garment of Praise is one of those highly decorated little booklets of which the world seems nowadays somewhat over-full; in which a little Scripture, a few religious rhymes, and a great many woodcuts more or less emblematic, meet in a pretty cover and compose what is known as a "gift offering." There is nothing to offend the taste in this little volume, which is more than can be said of some of its congeners and contemporaries.

By Lawn and Lea.

By Lawn and Lea. With Sketches by Alice M. Baumgras. [Nims & Knight. $1.00.]

Bits of verse from Mrs. Craik, Lowell, Tennyson, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Barry Cornwall, and so on, with illustrations in monotint and lithograph — the latter rather daring in color now and then, but never crude or lacking in serious artistic merit. Miss Baumgras meets with best success in the treatment of flowers, birds, and insects, although her bits of landscape are usually well done also. It is a pretty little book and one that is sure to find admirers. The cover is cardboard with lithographed design, and is tied with green fluffy stuff — not very durable, but doubtless attractive to many eyes.

Bits of Land and Sea.

Bits of Distant Land and Sea. Edited and Illustrated by Susie Barstow Skelding [and] Harry Fenn. [Frederick A. Stokes & Bro. $3.50.]

This is a quarto, neatly bound in brown and white, made up of selections in verse from various authors — Nicholas Michell, Mrs. Hemans, Adelaide Procter, Arthur Hugh Clough, Thomas Moore, John Pierpont, Heine, Margaret Sangster, Shelley, Wordsworth, Eliza Cook, and so on — the illustrations being eight finely executed fac-similes of water color drawings, those of Miss Skelding pertaining to the sea shore, while Mr. Fenn's deal with scenes in the Holy Land and are immeasurably superior to the others in conception and technique. If we are not greatly mistaken at least two of Miss Skelding's sketches appear also in her *Sea Coast Views* noticed in the last issue of this journal.

Half-Hours with the Best Foreign Authors.

Half-Hours with the Best Foreign Authors. Selected and arranged by Charles Morris. In four volumes. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $6.00.]

The best use of collections of this kind is the stimulus to further reading which they will often give. Half-hours with the best authors are certainly better than no time at all, with all their necessary aggravation and imperfection. But if Mr. Morris's first volume of selections from Greek and Roman authors leads some of his readers no further even than the little volumes of *Ancient Classics*, it will do a great service. The versions here are arranged in no particular order, but in the main they are from the best translators. The second and third volumes, devoted to German and French literature, get over one of the two inconveniences of translation from a dead language, and will give the English reader quite a fair notion of the literary treasures of these two countries. The fourth volume, filled with extracts from Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian authors, will have the most novelty, with the exception of the selections from Don Quixote. Mr. Morris has not failed to gratify the present taste for Russian literature by numerous extracts from Prejevalsky, Turgenieff, Gogol, Pooshkin, Tolstoï, and others. The four volumes together form an entertaining and instructive miscellany.

Sketches from the Old Mission.

Sketches of the Old Santa Barbara Mission. By K. S. Torry. [Nims & Knight. $1.50.]

Mr. Torry gives a brief account of the old Santa Barbara Mission, and follows it with nine or ten sketches reproduced by process work. The book is tastefully printed on highly polished plate paper, and is bound in rough pink cardboard and tied with yellow "chenille." As a souvenir of Californian travel it may be of value, but its intrinsic interest is not great.

The Century.

The thirty-sixth bound volume of the *Century Magazine* makes as handsome and desirable a book for domestic reading as one could reasonably hope to see. First and foremost in interest are of course Mr. Kennan's papers on Siberia, and the Nicolay-Hay historico-biographical study of Lincoln. Then we have Mrs. Van Rensselaer's papers on English cathedrals, Professor Atwater's discussions of food and beverages, Mr. Roosevelt's descriptions of ranch life, and several contributions on the subject of our national military system. In fiction Dr. Eggleston's *The Graysons* holds a prominent place. [The Century Co. $3.00.]

Harper's Young People.

The bound volume of *Harper's Young People* for 1888 makes a substantial quarto of nearly a thousand handsomely printed pages. This periodical holds a special place in juvenile literature, providing a large fund of wholesome entertainment and at the same time paying a great deal of attention to the minor morals. There is nothing to compete with it at anything like the same price. [Harper & Bros. $2.00.]

St. Nicholas.

St. Nicholas (to name it is to praise) reaches its fifteenth volume with the two parts just issued, covering the period from November, 1887, to October, 1888. It is not surprising, the constantly increasing popularity of this magazine, when one looks over its annual table of contents. Mr. Whittier, Miss Alcott, Mrs. Burnett, Professor Boyesen, Mrs. Rollins, Edith M. Thomas, Frank R. Stockton, Nora Perry, J. T. Trowbridge, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Pennell, Charles G. Leland, John Burroughs, R. M. Johnston, Celia Thaxter — these are only a few of the noteworthy contributors to *St. Nicholas* during the last twelve months. It is not too much to say that this magazine, under Mrs. Dodge's efficient management, has set a new standard of literature for young people and is upholding it with a constantly rising ideal. [The Century Co. $4.00.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 8, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

"It has been well said that the object of criticism is simply to clear the air about great work for the benefit of ordinary people. . . . It is not the province of a critic to bar us in a wholesale manner from all authors he does not chance to like, but to aid us by his practiced judgment, to extract what is good from every field, and to trace, as far as in us lies, those varying degrees of excellence which it is to our advantage to discern. . . . He should have no visible inclination to praise or blame; it is not his business, as Mr. Bagehot puts it, to be thankful, and neither is he the queen's attorney pleading for conviction."
—AGNES REPPLIER *in Books and Men.*

My Books.

And which are my books? Why, 'tis much as you please,
For, given 'tis a book, it can hardly be wrong,
And Bradshaw himself I can study with ease,
Though for choice I might call for a Sermon or Song;
And Locker on London, and Sala on Cooks,
And "Tom Brown" and Plotinus, they're all of them Books.

There's Fielding to lap one in currents of mirth;
There's Herrick to sing of a Flower or a Fay;
Or good *Maitre François* to bring one to earth,
If Shelley or Coleridge have snatched one away;
There's Müller on Speech, there is Gurney on Spooks,
There is Tylor on Totems, there's all sorts of Books.

There's Ruskin to keep one exclaiming, "What next?"
There's Browning to puzzle, and Gilbert to chaff,
And "Marcus Aurelius" to soothe one if vexed,
And good Marcus Tullius to lend you a laugh;
And there's capital tomes that are filled with fly-hooks,
And I've frequently found them the best kind of Books.
—*From Andrew Lang's prefatory verses in the Bookworm.*

*** A notable event in the annals of the solid New England town of Norwich, Conn., was the opening of the Slater Memorial Museum connected with the Free Academy. The munificent gift of Mr. J. F. Slater for education in the South will be remembered. His son, Mr. W. A. Slater, erected three years ago a handsome building in his memory, and since that time the collection of casts, photographs and other art material has been going on. The result is one of the finest art museums in connection with any educational institution in the country. At the opening exercises, November 22, many invited guests were present from Cambridge, Boston, New York and Hartford. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton gave a fine address on the influence of art and its relation to morals, which will be printed in the *Atlantic*. President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University made a felicitous speech the beginning of which we quote:

In opening this museum where the influence of Greek art prevails I am reminded of ancient Greek poetry, which, like the art we see here, comes down to us in fragments.

As a fitting introduction I will quote a fragment from Sappho;

"The bowl of Ambrosia was mixed, and Hermes took the ladle to pour out for the gods, and then they all held goblets and made libations and wished the bridegroom all good luck."

I will give an appropriate reiteration of these words as follows:

The bowl of Ambrosia was mixed;
(That is, the collections were formed.)
Hermes took the ladle;
(That is, the historian of art has told us of the treasures.)
Then they all held goblets;
(Our cups are running over.)
They made libations and wished the bridegroom all good luck.
(We pour out our gratitude and wish Mr. Slater all good luck. May he live a hundred years and be happy.)

*** From all accounts many distinguished actors have been unusually busy of late in preparing books or articles for the press. Chief of them all is a volume of recollections by Mr. Joseph Jefferson which the Harpers will publish. Certainly the work of no living actor could be thought of which would be so sure to command the attention of all classes of people; and from what we can hear of the book it will be more charming than even his most enthusiastic friends could hope for. Not only has Mr. Jefferson much that is interesting to tell (of things off as well as on the stage) but he has a gift of genial writing, the same geniality and spontaneity which his hearers find in his Rip Van Winkle and Bob Acres. The volume has been in hand several years and we may be sure that it will come from his hand a finished and polished work. The second collection of reminiscences will be Lester Wallack's memories—a part of which has appeared recently in *Scribner's Magazine*—which Mr. Laurence Hutton, Wallack's friend and adviser, is putting through the press; a third is the autobiography of W. J. Florence, which will record the adventures of a happy and prosperous life on the stage. Still another is Fanny Davenport's life of her father, which ought to be an interesting book, and less pretentious contributions to literature will soon appear from Mr. Richard Mansfield, who has made fame and fortune in the dramatized version of "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," Lawrence Barrett, Kate Claxton, and last and least, Mrs. James Brown Potter, who might easily write better than she acts.

*** Mr. R. H. Stoddard, who acts as the literary critic of the New York *Mail and Express*, has been quite ill for several months, and with his other troubles his eyesight has been steadily growing poorer. No critic has more friends among the literary folk than Mr. Stoddard, despite his often sharp attacks on their works, and his illness will be heard of with genuine regret. Notwithstanding his ill health it is evident that the poet has not lost his "grip" as the saying is. This is one of his gentle comments, apropos of Mr. John H. Ingram's "Famous Women Series," printed recently in the *Mail and Express*: "Mr. Ingram, like Richard Herne Sheppard, is one of those industrious hacks who gain a scanty substance by all sorts of literary drudgery. By those who appear to know them well they are described as ghouls, Mr. Sheppard exhuming forgotten productions of distinguished authors, notably those of Mrs. Browning, and Mr. Ingram the cold remains of Poe, which he is always endeavoring to copyright for his sole benefit."

*** Mr. T. de Thulstrup, the artist, has just returned home from St. Petersburg, where he has been in the interests of *Harper's Magazine*. It appears that this publication is about to undertake a series of articles on Russia, as though the *Century* papers, which threaten to last no one knows how long, were not enough. The *Harper* papers will, however, be upon the social life of Russia, and from what can be learned will take a rather optimistic view of Russian affairs. Mr. de Thulstrup, speaking recently of the *Century* papers, called attention to the fact that all countries were apt to have plague spots somewhere, and that a minute account of a "convict gang" at work upon the roads in some of our States might be very harrowing reading. At all events travelers recently coming from Russia say that after Mr. Kennan's recent exposé, the opportunities afforded Americans to observe Russian prison life will not be abundant.

*** The Russians, by the way, have perhaps sent the great painter Vassili Verestchagin to investigate American institutions, though we confess his appearance seems to be due rather to a desire to collect American dollars. He has invaded New York with a wild rush and his agents have attracted attention to his exhibition by every known advertising device. If a distinguished man speaks well of his work his words appear in huge letters in the newspapers accompanied by the suggestion that all should see Verestchagin's paintings, the entrance fee to the gallery being a modest one. Meantime the exhibition is the mode, and even the artist's abuse of American life and habits is blandly accepted and apparently only adds to his popularity. The painter is now preparing an article for the *Harper's* Russian series before mentioned on Russian village life; he will also supply the illustrations.

*** Mr. Elihu Vedder, whose work has not been seen for a year or more, appears in the Christmas number of both *Harper's* and *Scribner's* much to the delight of his admirers. Mr. Vedder is back in Rome, hard at painting again. The summer of 1887 he spent in this country first in New York, then in Boston, where his paintings were exhibited, successfully in Boston and unsuccessfully in New York we believe. Certain it was that Mr. Vedder did not altogether enjoy his American visit, his pictures did not sell as they should, and a serious illness prevented him from doing any work during all the weeks he spent on this side of the water. It is to be hoped that now he has again begun to do black and white work for the magazines, that we shall see more of his illustrations, for if his paintings do not sell readily, nothing could be more truly popular than the reproductions of his drawings.

*** The announcements of the holiday books are finally complete; a careful comparison with the lists of the publications for other years would seem to show that that literary atrocity, the Christmas table-book, has well nigh disappeared and that well illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular. Another noticeable fact must impress the observing reader, *i. e.*, that wood engraving which a few years ago had practically a monopoly, is now giving way in some degree to the photogravure — or its American equivalents, etching, photo-engraving and especially that sort of photo-engraving termed the "half-tone" process. The natural result is that the average illustrated book has become cheaper, though much of the money saved in the reproduction has been put into the originals of the picture, more distinguished artists being pressed into the service.

—Miss Blanche Willis Howard, whose *One Summer* and *Guenn* proved such unusual successes, has written another book, entitled *The*

Open Door. The scene is laid in Germany, where Miss Howard has been living the past year. It is to be published soon by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MINOR NOTICES.

To Horse and Away!

To Horse and Away! By Frances Mary Peard. [Thomas Whittaker.]

Miss Peard's animated and well-written story is concerned with the adventures of two young royalists during the Cromwellian wars. One forsakes his charge and goes away from home to do active service for the king, while the other, remaining quietly where duty has placed him, is able in the end to do his royal master a greater service than his more headstrong comrade has been able to accomplish. The characters are all clearly drawn, including the Puritan minister and his daughter, the doughty colonel, and the family at the Red House. The flight of Charles from Worcester is effectively sketched, and on the whole the book is both entertaining and instructive.

Travellers and Outlaws.

Travellers and Outlaws. Episodes in American History. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. With an Appendix of Authorities. [Lee & Shepard. $1.50.]

Among the papers contributed to the monthly magazines by Colonel Higginson there have been left uncollected up to the present time a number of essays in two distinct lines. In *Harper's* and the *Century* there have appeared within the last few years three capital articles on "Old Salem Sea-Captains," "A Revolutionary Congressman on Horseback" (William Ellery of Rhode Island on his way to the Continental Congress at York, Pa.) and "A New England Vagabond" (Henry Tufts, a precious scamp of the times of the Revolution). Much farther back in the dates of their first publication is a series of studies in negro history, which embraces "The Maroons of Jamaica" and "Surinam," "Gabriel's Defeat," "Denmark Vesey," and "Nat Turner's Insurrection." These appeared in the *Atlantic*, mostly, if not entirely, before the Civil War, and had for their common object to show the insecurity of the slavery regime because of the actual bravery of the negro race. These two groups of essays furnish the "Travellers" and the "Outlaws" of the present collection, which will be welcomed by all readers of Colonel Higginson's writings; the papers it contains are in all ways worthy of their permanent form.

The Secret of Fontaine-la-Croix.

The Secret of Fontaine-la-Croix. By Margaret Field. [D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.]

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. are issuing in their "Town and Country Library," one of those paper volume series now so fashionable with publishers, a line of novels of unusual excellence. Among them *The Secret of Fontaine-la-Croix* is one of the best. It is a story of Anne Heriot, an English girl who goes to a small town in the west of France to be a companion to Mademoiselle St. Hilaire, engaged to be married to M. le Comte de Fontaine. The complication which ensues is a familiar one, but it is managed with a true and firm hand. The portrayal of character is delicate, and the style one of even excellence; the novel is realistic, with the realism of earnest passion controlled by conscience.

A Sea-Island Romance.

A Sea-Island Romance. By William P. Brown. [J. B. Alden. 50c.]

This story of South Carolina after the war is a first attempt at fiction; it is one of those first attempts of which the critic of the manuscript should kindly but firmly advise the disposal in the waste-basket. It reminds the reader of the crudest period in our literature, when the aristocratic planter and the commercial Northerner were stock-figures in "romance," so called. Mr. Cable, Mr. Page, and other recent Southern writers have made this style of novel hopelessly antique.

The Bookworm.

The Bookworm, an Illustrated Treasury of Old-Time Literature. [London: Eliot Stock. $3.00.]

The numbers of *The Bookworm* for 1888 make a handsome volume of over four hundred pages, with wide margins and untrimmed edges; it is provided with many illustrations, portraits, fac-similes of title-pages, etc. Among these the pictures of Shakespeare's physiognomy are especially notable. Mr. Andrew Lang furnishes eight introductory stanzas on the companionship of books, which are characteristically clever; we quote three of them on our editorial page. The volume is one to delight every lover of books, especially if he has been anything of a collector of rare and curious tomes.

The Aspern Papers.

The Aspern Papers: Louisa Pallant: The Modern Warning. By Henry James. [Macmillan & Co. $1.50.]

This volume contains three long stories from Mr. James's indefatigable hand. They have that air of high breeding which belongs to all his work and which lends attraction to books which have very little substance, the manner being nearly everything and the matter almost nothing. *The Aspern Papers*, for instance, is a delicate, refined and long-drawn-out narrative of the way in which the narrator, a lover of Jeffrey Aspern (represented as a young American poet of the early part of this century), failed to get possession of a collection of letters in the hands of the Misses Bordereau of Venice. The incident is slight, but the *finesse* with which the plot is developed and the delicacy with which the characters of the Misses Bordereau are set forth are traits of a master-hand. But in the name of all probability we must protest against Mr. James's needless slaughter of Lady Chasemore in the third story. It is not characteristic of such women as she is described to be to poison herself under such absence of provocation; her suicide comes upon the reader with a shock of surprise which immediately turns to indignation at the author for perpetrating such wanton murder!

Le Reve.

Le Rêve. By Emile Zola. Translated by Geo. D. Cox. [T. B. Peterson & Bros. Paper, 25c.]

M. Zola appears to have written *The Dream* with the idea of showing his critics that he can write with perfect purity if he so desires. The result is one of the most exquisite romances in the French or any other language, told with a beauty of style which even a poor translator cannot conceal. The whole atmosphere of the book is sweet and true. Angélique, the saintly embroiderer for the Cathedral of Beaumont, is a beautiful figure, and the romantic world in which she has her inmost being is opened to the reader with a master's hand. We should especially commend *Le Rêve* to two classes of readers — those persons who take pleasure in M. Zola's usual filth and those who have been so far repelled by the report of it as not to read it at all. We hope the first may learn how much finer an artist the author is when he regards purity as one law of life, and we know that the second will acknowledge the genius of M. Zola, which they may have doubted, and join with us in the desire that he may cultivate this vein much more than he has thus far done!

George Crabbe.

Life of George Crabbe. By T. E. Kebbel. [London: Walter Scott. New York: Thomas Whittaker.]

Byron called Crabbe — the English poet-clergyman — "Nature's sternest painter, yet the best." This description doubtless alluded to Crabbe's love of nature as it is, his realism in handling disagreeable subjects, his predilection for the middle classes, his rather depreciative estimate of humanity, his lack of taste. But there is ground for defense of Crabbe against much of the criticism which has been passed upon him. He was a man of his times, not above them, not removed from them, but in touch with them; he held the mirror up to men and life around him. His story, while not eventful, is not without its interest, and few readers of English literature would not be repaid by this simple summary of its events. His life has been written in full by his son, and that standard work has gone through many editions. Mr. Kebbel has merely epitomized it, adding a few later pieces of information and some collected reminiscences. Crabbe was born in 1754 and died in 1832. After attempts at a livelihood as a doctor's apprentice and a warehouseman, he went to London in 1780 to seek his fortune, knew Burke, Johnson, Reynolds, and Dodsley, took orders, and became chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle in 1782. Afterwards he did rural parish duty, and about 1820 was enjoying society in London. As a parson he was a typical figure. As a poet he was a cross between the Lake and Twickenham schools. As a man he was popular. His poetry is well worth reading, and his life is entertaining as a reflection of the society in which he lived.

The Lives of the Presidents.

The Lives of the Presidents. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. By W. O. Stoddard. [F. A. Stokes & Brother. $1.25.]

Mr. Lincoln, as is proper, occupies the greater share of this book, 284 pages out of 357, leaving room enough to tell succinctly the story of Andrew Johnson's strenuous, stormy, ill-starred administration. Of that story reconstruction and impeachment are the leading elements. Mr. Lincoln's life is, of course, the history of emancipation and the Civil War. The main facts are given in an orderly and well-written narrative, which preserves, among other important details, we are glad to see, Lincoln's Gettysburg address and second inaugural. These sublime utterances — among the sublimest that have ever passed American lips — cannot be printed too often. They should be learned by

heart by every American, even as Lincoln stands as so far the finest incarnation of the American spirit.

Margaret E. White has made, with excellent taste, a collection of extracts in prose and verse, from the most helpful sources, that give cheerful views of the afternoon of life, "bringing forward its pleasures, possibilities, and hopes." *After Noontide* makes a very appropriate gift for an elderly person; it only lacks somewhat fuller indexing for convenience in reference. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.]

Mrs. Partington's Edition of Mother Goose's Melodies does not differ materially from other editions, except that it has an introductory word of commendation from Mrs. Partington. It has a hundred or more wood-cuts, is well printed in small quarto, and shows a bright red and yellow cover. [Lee & Shepard. 50c.]

PERIODICALS.

Harper's for December is a surpassingly beautiful and interesting number of that popular magazine and it contains something to suit all cultivated tastes. The fiction, none of which is "continued," is of quite unusual merit, while the illustrations, in number, variety and beauty, call for decided praise. What a store of wholesome entertainment for thirty-five cents! First stands a frontispiece, an exquisite engraving of F. S. Church's painting, "The Viking's Daughter." Walter Besant's story, "The Last Mass," dates back for its action to the year before the Spanish Armada and is full of life and heroic movement. Mr. Howells's farce, "A Likely Story," is a most amusing trifle at which the reader, won by the subtle charm of the author's gentle humor, will laugh without exactly knowing why. "Sosrus Dismal," by William W. Archer, is a wild essay in negro dialect, dramatic enough, but rather overdone. Miss Woolson has the best story of the number, "The Front Yard." All these are illustrated, and so, also, are Mr. Child's paper on a fifteenth century mystery play, G. W. Sheldon's article on F. S. Church, Mr. Boughton's "out-door sketch" of life in Brittany, and Mr. Gibson's midnight ramble when the artist-writer finds the flowers asleep. We cannot say much for Anna D. Ludlow's "Soul Drama" (in verse) or for Mr. Weir's picture of angelic ministration, since the angel gives one the decisive impression of being freckled and red-haired; but Mr. Vedder's drawing, "Between Doubt and Faith," is a strong piece of work. Mr. Aldrich contributes a pretty lyric and Mr. Stedman a sturdy ballad of Morgan, the buccaneer, (rhyming "breaker" with "Jamaica"!) Mr. Howells editorially advances the opinion that "Christ and the life of Christ are at this moment inspiring the literature of the world as never before."

Scribner's Magazine for December justifies the expectations of the public by breaking its own record and doing something a little better than ever before. Twelve of its nineteen contributions are illustrated by noteworthy artists and the literary quality of the number is excellent. Mr. H. W. Mabie writes enthusiastically of a winter sojourn in the Adirondacks, where he found the intense cold fairly enjoyable and the atmosphere a delicious tonic. Will H. Low finds an attractive theme in the manufacture of stained glass in this country, boldly maintaining that it is not equaled anywhere else in the world, and the illustrations of designs by LaFarge, Tiffany, Lathrop, and others, go far to prove the truth of the assertion. Sandro Boticelli and his Madonnas form the subject of a paper by George Hitchcock, who supplies a series of charming pictures to accompany his text. For fiction there is a sympathetic story by H. C. Bunner, a vigorous tale by Mrs. R. H. Davis, an ingenious narrative by W. M. Taber, a sentimental sketch by J. J. à Becket, and of course Mr. Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae" goes bravely on, this time dealing with the adventures of a pirate ship. Mr. Stevenson also contributes a "Christmas Sermon," in which he takes the cheerful stoic's view of happiness and duty. In verse we notice a very curious effusion, not without a certain crude power, effectively illustrated by Mr. Vedder, a dainty sonnet by Lizette Woodworth Reese, and a graceful ballad, "Sir Hugo's Choice," by James Jeffrey Roche.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for December cannot exactly be reckoned among the holiday magazines, but it is a very fair specimen of what is being done by the editor of that useful periodical all the year round. The *Popular Science Monthly* has lost nothing of its qualities of popularity and scholarly value since the elder Youmans's lamented death — it was too well established for that — and in new hands it continues in the old lines with renewed vigor. In all questions pertaining to social and domestic economy, political science, scientific ethics, psychology, education, industry, hygiene, natural history, discovery, and exploration, it is an acknowledged authority. It is cosmopolitan in tone, frank and liberal in its treatment of all debatable problems, conservative yet progressive in its aims, and always sound, sane, and intelligible. There are few if any periodicals better adapted to exercise an elevating influence in the family circle. The young people who read it — and young people do read it largely — have an important advantage over their less fortunate fellows in their mental equipment for the struggle of life.

The *Atlantic* for December has two remarkably good articles, but the general tone of the number is perhaps rather more somber than usual. However, take it month in and month out, the *Atlantic* is one of the periodicals the cultivated reader cannot dispense with. To combine originality and depth of thought with breadth of view and that incomparable lightness of touch which distinguishes the literature of power from the literature of knowledge, is not an ideal easily realized, but the *Atlantic* comes as near to perfection in this respect as any magazine we know. It is wholly free from the sensational or commercial instincts that are so apt to control the editorial policy of American periodicals, and it therefore retains the respect of its readers and carries intellectual weight into every subject it discusses. The *Atlantic* has been a wonderful success since its beginning, and it bids fair to go on with constantly widening scope for an indefinite period. The December number contains, as we have said, two especially noteworthy articles — one by William DeWitt Hyde on the future of the country college (of which subject he writes in a convincing and hopeful vein); the other on the late William Warren by Henry A. Clapp. There are other papers by no means to be neglected, such as the sketch of Claudius Rutilius by H. W. P. and L. D., an account of the close of Garibaldi's career by W. R. Thayer, and a piquant sketch of a French convent school of the last century by Susan Coolidge.

The Forum for December has a further exposition of Archdeacon Farrar's opinions of Tolstoï's religious views, wherein the English divine pays proper tribute to the Count's sincerity, but declines to accept the literal interpretation upon which Tolstoï bases his faith. Perhaps the time will come when the world will see that the important thing is not a man's creed, but the way in which a man interprets his creed with reference to his fellows. Edward Atkinson discusses the price of life — in the economical sense — and touches closely on the ethics of exchange; Dr. Austin Flint intimates that the study of bacteriology is likely to revolutionize the practice of medicine; Park Benjamin explains the new system of naval warfare foreshadowed by the dynamite cruiser, "Vesuvius;" Mr. Cable is urgent in behalf of civil rights for the negro; Prof. F. A. March pleads for spelling reform in a very sensible manner; and, among other articles, is a suggestive paper on the South as a field for fiction by Judge A. W. Tourgée, who believes that the coming novelists and poets of the republic will hail from below Mason and Dixon's line.

"Dunraven Ranch," by Captain Charles King, is the complete novel in the December *Lippincott's*. It is a gracefully told story of love and mystery, the scenes at a frontier army post being depicted in the author's happiest vein. A sketch of Captain King's arduous and heroic military career follows. Thomas Leaming expounds the working of trust and title-insurance companies. Mrs. Chanler's sonnets "To All Women" are remarkable for fervor of passion and beauty of form. We do not often encounter a sillier article that that called "With the Fruits and Wines," by G. S. R. As for Mr. Habberton's story it is — to us — wholly unreadable.

The *Century* for December makes no special concession to the Christmas season, except for an "editorial" on that subject in the rather stereotyped newspaper vein. However, the number as a whole is sufficiently attractive even to those who must have "holiday literature" or die. The leading contribution in point of importance is Mr. James's "London" with its beautiful illustrations by Joseph Pennell. That Mr. James is fond of the British metropolis goes without saying; that he, for the time being at least, makes us admirers with him is not strange. When a man can derive pleasurable sensations from a London fog he is equal to almost anything in the way of enthusiasm, and to Mr. James a London fog is an object of tender interest. Mr. Cole has more engravings from the old masters — Duccio this time, Mr. W. J. Stillman supplying the text. He who would know the capabilities of modern wood engraving will do well to study Mr. Cole's work in this series of masterly productions. Mrs. Foote presents another of her pictures of the Far West — "The Coming of Winter." Mr. Kennan is occupied with the convoys on the great Siberian road between Tomsk and Irkutsk and rehearses a tale of unparalleled horror. There has been nothing since the abominations

of the "middle passage" to match the barbarism revealed by Mr. Kennan in these papers, and the horror is hightened by the fact that the victims are for the most part refined and intelligent citizens of the government inflicting the sufferings they endure. Edward L. Wilson, assisted by a corps of capable artists, pursues his way from Sinai to Shechem. There is an account of Beecher at Liverpool in '63, and a fac-simile of his last MS. Hopkinson Smith takes his "white umbrella" into Mexico, and regales us with some charming sketches and chat. "The Romance of Dollard" amply justifies the expectations aroused by the appearance of the first instalment. It is a remarkably vivid portrayal of a noteworthy historical epoch. Among the other fiction we notice a capital story, "The Rise and Fall of the 'Irish Aigle,'" by George H. Jessop.

IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

— Lord Tennyson has been suffering from rheumatic gout.

— The library of Grattan has just been sold at auction in Dublin.

— The last papers which the late Mrs. Craik wrote have been collected under the title of *Concerning Men and Other Papers.*

— Isbister of London has published a two volume *Life of Bishop Kerr*, by Dean Plumptre, which is likely to be accepted as final. It is a work of original authority and more than passing interest.

— A novelty from the East is a Russian guide to the Caucasus, *Putevoditel fro Kavkazu*, by S. E. Weidenbaum, published — yes, published — at Tiflis.

— The *Book-Lover's Enchiridion* has reached a fifth edition.

— Under the title of *Field and Hedgerow* have been published the last essays of the late Richard Jefferies, collected by his widow.

— Mr. George Meredith has sent to press a new volume of poems, *A Reading of Earth.*

— A life of John Stuart Mill will be the next volume in the series of "Great Writers."

— John Murray will publish in two volumes M. du Chaillu's long-promised work on *The Viking Age:* Its Early History, Manners, and Customs of the Ancestors of the English-speaking Nations, illustrated from the Antiquities discovered in Mounds, Cairns, and Bogs, as well as from the Ancient Sagas and Eddas. It will have more than 1,000 illustrations.

— From the bibliographical note in Macmillan & Co.'s new edition of *Hypatia* it appears that that popular work was first published in 1853, in two volumes; and a second edition was not called for till 1856, nor a third till 1863. But since 1869 it has been reprinted no less than sixteen times, while *Westward Ho!* has been reprinted twenty-one times in the same number of years.

— The late Mr. Proctor's magazine, *Knowledge*, has been sold to Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., who intend to continue it as an illustrated magazine, devoting more space to physics, biology, etc, and excluding articles of a controversial nature on theological and allied questions.

— Mrs. Oliphant's newly published memoir of the late Principal Tulloch is a rich pudding full of juicy plums, one of which, relating an incident of his American trip, is as follows:

I had noticed in a dictionary of authors that two of my books — the answer to Renan and *Beginning Life* — had been republished at Cincinnati. I sallied forth into the large, unknown town, and after various inquiries the "Methodist Book Concern" was pointed out to me. I inquired for my books, which I got at once. I said, "Now I am quite willing to pay for these copies, but I think you ought to give me them for nothing, as I am the writer of them." The man looked amazed, and referred me to the head of the establishment, who also looked amazed. When he understood who I really was, he was very gracious, and of course had a copy of each put up for me. I gathered that they both sold largely — one of them being the volume of whose limited sale Macmillan, you may remember, complained. The joke is, they were all dear — dearer, in fact, as everything here is, than at home. Their selling price is one dollar twenty-five cents, or five shillings, according to the present currency. *Beginning Life* was never more that 3*s.* 6*d.* at home, and the other volume can be got abundantly for eighteen pence. They are a strange lot, to steal a man's brains in that way and never offer him a cent, nor even, till asked for, a copy of the book. One of the bishops writes a long and flattering introduction; one might say, "Less of your manners and more of your siller, my pious Methodist."

NEWS AND NOTES.

— *The Youth's Companion* — which gives the best of advice, information, and entertainment to the astonishing number of 410,000 subscribers — issues a pretty colored announcement of its remarkably attractive bill of fare for 1889. There will be five serial stories by Homer Greene, Capt. Chas. King, Charlotte F. Hammond, M.D., Geo. E. Merrill, and C. A. Stephens; over one hundred and fifty short stories of life and adventure by such writers as those already named, Joel Chandler Harris, "Octave Thanet," and Mrs. R. H. Davis; sketches, and special correspondence in great variety; a series on "Just the Boy that's Wanted" in all quarters, another on "Busy Days with Busy People," another by General Wolseley on his war experiences; and special articles by Professors Tyndall and Huxley, Justin McCarthy and H. C. Lodge, Dr. Hammond, and Archdeacon Farrar. The editors lay the hands of Briareus on all the notabilities, and take from them only good work.

— John G. Whittier, who reaches the green old age of eighty-one on the 17th of December, was one of the contributors to the first number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in November, 1857; and the purpose which the publishers announce of furnishing in the *Atlantic* for January, 1889, a fine new steel engraving of the placid yet strongly marked features of the venerable Quaker poet, is therefore most appropriate. It seems scarcely credible that the next generation can be destined to live through such a period of tremendous moral and physical development as Whittier has been privileged to witness during his fourscore years. He was born only a few months after Fulton's first steamboat experiment, and while slavery existed in New York State.

— *John Ward, Preacher*, is in its fifteenth thousand.

— The *Christian Union* will pay particular attention this winter to the musical season in New York City, beginning immediately some systematic review and criticism such as operatic and concert incidents in the successive weeks suggest, after the method pursued by the London *Athenæum* and *Academy*, and by the *Independent* of New York. Such criticism will be contributed by Mr. Edward Irenæus Stevenson, whose weekly musical work (still to be continued) in the journal last mentioned has been a prominent feature for several years.

— D. Appleton & Co. will publish in December a work entitled *From Flag to Flag: A Woman's Experiences and Adventures in the South during the War, in Mexico, and in Cuba.* The author, Mrs. Eliza McHatton-Ripley, was the wife of a planter in Louisiana, and the first part of her narrative relates some very dramatic adventures experienced after the capture of New Orleans; the second part describes various vicissitudes undergone in attempting to reach Mexico; the third affords graphic descriptions of life on a sugar plantation in Cuba. Other works from the same firm will be an entirely new book on Florida, from the pen of Prof. James Wood Davidson, bearing the title, *Florida of Today: A Guide for Tourists and Settlers;* a posthumous book by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, under the title of *Nature and Man: Essays Scientific and Philosophical*, accompanied by a somewhat extended memoir, written by J. E. Carpenter, in which an attempt has been made to portray Dr. Carpenter's chief aims as an investigator and teacher, and his character as a man; in the "Town and Country Library" a novel by Helen Kendrick Johnson, entitled *Raleigh Westgate; or, Epimenides in Maine*, and a translation of Ernest Daudet's powerful novel, *The Apostate;* and an entirely new edition of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, reprinted from the sixth and last London edition, which contains the author's latest revisions.

— A new novel by Robert Edward Francillon was published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in the "Franklin Square Library," November 23; *A Christmas Rose: A Blossom in Seven Petals*, is the fanciful title, and the conceit is carried out by calling the introduction "The Stem," and the different chapters "Petals." The action takes place in England during the life of the Pretender, but the book is not a historical novel in the ordinary sense. Francillon resembles many of our living authors in having graduated from law into literature, but unlike most of them he stood high in the legal profession. It is probably this training as a lawyer which has given him his facility in weaving and unraveling intricate plots.

— The new novel, *Colonel Quaritch, V.C.*, published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, November 21, will perhaps have the effect of turning the tables upon Mr. Haggard's hostile critics in England. They have been using the epithet "Rider-Haggard-like" as a synonym for "sensational," and have lately accused the "popular paper-stainer" of having a good deal to do with something they call "the fall of fiction." They must now shift their point of attack, for this last story is not "Rider-Haggard-like" at all.

— Ticknor & Co. will publish immediately the autobiography of the famous "Nun of Kenmare" (Ireland), Sister M. Francis Clare (Cusack), whose services in the great Irish famine of 1879 are world famous, and who is equally known and beloved for her long service of devotion and charity for the aid and elevation of working girls. The book will contain a fine portrait of the author.

— The Christmas number of the *Magazine of*

American History will contain Mrs. Lamb's exhaustive paper on "The Inauguration of Washington in 1789," which was written by special request for the October meeting of the New York Historical Society. The same issue of the magazine will present to its readers a pair of hitherto unpublished portraits of the first President and Mrs. Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, with other Washingtoniana. It will be notably a Washington number.

— The *Independent* was forty years old on December 6. The issue of that date contained articles by Dr. Richard S. Storrs, who is the only one of the original editors surviving; by Henry C. Bowen, who is the only one of the original proprietors surviving beside the Hon S. B. Chittenden; and by Dr. Samuel T. Spear, who contributed an article to the first number.

— The Detroit *Free Press* offers cash prizes of $1,600, $900, and $500, for the three best serial stories of 60,000 words each, said to be the largest prizes ever offered. Explanatory circulars will be sent on application. In addition to its famous humorous and original features, the *Free Press* will hereafter publish each week three serial stories written expressly for its columns by the best authors.

— A prize of one hundred and fifty dollars will be awarded by the American Economic Association for the best essay on "The Evil Effects of Unrestricted Immigration." This prize is offered by *America*, the new Chicago weekly, and the essay will be known as the *America* Prize Essay. Any person is eligible to competition, provided his article does not exceed 25,000 words, and is received by the Secretary of the Association before April 31, 1889. Each essay must be type-written, signed by a fictitious name, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name assumed as well as the address of the author. For further information, address the Secretary, R. T. Ely, Baltimore, Md.

— W. E. Benjamin, No. 6 Astor Place, sends out the first number of the *Book Lover*, a monthly journal for those interested in rare and standard books, portraits and views for extra illustration, autograph letters, and historical documents. This first issue contains a reproduction of a curious illustration, with Latin text in black letter, from the Nuremberg *Chronicle*, of the burning of the books in Alexandria, A. D. 641; the beginning of a classified index for extra illustration to the *Complete Angler*, and a fac-simile of a letter from John Brown to the husband of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child.

— *Harper's Young People* for 1889 will have five serial stories, "Captain Polly," by Sophie Swett; "The Red Mustang," by W. O. Stoddard; "A Day in Waxland," by R. K. Munkittrick; "Dorymates," by Kirk Munroe; and "Uncle Peter's Trust," by Geo. B. Perry, with a series of fairy tales by Howard Pyle. Frequent supplements for older readers will be issued. Papers on base-ball, lacrosse, lawn-tennis, and fly-fishing will be one of many attractive features.

— Number thirty-two in the *Bibliographical Contributions* issued by the library of Harvard University is a list of more than four hundred mathematical theses of junior and senior classes, from 1782 to 1839, preserved in the library. It is made out by Henry C. Badger, Curator of Maps. "Many of these papers are interesting memorials of men since become, in different degrees, famous. Some are of present antiquarian interest as giving plans and views under conditions which have now disappeared."

— The *Nineteenth Century* for November contains a series of articles on modern educational methods under the general heading of "The Sacrifice of Education to Examination," by Professors Max Müller, Edward A. Freeman, and Frederic Harrison. These articles have made a profound impression in England. The *Nineteenth Century* is issued in this country, in original sheets, by the Leonard Scott Publication Co., Philadelphia, at $4.50 per year, 40 cents per copy. This house will also issue immediately a *Reference List of Educational Papers* with notes, which will be sent free to any teacher asking for it.

— A pocket pamphlet issued by the Scribners gives the code of whistle, lantern, and flag signals on railroads, twenty questions and answers about railroads, train rules, and other valuable information.

— The temporary injunction given by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court of New York, against White & Allen, and their book, *The Spice of Life*, has been made perpetual.

— Roberts Brothers announce the first volume of "Sunday-school Stories for 1889," by E. E. Hale. The two volumes of this series will consist of fifty-two stories, intended to be read by children in Sunday-schools, or by their teachers to them. They are based on the Golden Texts of the International Lessons. The intention is not to enter upon the strictly theological or religious lesson of the day, which should be under the direction of the teacher, and, as is supposed, is directed by the teacher; but it is proposed in the story to give an application of the lesson in the events of daily life such as will be valuable to each of the pupils in the Sunday-schools. Dr. Hale says: "It is two years since that my accomplished friend Dr. Funk, of the well-known firm of Funk & Wagnalls, proposed to me the preparation of such a book as is in the reader's hands. His wide experience in publishing had suggested to him the value of a book to be placed in the hands of teachers and pupils, which might illustrate for the practice of daily life the essential lessons contained in the successive steps of the International Series. At that time I was unable to attempt such a book as he proposed; but in the last summer I have been so fortunate that I could organize what we call, in the Wadsworth Clubs, a 'Ten' of persons, all of whom have had large experience in Sunday-school education, who have approached it from different points, who know children well, who hold light pens, and have sympathized very thoroughly with me in the wish to prepare such a volume. With their aid I have prepared this volume. It contains twenty-six stories, of which I have written eight; the other eighteen are the work of my children, my sisters, and of Mrs. Bernard Whitman, so widely known as the secretary of the 'Ten Times One' societies. All of these stories I have edited, and I have given the authors the general directions under which they wrote."

— Owing to the vast amount of labor involved in the manufacture of Paul du Chaillu's great work, *The Viking Age*, the publication of the book has been postponed by the Scribners. The magnitude of the work may be learned from the single fact that there are to be over 1,200 illustrations.

— Howard Pyle's work as an illustrator and author is apparently as much appreciated in England as in America. His latest book, *Otto of the Silver Hand*, received simultaneous publication in New York and London.

— Mrs. Humphry Ward's portrait has exhausted two editions of the November *Book Buyer*, with a third ready this week.

— The fascinating *Diaries and Letters of Gouverneur Morris* will be published by the Scribners in a few days. The work has been given a handsome setting of type and binding.

— Over 15,000 copies have been sold of those two capital books for the young, *The American Boy's Handy Book* and *The American Girl's Handy Book*, by Dan Beard and his two clever sisters.

— Dr. Henry M. Field's new book of travels, *Gibraltar*, will be out with the Scribners in a few days.

— Scribner & Welford will bring out in this country (in two volumes, royal 8vo, cloth, gilt top, price $20.00) *The Reminiscences and Recollections of Captain Gronow:* Being Anecdotes of the Camp, Court, Clubs, and Society, 1810—1860, with portrait, four woodcuts, and twenty etched and aquatint illustrations from contemporary sources, by Joseph Grego. It was the lot of Captain Gronow, as he informed his readers, "to have lived through the greater part of one of the most eventful centuries of England's history; to be thrown amongst most of the remarkable men of his day, whether soldiers, statesmen, men of letters, theatrical people, or those whose birth and fortune — rather, perhaps, than their virtues and talents — have caused them to be conspicuous at home and abroad." A pronounced taste for fashionable society, an early introduction to the best circles, the advantage of possessing an extensive acquaintanceship with the most conspicuous celebrities of his day, an omnivorous appetite for racy anecdotes, a retentive memory, which, without effort, gathered and stored up the literary waifs and strays—the conversational "small change" which passed current in his generation — were in themselves elements sufficient to qualify the gallant Captain as an exceptionally entertaining *raconteur*. The twenty plates etched by Joseph Grego throughout, are finished in aquatint, an art which flourished at the period in question, and was much in favor for book illustration. The art of aquatinting, described by the French as "the washed manner," once esteemed a felicitous method of imitating shaded drawings, has now become almost extinct as originally practiced. Mr. Grego has been fortunate in securing the assistance of an artist who for more than half a century has devoted himself to the development of this branch of art. The edition consists of eight hundred and seventy copies for England and America, with the twenty-five illustrations in duplicate, one on plate paper, remarque proofs, and the other on Whatman paper, with titles, and colored by hand.

— Ginn & Co. announce a revised edition of Allen & Greenough's *Latin Grammar*. The object of issuing a new edition is to give the latest results of special study in this department, and to make in the grammar whatever improvements have been suggested by ten years' use under the most varied conditions. Some matter

has been necessarily added, and this, with more generous typography, will slightly increase the size of the volume; but the book will be a concise and convenient manual, as well as an adequate work of reference. Especial care has been taken to have all rules and statements put in the clearest and most easily comprehended form. The utmost typographical skill has been employed to give beauty and distinctness to the page. The new section numbers correspond with the old, so that the two editions can be used in the same class without embarrassment.

— A "Franklin Square Library" extra contains "Yule-tide Stories and Pictures," which have adorned the pages of *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Bazar* in former seasons. The extra is the size of *Harper's Weekly*, has an ornamental cover, and thirty-two pages of contents. The illustrations are by such artists as E. A. Abbey, W. A. Rogers, A. B. Frost, and Howard Pyle. Among the authors appears the name of the late E. P. Roe. W. H. H. Murray and Will Carleton also contribute.

— *Blackwood's* for November contains a new story by Mrs. Oliphant, "On the Dark Mountains," which concludes her "Little Pilgrim" series of tales which have attracted such attention.

— A number of papers (including the *Saturday Review*, have stated that the late Mr. Venables was the original of the George Warrington of *Pendennis* and *The Newcomes*. This is quite untrue, for the character of Warrington was undoubtedly taken from Thackeray's intimate friend, Bolland, the son of the celebrated Baron Bolland, a man of extraordinary ability, who might have achieved great things, but, owing to indolence and Bohemian tastes, his name never became known to the world, and he has long since been forgotten, except by a very few of his surviving friends. Of the other literary characters in *Pendennis*, Wagg was taken from Theodore Hook, Wenham from Hayward, and Costigan from Maginn. — *London Truth.*

— The first volume of the limited edition of the *Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians* is nearly ready for delivery with the Scribners in this country. In England the work will be published by Bernard Quaritch.

— Ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch's volume of reminiscences is proving very successful, and it is believed it will have a great sale.

— The author of *Salad for the Solitary and the Social*, Mr. Frederick Saunders of the Astor Library, is about to publish another work in the same vein, which he names *Stray Leaves of Literature*. Thomas Whittaker will issue the volume early in December.

— Mr. William Archer, the English dramatic critic, has just completed *Masks or Faces?* a study in the psychology of acting, which Longmans, Green & Co. will issue at once. Mr. Archer takes up afresh the question debated by M. Coquelin and Mr. Irving as to the amount of feeling an actor should have. He has collected from books and from leading living actors a mass of pertinent and interesting anecdotes. Among those who have helped him are, Mary Anderson, Mrs. Kendal, Genevieve Ward, John Drew, and Dion Boucicault.

— Like most distinguished men, sooner or later it was to be expected that Dr. B. W. Richardson would write a novel. His *Son of a Star* is a historical romance of Great Britain and Judea in the days of Hadrian. It is the strange story of a futile rising against the Roman rule; to some it may recall the success of *Ben-Hur;* it combines certain of the elements which have given popularity to the novels of writers as unlike as Lord Lytton and Jules Verne. It will be published by Longmans, Green & Co.

— P. Blakiston, Son & Co., medical and scientific publishers, booksellers and importers, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia., have just ready *The Physicians' Visiting List*, for 1889, being the thirty-eighth year of its issue. This was the original, and for many years the only, physicians' pocket book and diary published.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Biography.

Leaders Upward and Onward. Brief Biographies of Noble Workers. Edited by Henry C. Evart. With 80 Illustrations. Thomas Whittaker.

The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. By John Bigelow. Vol. X. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00

Works of Thomas Hill Green. Edited by R. L. Nettleship. Vol. III. Miscellanies and Memoir with a Portrait. Longmans, Green & Co. $7.00

The Lives of the Presidents. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. By William O. Stoddard. Frederick A. Stokes & Brother. $1.25

Plutarch's Lives of Nicias, Crassus, Aratus, and Theseus. [National Library.] Cassell & Co. 10c.

Frederick, Crown Prince and Emperor. A Biographical Sketch Dedicated to his Memory with Photograph. By Rennell Rodd. With an Introduction by Her Majesty the Empress Frederick. Macmillan & Co. $1.25

Memorial of Sarah Pugh. A Tribute of Respect from her Cousins. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.00

Ralph Waldo Emerson: Philosopher and Seer. An Estimate of his Character and Genius in Prose and Verse. By A. Bronson Alcott. Illustrated. Cupples & Hurd. $1.00

Essays and Sketches.

What to Do. Thoughts Evoked by the Census of Moscow. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoï. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Paper, 50c.

The Pilgrim's Scrip; or, Wit and Wisdom of George Meredith. Roberts Brothers. $1.00

Essays in Criticism. Second Series. By Matthew Arnold. Macmillan & Co. $1.50

American Literature, 1607–1885. By Charles F. Richardson. Vol. II. American Poetry and Fiction. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00

The Thoughts of the Emperor M. Aurelius Antoninus. Translated by George Long. Revised Edition. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00

Paradoxes of a Philistine. By William S. Walsh. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.00

Half-Holidays. Elysian Dreams and Sober Realities. By Harold Van Santvoord. John B. Alden. 85c.

Wit, Wisdom, and Pathos, from the Prose of Heinrich Heine, with a Few Pieces from the "Book of Songs." Selected and Translated by J. Snodgrass. Second Edition, Thoroughly Revised. Cupples & Hurd. $2.00

Fiction.

To Horse and Away! By Mary Frances Peard. Illustrated. Thomas Whittaker.

Carried Off. A Story of Pirate Times. By Esmé Stuart. Illustrated. Thomas Whittaker.

Her Only Brother. By W. Heimburg. Translated by Jean W. Wylie. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25

Counter-Currents. A Story. By the Author of "Justina." Roberts Brothers. 75c.

Taras Bulba. A Historical Novel of Russia and Poland. By Nikolai V. Gogol. Translated by Jeremiah Curtin. John B. Alden. 50c.

Madam's Ward. A Novel. By Carl Andrews. Rand, McNally & Co. 35c.

Donovan. A Modern Englishman. By Edna Lyall. [Town and Country Library.] D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

Colonel Quaritch, V.C. A Tale of Country Life. By H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.

Robert Elsmere. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. In 2 volumes. Macmillan & Co. $3.00

A Christmas Rose. A Blossom in Seven Petals. By R. E. Francillon. Harper & Brothers. 30c.

The Chezzlers. A Story. By Lucy Gibbons Morse. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50

The Quick or the Dead? A Study. By Amélie Rives. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 00

Fairy Gold. A Novel. Rand, McNally & Co. 35c.

A Heart Regained. A Novel. By Carmen Sylva. Translated by Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell. Cupples & Hurd. $1.00

Holiday Books.

Bits of Distant Land and Sea. Edited and Illustrated by Susie Barstow Skelding. Frederick A. Stokes & Brother. $3.50

The Man Without a Country. By Edward E. Hale. Illustrated. Roberts Brothers. $2.50

The Garment of Praise. By Helen P. Strong. Daintily Illustrated. American Tract Society. $1.00

The Mirror of the World. By Octave Uzanne. With 160 Illustrations by Paul Avril. London: John C. Nimmo.

The American Girl's Home Book of Work and Play. By Helen Campbell. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Illustrated. G. P Putnam's Sons. $1.75

Three Greek Children. A Story of Home in Olden Time. By the Rev. Alfred Church, M.A. With Illustrations after Flaxman and the Antique. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25

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The Birds' Christmas Carol. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50c.

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A Brief History of Greek Philosophy. By B. C. Burt, M.A. Ginn & Co. $1.25

The Economic Interpretation of History. Lectures delivered in Worcester College Hall, Oxford, 1887–8. By James E. Thorold Rogers. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00

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ROMAN MOSAICS.*

A CHARM, potent and perdurable, abides in Rome. All roads lead to it today as in the times of the Cæsars. The site of the mystic city, *Roma-Amor*, has held mankind with power and love since the days of the Etrurians, or of that still elder folk who, according to Pliny, built there the city of Saturnia. Some strange attraction has made Rome the core of the world's history; and there our practical and questioning century seeks among the ruins for hints of the phases of past inhabitation, which, strata upon strata, await the summons of discovery. Each man sees Rome by his own light; and when one frankly defines the reasons of his pleasure in the Eternal City, the reader is given a new outlook whence to regard its inexhaustible riches.

Rev. Dr. Macmillan's book has much merit and decided limitations. It is the result of a single visit to Rome; and only a long sojourn there can equip a mind, however rapidly perceptive, to write of it with intimate and assimilated comprehension. Imperial Rome demands the surrender of identity from its visitants; and it is evident that Dr. Macmillan came, saw, and departed always a scientist, a Protestant, and a Scotchman. He carried with him his own atmosphere; and, intelligent and strong as is his enjoyment of the marvels of Rome, he cannot abandon himself, without constant reference to Great Britain. Of course, then, his *Mosaics* lack the unity of painting, the free and liquid sweep of a master-pencil, and their crevices are sometimes apparent. The book is not Roman as Mr. Story's *Roba di Roma* is Roman; it is, rather, a memoir in the tone of a cultivated, scholarly Briton. Dr. Macmillan has little to say of the modern life of the city, depicted in Mr. Story's brilliant pages, which so exuberantly springs up among the ruins of the past. Finally — for it is more agreeable to utter at once all needful dispraise of Dr. Macmillan's book, in order to pass to the pleasanter consideration of its many excellences — it must be noted that the author's style is less compact than is favored by present literary art. There was no occasion, for example, for the weak opening of his first essay, "A Walk to Church in Rome;" set in the key of an English pastoral, it is no apt prelude to the stately passages which occur later in the volume. If the essay was originally written for some religious periodical, it should have been revised for its present place. The author, who is capable of excellent English, is sometimes careless in the confounding of pronouns; and as a specimen of the possibilities of inappropriateness in a writer whose science and thoughts sometimes outrun his taste, a passage may be cited from the generally competent essay upon Tasso:

> In the absence of all nourishment from the bright world of Nature, which he loved so passionately, his fancy could grow and keep itself leafy, like the cress-seed which germinates and produces its anti-scorbutic foliage on a bit of flannel moistened with water, without any contact with soil or sunlight, in the long Arctic night of the ice-bound ship.

Yet this extraordinary lapse into inaptness is succeeded by passages of genuine sentiment and beauty.

Like most passing observers, Dr. Macmillan is not wholly free from the fault of hasty generalization and moralizing, which leisure would correct with charitable and just repentance. No Italian, and one may hope, no foreigner well acquainted with Italy, can read without protest Dr. Macmillan's opinion that "the whole social organization of Italy . . . has tended to pauperize the nation and give it those unthrifty, improvident habits which have destroyed independence and self-respect." It is unsafe to generalize; yet, if any affirmation may be made of Italy as a whole, it is that of the industry of her people and their earnest pursuance of every means which will tend to the prosperity and progress of the nation. As regards present problems, military, economic, political, Italy is at least abreast of other countries; none is more ready to accept each new result of theory or experience.

In the consideration of the great physical features of the ancient empire of Rome, Dr. Macmillan is at his best. Admirable are his pictures of the Appian Way, with its monuments and catacombs; of the mysterious loneliness of Cumæ, looking westward, and haunted by the presence of the Sibyl; of the awful ruins of the Forum, and of the trailing clouds of antique worship, which hang about the obelisks, brought from Egypt to signalize the triumphs of Rome. His ability as a geologist is displayed in a fine chapter concerning the varieties of marble, alabaster, porphyry, etc., found in the roadways of Rome, or near the ancient quay known as the Marmorata. The impression left after reading this volume of *Roman Mosaics* is of a valuable and respectable, if not especially sympathetic, addition to the great and ever-increasing amount of literature concerning the Great City.

*Roman Mosaics. Studies in Rome and its Neighborhood. By Hugh Macmillan, D.D. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

OLD ENGLISH SONGS.*

MR. ABBEY, who, we take it, is chiefly responsible for the text as well as for most of the illustrations in this magnificent volume, is known to be a literary purveyor of no mean order as well as an artist of unique quality. When we go with him into the field of old English verse we are sure of an intellectual treat, and our confidence certainly is not misplaced as we turn the leaves of the present delightful anthology. The very breezes of old England in the days of its greatest rural charm blow through these pages. First and foremost stands George Wither's pathetic ballad of the lovelorn swain:

> Many a merry meeting
> My love and I have had:
> She was my onely sweeting;
> She made my heart full glad:
> The teares stood in her eyes,
> Like to the morning dew;
> But now, alasse! ah'as left me,
> *Falero, lero, loo.*

Two melodious stanzas of entreaty are something in the same strain:

> Why canst thou not, as others do,
> Look on me with unwounding eyes?

Jockey and Jenny at the fair are the subjects of subsequent verses. "Sweet Nelly, My Heart's Delight" must have served Mr. Gilbert as a model for some of his liveliest measures:

> She. A fig for your cattle and corn!
> Your proffered love I scorn.
> 'Tis known very well
> My name it is Nell,
> And you're but a farmer's son.
>
> He. Well, since it is so,
> Away I will go,
> And I hope no harm is done.
> Farewell! adieu!
> I hope to woo
> As good as you,
> And win her too,
> Though I'm but a farmer's son.

The illustrations to these three opening songs are inimitable in catching the spirit of the rhymes, but in "What Hap Had I to Marry a Shrow" we think that Mr. Abbey quite surpasses himself. Admirable, too, is "The Leather Bottèl," with its groups of

*Old Songs. With Drawings by Edwin A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons. Harper & Brothers. $7.50.

merry-makers. But why go through the whole category in a prolonged sequence of iterated praise? "Never Love Thee More," "Barbara Allen," "Perigot and Cuddy's Roundelay," "Sally in Our Alley," "Kitty of Coleraine," "Old King Cole," "Harvest Home," "Philada Flouts Me"—are not all most charmingly accompanied by Mr. Abbey's deft pencil? No modern artist within our knowledge has approached Mr. Abbey in the interpretation not only of old English manners and customs but of old English charm. He has the vigor, the secure touch, of a contemporary of Spenser or Herrick, and he envelops his slightest sketches pertaining to this period with a poetic atmosphere as difficult to define as it is irresistible. The book is in every respect a credit to all concerned in its preparation. Mr. Parsons has done his modest share with excellent taste and the mechanical execution is unexceptionable. The paper is of just the right tint and thickness, the margins are generous, the printing is wholly praiseworthy, the binding of black leather bearing a quaint design in gilt is in harmony with the rest. Not often does a work like this come from the American press. It cannot fail to win the approval of the most critical.

A HISTORY OF FRENCH PAINTING.*

MRS. STRANAHAN'S *History of French Painting* is painstaking and thorough. It covers the whole period of four centuries in the space of less than five hundred pages. It offers, to be sure, very little in the way of original comment, but it gleans from a wide range of authorities, and constantly betrays familiarity with the ideas of the most authoritative of contemporary critics. It deals, not with generalities, but with elementary data, and these it uses in a scientific way. The book is, in fact, designed for the use of students rather than for that of connoisseurs. It devotes especial attention to government foundations and regulations, the management and influence of the Academy, the significance of the different classes of medals, honors, and prizes, and the conditions imposed upon contestants. The several centuries are carefully classified and treated as separate epochs, though this method does not involve an impairment of historical continuity. Relative values in the amount of space given to each artist are admirably maintained. An effort is made clearly to present an idea of the personality of the modern painters; and full lists of works, their dates, prices, and location, are given. Altogether, from these points of view—and they are the most important—the book is eminently satisfactory. The style of the author, we regret to say, is not in keeping with her knowledge and discrimination. She handles English as an alien tongue. Her sentences are often awkward and involved in construction, and, although her meaning is always clear after a little study, it is not always evident at a first glance. For instance, she writes of Monticelli (p. 390):

> His fantasies in thickened pigment, the caprices of a genius under the development of a special faculty, the presentations of a singular harmonic temperament, they have afforded to the painters of pure sensations and the lovers of color the highest note in their key, an extreme illustration which merits consideration. . . . Through the view of a picture by Delacroix, the incipient growths of his efflorescence of color were touched into life—from innate affinities necessarily—and during a sojourn in Paris, by the influence of Diaz, for whose works Monticelli's earlier ones were often sold, they were further developed into such strength as to supersede his earlier almost fanatical acceptance, under the teachings of Raymond Anhert, of harmony of line as the basis of his melodies of art.

The meaning, we say, is, after a little study, clear; but certainly no one could call this a good style or even a passable style. It is, indeed, well-nigh intolerable, and it seriously detracts from the merit of Mrs. Stranahan's otherwise excellent work.

The book is handsomely printed and is provided with a satisfactory index. The illustrations, sixteen in number, are of no particular value as works of art, but they in some sense serve a useful purpose.

* A History of French Painting from its Earliest to its Latest Practice, Including an Account of the French Academy of Painting, its Salons, Schools of Instruction, and Regulations. By C. H. Stranahan. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.00.

COACHING DAYS AND WAYS.*

OF Mr. Tristram's coaching papers, with their wholly delightful illustrations by Railton and Thomson, we have spoken from time to time as they appeared in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. Now that they are brought together in a stately quarto printed on heavy plate paper, their charm is most agreeably hightened. To turn the pages of this entertaining volume is to take a leap backward into the past, to forget railroads, and electric lights, and telephones, and all the devices of contemporary civilization, and to live again in the merry, romantic days when the "Flying Machine" astonished the world by making the trip from the Belle Savage on Ludgate Hill to the White Lion at Bath, "in Three Days (if God permit")—as the old bill poster had it—for the sum of one pound five shillings, luggage limited to fourteen pounds.

In dealing with the great coaching roads of England as they were when traversed by the "lumbering six-inside vehicles of the seventeenth century" down to the "four-inside" fast mail of 1823, Mr. Tristram makes no claim to the slightest consistency either as regards time, place, or sentiment. Looking at his subject now in the company of certain eminent knights of the ribbons, now from the point of view of Miss Burney and Mr. Samuel Pepys, he allows himself perfect license of opinion. His object is to depict the times:

> I shall try to get some glimpses of the social life which passed to and fro between London and the provinces, from the time when men began to travel, up to the time when they began to arrive at places, but to travel no more. I shall show our ancestors of all ages in all kinds of costumes—trunk hose, doublet and ruffles, sacks and sarcinets, periwigs and full-bottomed coats, beavers and top-boots; busy at those nothings which make traveled life—eating, drinking, flirting, quarreling, delivering up their purses, grumbling over their bills; a motley crowd of kings, queens, statesmen, highwaymen, generals, poets, wits, fine ladies, conspirators, and coachmen. With the assistance of my able illustrators, I shall picture these worthies in all sorts of positions—on the road and off it, snowed up, in peril from the great waters, waiting for the stage-coaches, etc., alighting at the inns—those inns for which England was once famous, with their broad corridors, their snug bars, their four-posted beds hung with silk, their sheets smelling of lavender, their choice cookery, their claret equal to the best that could be drunk in London. Then, too, I shall hope now and again to make the violet of a legend blow among the chops and steaks; and besides mere chance travelers, to call upon some ghostly and romantic figures who lived near the road when in the flesh, whose residence by it seems to make them of it, and must have caused them many a time to post up and down it on business or pleasure bent, before grim Fate sent them posting to Hades.

What remains to be said except that this delectable programme is carried out to the letter, author and artists alike catching the inspiration of their varied theme from the outset and carrying us to the end with unfailing vivacity and humor? The book is one to read through at least once thoroughly and to come to, time after time, with unfailing zest. The quaint figures, the spirited studies of horse-flesh, the views of historic inns and scenes made memorable by English literature, the bright and amusing text—all combine to beguile the reader. It is a handsome and entertaining book.

* Coaching Days and Coaching Ways. By W. Outram Tristram. With illustrations by Herbert Railton and Hugh Thomson. Macmillan & Co. $6.00.

RICHARD JEFFERIES.*

WE are all prone to form mental pictures of the writers whose works we admire, and of whose lives and personality we know nothing. Probably every reader of *The Game Keeper at Home* has evolved from inner consciousness a more or less definite idea of the author, and probably this idea was about as remote as possible from the truth. For our own part we confess that till we read Mr. Besant's admirable memoir, Richard Jefferies represented to us a strong, self-sufficient man—a man actively engaged in out-of-door pursuits, a man with a fine and poetic intellect cased in a brawny body. Mr. Besant, however, shows us a far different character. The refined intellect, indeed, remains; but instead of the muscular devotee of woods or fells and the successful agriculturist, we have a man of weak physique; a man who struggled long for

* The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies. By Walter Besant. With a portrait. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.00.

success in literature, obtained it only late in life, and then reaped from it no substantial material reward; a man who was long in finding his true bent, who mistook his genius continually, and whose closing years were embittered by poverty and the tortures of a painful disease. It is the old story of the wounded oyster secreting the pearl. If Richard Jefferies had been the man we imagined him to be, we never should have had the books that have endowed him with lasting renown.

He was the son of a Wiltshire farmer in rather humble circumstances, who was of a strong and original type, wise and thoughtful in matters spiritual, yet unpractical and unsuccessful in all business undertakings. "The family," Mr. Besant tells us with a most unusual lapse in grammar, "seems to have inherited, from father to son, a disposition of reserve, a love of solitude, and a habit of thinking for themselves." The household has been described in part in *Amaryllis at the Fair*. The father was a careful observer of nature. "Not a single bird that flew but he knew, and could tell its history." The boy grew up in an ancient farmhouse in one of the most beautiful portions of England, surrounded by ample fields and gardens, and the details of all his best books were gleaned from this little region of a few square miles. He was from early childhood a great reader, gifted with a remarkable memory, a keen observer, and in temperament nervous, highly sensitive, impulsive, quick-tempered, and reserved. He was no great talker, but he had a fondness for telling ghost stories of a racy and blood-curdling sort. At sixteen he conceived the scheme of a walking tour to Moscow and back, ran away with a companion, crossed the channel and began the journey, but turned back for want of money. A little later he began the career of a journalist as a reporter on a provincial newspaper. He earned barely a competence, and after a long illness he was without means, and for a time could get no work. But he kept bravely on with a firm belief in his own destiny. He wrote interminable novels in which Mr. Besant finds no trace of the qualities that afterward made him famous. He wrote provincial histories. He got an entry to the columns of the *Times* with two or three letters on the condition of the agricultural population in Wiltshire, but he had not sagacity enough to take advantage of the door thus opened. He needed some one at his elbow all his life, says Mr. Besant, to tell him what to do. At six and twenty he is still writing novels which either are not published at all, or if published bring no profit or honor to the author. "No one has told him the simplest law of all — that Art is imitation. . . . The young country lad, who knew no other society than that of the farm and the country town, was wasting and spoiling his life in writing about people and things whom he imagined." Then he was married and went to live in Swindon, and soon after he chronicled his first literary success with a series of magazine papers on rural topics — on farms and farm life, on Marlborough Forest, on village churches. He was on the right line, and with some variations he kept close to it till the end.

His life henceforth has no incidents to record except those of work and illness. He worked, he walked, he wrote, he walked again, he read, he watched and observed, he thought. That is his life till illness fell upon him. Always a silent man, always a man of few friends, always a man of simple habits, in all weathers delighting to be out of doors, refusing to put on a great coat or to carry an umbrella

The end was pitiful, surpassing "all the sad chronicles of hapless authors." The illness that beset him lasted over five years before its fatal termination, and was of a peculiarly painful nature. Continuous physical torture, necessity of work, poverty, anxiety, hope deferred, all are included in the brief, sad record. He would not be "patronized"; he declined help from the Royal Literary Fund; he remained courageous and self-sufficing to the last.

We cannot agree with Mr. Besant in the unlimited praise he bestows on the literary productions of Jefferies. We do not believe that he was superior as a writer to Thoreau, or that he was so far above White of Selborne as Mr. Besant would have us think. But within his limits he was a rarely endowed observer, he possessed a style of unique flexibility and beauty, and without making a comparative estimate of his powers, it is safe to award him a place among the masters of English prose.

SEVEN AMERICAN ETCHINGS.*

THE title chosen for this sumptuous volume may be justifiable, but it is neither felicitous nor modest, and it sounds a good deal like a publisher's advance announcement. However, the etchings are certainly "new," and in some sense they are perhaps "important;" and few, we fancy, will quarrel with the title when they have had a glance at what is within.

Mr. Hitchcock, who acts as sponsor for these seven children of contemporary American art, takes a cheerfully pessimistic view of the future of both engraving and etching. Both, he thinks, are doomed to extinction by the development of photographic processes, and the result, he is inclined to believe, will not be disastrous to taste and originality. The artist will be free to prepare his drawing as he chooses and the preparation of the plate will be the work of a trained artisan. In fact, we may even hope that, released from the drudgery of mechanical details, the artist of the future will show even greater independence and freedom of method; and he will be certain that no traducing hand is to come between him and his public.

Upon these considerations, the seven etchings before us are assuredly "important," for they represent the last efforts of a dying method, and they will be objects of significant curiosity to the connoisseurs of the early twentieth century. Still, there is no trace of decadence in them. We should say, in a general way, that they are most excellent specimens of the present standard of etching in this country, and that they compare favorably with the average of foreign work of the same class.

The book is got up in a luxurious manner. It measures thirteen by eighteen inches, and the binding, of dark green cloth with an imitation of basket work in terra cotta and with gilt medallions of ornate design, is eminently pleasing. The plates vary from seven by ten to nine by twelve inches. Each plate is accompanied by a page of comment by Mr. Hitchcock, who is not at all critical, but who contents himself with an outline of each artist's career and an explanation of the motive of the picture under notice.

There is not one really poor picture in the whole series, yet they vary greatly in merit. As a piece of technical skill we should be inclined to award the palm to Mr. Harper's "Lucile," a truly admirable production. The plate was drawn, Mr. Harper tells us, entirely in dry-point and direct from nature, and the knowledge displayed in the choice of method alone was an inspiration. Nothing could be finer or more delicate, more ravishingly lovely than this beautiful face with its "half-pensive smile" and gazelle-like eyes set off against a screen of lilies in shadow. The poise of the head, the outline of neck and shoulders, the faultless drawing of the profile, the arrangement of the "soft, dusky hair," are all to be lingered over. Next to Mr. Harper's "Lucile" we are disposed to place "A Political Marriage," by John Ames Mitchell. The theme is suggested by the betrothal of the eleven-year-old son of the king of Castile to the four-year-old daughter of the king of Aragon, and it is treated with noteworthy dignity and grace. The sweet-faced bridal pair head the royal procession, a maid of honor upholding the little bride's enormous train, courtiers follow, in the background are massive walls displaying the banners of Castile and Aragon, at the left is a row of chanting priests with lighted tapers, and near them stands the figure of a venerable seneschal holding his insignia of office. The faces of all are carefully studied, those of the bride and groom being especially characteristic. Next to Mr. Mitchell's plate comes, in our opinion, Mr. Smillie's "What O'clock is It?" showing two children in a woodland space blowing the seeds from dandelions.

*Important New Etchings by American Artists. Text by Ripley Hitchcock. Original Etchings by C. A. Platt, J. D. Smillie, W. St. John Harper, E. W. Kemble, C. D. Weldon, Otto H. Bacher, J. A. Mitchell. Frederick A. Stokes & Brother. $10.00.

The two figures are admirably conceived, and the expression is delicate but never vague or uncertain.

Of the other artists Mr. Platt is represented by a view of "The East River Bridge from Brooklyn," in which aerial distance is skillfully brought into evidence. Mr. Kemble's contribution is called "Uncle Remus and the Little Boy." The conception is delightfully humorous, and the attitudes of the two figures are singularly expressive. The technique is not discreditable when we remember that this is the artist's second plate. Mr. Weldon's "Tokens" is poetical in idea and the draperies are well managed, but the cross-hatching on the hands and face is coarse and gives a curious and disagreeable effect. The printing of this plate is also defective in our copy: there is an ugly wrinkle athwart the impression. The only remaining work to speak of is Mr. Bacher's "Sailing Toy Yachts in Central Park." Here the bleakness of a March landscape is fully manifested. The treatment of details is decidedly free, and when Mr. Hitchcock speaks of this artist's figures as "wraith-like" he is putting it very mildly —but as Mr. Hitchcock further says, they are not lacking in vivacity. Still, there is nothing essentially artistic about an animated blur.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The Dickens Aquarelles.

The Dickens Aquarelles. Second Series. Twelve Original Character Illustrations of the "Old Curiosity Shop." By "Stylus." [J. W. Bouton. $6.00.]

Whether or not these *Dickens Aquarelles* fully meet the ideals of the novelist's admirers, they will be coveted by many as skillful and sympathetic interpretations. "Stylus" has not the humor and delicacy of the late Hablot Browne, whose illustrations of Dickens have never to our mind been surpassed; but he has vigor, and a sense of character, and his drawings are therefore to be valued. The series — showing Kit and Barbara, Quilp, the Marchioness, Nelly, Old Trent, Dick Swiveller, Sampson Brass, the Schoolmaster, Slum, Mrs. Jarley, Sally Brass, and Codlin and Short — is colored by hand on Whatman paper, the various sheets being inclosed in a tasteful portfolio. The Marchioness and Dick Swiveller are particularly good; we are disappointed in Quilp and in Sampson Brass.

White Sails.

White Sails. By Emma Huntington Nason. [D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.]

We take it that Miss Nason's *White Sails* is meant as a holiday book, and as such we notice it. The poetical quality of its contents is certainly not remarkable, although children will be pleased with the jollity, good sense, and tinge of romance, of the verses. The book is tastefully got up as far as illustrations and printing are concerned, for the type is large, handsome, and open, and the pictures are many and good. The binding of bluish gray cloth would be acceptable but for a design which seems to have been stamped with glue, and then dusted with pulverized mica. The effect is fairly nasty, and the mica comes off on the hands every time the book is touched. Oh, that designers of book covers would cultivate simplicity!

Good Things of Life.

The Good Things of Life. Fifth Series. [Frederick A. Stokes & Bro. $2.50.]

The fifth series of plums from our sprightly contemporary, *Life*, shows no falling off in merit, and is as usual representative of the better order of American wit and humor. In fact, *Life* is more often witty than humorous, and is all the more wholesome on that account. Its satire is rarely misplaced, and it contrives while affording abundant amusement to teach many a pertinent lesson in manners and morals. We notice that the dude has ceased to be an object of vital interest with *Life's* artists, although he comes in now and then by way of variety. Nothing could be better than "Cholly's" reply to *la comtesse* in Paris when she asks him, "Vous avez été en Angleterre?" "Oui, je fus un âne a Londres." Marital infelicities, fortune hunting, and the prudishness of the Boston girl, seem to be the standard themes with *Life's* wits. It is, we suppose, a Boston girl who is represented as saying of a friend with beautiful teeth that she had "such an immodest way of showing them!"

Girl's Home Book.

The American Girl's Home Book for Work and Play. By Helen Campbell. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.]

Mrs. Campbell's admirable *Home Book* for girls has stood the test of five years' trial and has gained, we think, in popularity with every year. It is sound, sensible, and instructive with regard both to the amusements and the serious occupations of life. The chapters on fruit culture, canning and preserving, the rearing of poultry, the care of bees, silk-culture, and flower gardening, have proved highly useful. To these are now added two other chapters; one on candy making, which, the author says, is a profitable home industry, the other on a new form of mosaic work with broken bits of china and pottery — a form of "art work" which is just now said to be all the rage in London.

A History of Art.

A History of Art. By William Henry Goodyear, B.A. [A. S. Barnes & Co. $3.50.]

Professor Goodyear's aim in this book has been to present the subject of historical art in a form adapted to class-room instruction, and to provide "such an amount and choice of illustration as has never been previously attempted in similar works." The engravings in the average low-priced histories of art are, as Professor Goodyear complains, of a most unsatisfactory character, but we cannot say that the examples of process work after photographs, exclusively employed in the present volume, are much better. They vary greatly in merit, but all have a more or less scratchy appearance and some, particularly towards the close of the book, are simply vague blotches. However, process photography is, as the publishers declare, still in an experimental state, and we accept with gratitude their promise "to make all possible improvements in subsequent editions." There are over two hundred illustrations in all, and they are selected with a good deal of discrimination. Professor Goodyear's text extends over 309 post-octavo pages, about equal space being given to architecture, sculpture, and painting. The style is not especially animated, the treatment is necessarily fragmentary, and there are altogether too many notes — still the work has advantages over other text-books, and may in time, with subsequent improvements, be a highly acceptable guide for class-room use.

Old Concord.

Old Concord: Her Highways and Byways. By Margaret Sidney. Illustrated. [D. Lothrop Co. $3.00.]

Mrs. Lothrop has the enthusiasm of an adopted daughter in writing of Concord; and her account, which takes the form of a random ramble, is eloquent with ready appreciation of all the points of interest, while she lends new charm to the narrative by treating her subject in an unhackneyed way. "The best way to see Old Concord," she says, "is to take a low phaeton and an easy-going horse; with a superb indifference to time, to start without the worry of choosing your road." This knowledge was evidently gained by experience, and is to be commended. The illustrations are process reproductions of excellent photographs. The book is got up in holiday form, printed on plate paper, and showing a presentment of French's "Minute Man" in gilt on the cover.

Three Greek Children.

Three Greek Children: A Story of Home in Old Time. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.]

Professor Church's story of *Three Greek Children* compares favorably with his other attempts at the reproduction of the manners and customs of classic times, and it has a warm human interest that will bring it closely home to all young readers. Little Gorgo, and Rhodium, and Hipponax are genuine children, and their games, their talks with their Spartan nurse, the tales of gods and goddesses with which they are entertained, their experiences of city and country life, their visits to the temples and the games — are all wrought into the narrative. We commend the book to those who look for the best literature for young people.

The Chezzles.

The Chezzles: A Story. By Lucy Gibbons Morse. Illustrated. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.]

The Chezzles is a delightful book. Its humor is fresh and delicious. It depicts, in a quiet and unpretentious way, several characters quite worth knowing. Everybody in the story, from naïve Mrs. Chezzle, and Molly the Irish girl, and the two boys, Challey and Bob, to Captain Pepper, and Mrs. Tuckit, and Ranna the little deaf mute, is forcibly and charmingly depicted. The letters between the children are inimitably genuine; and the volume, altogether, with its pretty illustrations, is sure of many friends.

The Lost Earl.

The Lost Earl, with Other Poems and Tales in Verse. By John Townsend Trowbridge. Illustrated. [D. Lothrop Co. $2.00.]

A handsome holiday book is made of Mr. Trowbridge's later poems, including that manly

piece of verse which first saw light in the *Atlantic* — "The Lost Earl" — and the noble stanzas dedicated to "The Kansas Farmer" with its epigrammatic wisdom:

> Man, to the last a child, who still amuses
> Himself all day with trifles great and small,
> Cherishes most the few poor toys he uses,
> But, given too many, learns to scorn them all.

Mr. Trowbridge is one of the sanest and most wholesome of our writers in verse, and it will be a pleasure to his many admirers to have his more recent productions in this agreeable form.

The Christ Child.

The Christ Child. A Christmas Story. Translated from the German of Marie Herbert by Elizabeth P. Cordner. [Geo. H. Ellis.]

This little tale reminds us of Dickens, with just a dash of Teutonic flavor which is not his. The children with their quaint talk about the coming Christmas, the scavenger's lonely boy who has faith but little hope of a gift, the soured and disappointed woman who almost against her will gives him one — all these are like Dickens in his earlier and best vein. It is a sweet and graceful story, and the small white booklet which contains it, while it easily replaces the ordinary Christmas card, is a vast improvement upon it.

Great-Grandmother's Girls in New Mexico.

Great-Grandmother's Girls in New Mexico. 1670–1680. By Elizabeth W. Champney. [Estes & Lauriat. $2.50.]

The title of this book and the past writings of its accomplished author lead one to expect in it a volume of contemporary travels, and this expectation is strengthened by the preface; but it is not fulfilled by the book itself, which is a story, an historical romance, the central figure in which is a maiden, and the accessories to which are supplied out of a close and careful study of the country and the times two centuries ago. It is not an easy task to rehabilitate the old pueblos, to light again the household fires long since dead in ashes, to set before the eye once more the dramatic picture of mission and priest, of conqueror and subject, and so to transport the reader out of the decrepit, newly-awakening New Mexico of today back into the brilliant, showy, strange New Mexico of two hundred years ago. But Mrs. Champney has done just that, and with a good deal of skill. The main trouble with the book is a purely mechanical one. It is printed on paper almost as thick and heavy as a board, and to the desire of making an imposing and attractive holiday volume the publishers have sacrificed the convenience and comfort of the reader. The volume is a heavy one to hold, and a difficult one to hold open. Its leaves swing like unwilling doors on hinges. The wood-cuts are numerous and illustrate the country if not always the story. In a more modest and easy form the tale would have been surer of a much wider welcome.

The Boy's and Girl's Books.

The Boy's Own Book of Indoor Games and Recreations. Edited by G. A. Hutchison. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75.]

The Girl's Own Indoor Book. Edited by Charles Peters. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75.]

These two portly volumes are got up on the old-time English models, and are permeated by that astonishing flavor of didacticism and piety which apparently is dear to the British heart. We will not go so far as to say that the lad brought up on *The Boy's Own Book* would be a prig, but we are quite certain that the girl trained in accordance with the rules laid down in *The Girl's Own Indoor Book* would be a sentimental smatterer. Rules for needlework (especially for darning stockings!), for painting on china (since such things must be!), for the care of the health, and for cookery, are all very well — but when a book of this sort undertakes to teach the principles of music and the mastery of seven different instruments in the space of fifty octavo pages, or in twenty pages or any number of pages to show novices how to write essays, stories, and verses, it is simply misleading and harmful. The book would be tolerable if it were not for the silly illustrations, the mawkish style in which a good deal of it is written, and the flagrant violations of grammar which are here and there noticeable. As for *The Boy's Own Book* it is largely taken up with articles on model-making, boat-building, and so on, demanding for the most part a technical training that would render such directions valueless. The chapter on electricity is hopelessly inadequate, and there is the usual twaddle about ventriloquism, sleight-of-hand, etc. Such books may be adapted to the wants of the average young Briton, but a wide-awake American youngster would vote them intolerably behind the times. Half a dozen numbers of *Harper's Young People* or *St. Nicholas* would be worth a whole library of volumes like these.

Tennyson Calendar.

The Tennyson Calendar. With Photogravures after New Designs by W. St. John Harper. [Frederick A. Stokes & Brother. $1.50.]

This *Tennyson Calendar* is a dainty and attractive affair. Twelve sheets of cardboard measuring about six by nine inches are strung upon a piece of satin ribbon, each sheet bearing a design by Mr. Harper representing some character or scene from Tennyson's more familiar poems. Thus for January we have three angels ringing the cathedral bells, and then follow the Princess Ida, a lullaby scene ("sweet and low"), the queen of the May, the gardener's daughter, Lady Clara Vere de Vere, the lady of Shalott, and so on. In all Mr. Harper has shown a charming fancy, a rare delicacy of touch, and noteworthy comprehension of the text he illustrates. The photogravure work in varying tints has been well done. But the bits of verse, owing to the fantastic nature of the lettering employed, are, we regret to say, almost illegible.

Scotch Caps.

Scotch Caps. By J. A. K. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.]

This is a bright manly story of a boys' school, and the two parties, one of order and the other of disorder, which for a time divided it; the first in the end prevailed. The incidents are sufficiently stirring, and altogether it is a book which boys will enjoy and which will teach them some helpful lessons.

Whittier's Poems.

The third volume of the new Riverside edition of Mr. Whittier's works bears the title: *Anti-Slavery Poems: Songs of Labor and Reform.* The fourth volume — *Personal Poems: Occasional Poems: The Tent on the Beach* — contains also (in extremely small print in an appendix) the author's early and uncollected verses, a chronological list of his poems, an index of first lines, and an index of titles. The portraits accompanying these two volumes are engraved on steel by Mr. Wilcox, after photographs taken in 1855 and 1885. The notes throughout are full of interest. The mechanical execution is worthy of unrestricted praise. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 each.]

Scribner's Magazine.

Volumes three and four of *Scribner's Magazine*, covering the year 1888, make two handsome books in their tasteful and substantial binding. The contents we have noted fully from month to month, but we may remind our readers anew of Dr. Griffis's exposition of Japanese art, of the Blashfield papers on "The Man at Arms," of the Mendelssohn-Moscheles letters, of the railway series, of Professor Shaler's essays in physical geography, and of Mr. Stevenson's papers, as contributions of more than passing interest. The magazine has a marked individuality — it aims at the popular taste in choice of matter, and yet it maintains an elevated literary and artistic standard. Its second year amply fulfills the promise of its first. [Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.00.]

MINOR NOTICES.

The Game of Politics.

Although *The Game of Politics; or, The Race for the Presidency*, is not, strictly speaking, a literary affair, we are confident that we shall not incur blame by commending it to such readers of the *Literary World* as desire a new and profitable form of mental entertainment. We have seen a good many books on history and politics that did not teach so many elementary ideas or teach them so well. The game is, indeed, remarkably ingenious. It is played with cards bearing numbers from 1,000 to 10,000, and with two colored counters representing respectively the Republican and Democratic candidates for civic honors. These are carried in eager rivalry from the mayoralty to the national senate and then to the race for the White House, the electoral votes of each State being the objects of competition. The board is handsomely got up with portraits of all the presidents from Washington to Cleveland, national colors, views of the White House and Senate Chamber, and so on. The game, which can be played by two, four, or six people, calls for a clear head and quick wits, and from a personal trial of its capabilities we should say that it was pretty certain to be a source of much instructive pleasure. [The W. S. Reed Toy Co. $1.25.]

Biding His Time.

Biding His Time, or Andrew Hapnell's Fortune, is the second issue in J. T. Trowbridge's "Start in Life Series," which seems intended to trace the opening fortunes of a capable, honest boy in each volume. Andrew Hapnell is lured to the neighborhood of Boston from the West by a miserly relative; he accepts the situation and works with a baker, instead of living in ease as he had been led to expect; the old man dies and leaves Andrew his fortune in a curious way, but Andrew is too honest to keep it all from other rightful heirs. [Lee & Shepard. $1.00.]

The Literary World.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 22, 1888.

Entered at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter.

There are two ways in which novels may be of real service and value. If they cannot teach men how to live, they may, through the wide range of their subjects, enable those who have already found a principle of life to give it a freer application than their limited circumstances would otherwise allow; the fictitious experience may give expansion to the personal, while the personal gives reality to the fictitious, and thus may be mitigated that sacrifice of the individual to society which the modern division of labor tends to bring about. And secondly, by appealing to such various classes and capacities, and exhibiting the identity of human nature under such various circumstances, novels supply a vehicle through which the force of public opinion may work, fusing differences, breaking down prejudices, and checking the despotism of situations. — *From an early essay by Thomas Hill Green.*

GUSTAV FREYTAG.*

IF the admirers of the great German novelist expected in his autobiography a work from his pen of a fresh kind, they will be disappointed in the "reminiscences." The manner of writing even is not new. The leaves could be taken, as regards their style, from any of their author's historical studies. The same engrossment in what is characteristically German, the same mode of describing that is preoccupied itself, and soon teaches the reader to be preoccupied, with antecedent causes of the events and personal qualities portrayed, in short, the historic and hereditary vein is here, as in *Debit and Credit*, *The Ancestors*, and *Pictures from the German Past*, the predominant one. There are few inconsequential, warm, idyllic narratives such as form many of the early delightful episodes of *Wahrheit und Dichtung*. Even of eccentricities we hear little. All, if not serious, is overshadowed by that earnest abstraction, the type. We are aware of having to do with material that has been often recalled and studied from an habitual point of view. The canvas that unrolls before our eyes is, consequently, excellent of its kind. There is not an incident which does not fall itself, and fall harmoniously, into the common perspective. As for the finished picture it is an additional negative in the gallery of Freytag's German man!

Born in the Silesian frontier town of Kreuzburg, on the Polish boundary, in 1816, Gustav, from the date and place of his birth, would naturally have imbibed ideas of the difference between native traits and the customs of the strange folk on the other side of the forests. But it would seem that the lad, besides his observations independently gathered, became also the discriminating partaker of those which his father had made in his varying career as free peasant, physician, and burgermeister. Freytag lets us into the nature of these paternal communications through the incident related of a Polish nobleman, who eyed the medicine which was poured out for his sick wife and demanded mistrustfully the price of the drug. "Upon my father mentioning the few groschen set by the revenue tax, the nobleman flung the phial contemptuously into a corner. 'Such trash can't help!' 'Then *I* can be of no use;' and my father left the house." Later, when elected burgermeister of Kreuzburg, during the war, the elder Freytag was wont to sit in his office with a heavy cavalry saber leaning against his chair and a *kantschu* suspended on a nail alongside of his desk. These weapons had been given to him, our author tells us, by a high Russian officer, a German by birth, who had flogged a young subordinate out of the bureau, and "advised my father to make the same short work in future with fellows of his brutally presumptuous stamp." The burgermeister lived to see the political sky overcast by the Republican clouds of 1847. An unbending conservative, he steadily refused to give up the *er* (he) and *man* (one), the old manner of addressing inferiors, for the *sie* (you) demanded by the new times. The intimidated government had to intervene. The old man lost his office after thirty years of service, a hardship that hastened his death in 1848.

Freytag's accounts of his family life and connection are the more full because of his theory of the importance they possess for Germany. All are written with consummate finish. If the mother, as a personage, is described more briefly and leaves in consequence a fainter impression on the mind of the reader than the burgermeister, the reason may be the inferiority of her character; but, as we view the author, it is as likely to be found in his conception of the relative place of women. One fact, at least, is clear: Freytag is not an example of a genius whose mother was extraordinary. At the early age of six years he began to go to school to his uncle, the parson Neubauer. The household was a fantastical one, as even the young pupils felt. In the front chamber reigned the little pastor amidst his pipes, school books, and homilies; in the rear of the house, the aunt, who had withdrawn from intercourse with the world and devoted herself to raising plants. These occupied every available window sill, chair, table, and foot of flooring. There was scarcely room left for sitting down, and the school children tripped through the place under a storm of anxious admonitions. The aunt wore her head bound in a cloth as a protection against neuralgia, and the little cousins were sickly. In the classes no German composition was practiced; Latin, however, was drilled by whole bookfuls into the children's brains. Freytag regards the indiscriminate reading of Latin, which included a bad translation of *Robinson Crusoe*, as having lightened his labor in later years of studying the pamphleteers of the Middle Ages. An equal familiarity with Greek seems never to have been attained. He was a talented scholar rather than a good one. At thirteen years of age, when placed with a bachelor uncle at Dels, an official of the law court, he entered the gymnasium. "The director shook his head over the irregularity of my knowledge. I learned easily, and some things with pleasure. I never acquired systematic industry." The age of his entrance into the university, nineteen years, was late for a German youth of Freytag's station.

The "reminiscences" mention few of the professors who read lectures in Breslau and Berlin. Freytag does not seem to have listened to many. Hoffmann von Fallersleben, in Breslau, initiated him into the science of deciphering mediæval manuscripts. Freytag was the only student. The lessons took place in Hoffmann's chamber. The two became familiar friends. "After a time poems were confided to me which he happened to be composing. He would read or sing them in the liveliest fashion; his eyes would swim with delight; at the close came always the interrogatory, 'Well?'" This unquenchable composer of popular songs, satires, romances, political brochures, historic works, folklore literature, and antiquarian dissertations was dismissed from his chair in 1842 for holding political opinions offensive to the government. Freytag probably met him later in Leipzig or elsewhere (for Hoffmann became ubiquitous), but does not mention it. Carl Lachmann was "quiet and impressive in manner, with a fine laugh and clear glance," a contrast to Fallersleben and another type of the German professor. Freytag describes his lectures as not having gained, in 1836, the renown which later brought the world of literary students to Berlin. The lectures were lacking in the traits that capture attention from the start — brilliant introductions and broad general views. "He began with details, and took self-sacrificing industry on the part of his hearers for granted."

Freytag took his degree and became *privat docent*. His first volume of poetry was printed in 1845 under the geographical title of *In Breslau*, the Silesian capital in which he had established himself. Before this, in 1841, a comedy sent in competition to Berlin had won a prize. He had therefore lived in the atmosphere of exalted hope breathed by young poets whose verses have been accepted. He caused copies of the comedy to be printed to send to the great theaters, and besides the poems began an account book inscribed "Acts of the Wedding Journey," in which to note correspondence and the prospective sums of money to be received. Carl von Holtei was director of the

* Erinnerungen aus Meinem Leben. Gustav Freytag. Hirzel, Leipzig: 1887.

Breslau theater. Freytag sought him out. The two became intimate, ate dinner at the same table, and "played dominoes as to which should treat to coffee." It is hinted that the Silesian Fritz Reuter had led a vagabond life and remained infected with troubadour habits, while, in all his relations with literary friends, he yet sustained the character of a nobleman. In like manner, despite the simplicity of his habits, Holtei sometimes found himself out of pocket, "when he would pack up a couple of little books and launch into the world" to give dramatic recitations, coming back each time with a full purse.

Many of the celebrities commemorated in this volume are celebrities for us no more. Something of the professor hung to Freytag. His circles of friends in Breslau, Dresden, and Leipzig were largely made up of specialists, whose fame seems to have sunk in proportion as their talents aided in lifting to higher levels their respective sciences. Auerbach, Mommsen, Gutzkow, Richard Wagner, Tieck, and Rückert are almost the only contemporaries mentioned whose names are now known beyond limited circles. Berthold Auerbach's visit to Breslau, on the occasion of his first marriage, took place previous to Freytag's retirement from the lecture chair and settlement in Leipzig. He is described as joyous in temperament, full of hope, "and not yet so eager for applause as he subsequently became. I never knew a person his equal in the child-like pouring out of passing emotions, happy thoughts, poetic fancies, or little characteristic traits which he observed. He confided everything, and, in confiding, polished the gems that later adorned a literary work." His friendship was not embittered by such hard criticism as Freytag found himself later forced to make upon the romance *New Life* and the tragedy of *Andreas Hofer*. Auerbach brought the latter to Leipzig in spite of all warnings, and there "encountered a criticism for four days which left almost nothing of the play. At last he became pale and sullen, but he maintained his stand. Nobody else could have kept up. Finally he had to hear that the remnant even was not what it should be."

Freytag's exchange of places with Auerbach, from the criticised to the critic, had been made possible by the success of the comedies *The Valentine* and *The Journalist*. He had lived with actors and made himself master of the technique of scene shifting and stage details. A tragedy *Count Waldemar* had also some success. In 1848 he purchased the *Grenzboten*, a periodical which in the hands of Freytag, Julius Schmidt, and Kaufmann became an influential organ of North Germany. *The Valentine*, which, with *The Journalist*, has maintained its place in the repertory of the stage, brought its author in contact with Gutzkow, who was the dramatic director of the Dresden theater. "He received me with the fingers of the right hand behind the tail of his coat, precisely as in plays diplomatists are wont to listen to applications of poor devils." In Dresden Richard Wagner was already going about with plans for a great opera founded on German mythology. He was not clear as to the contents of the Saga. What inspired him was the idea of the chorus of the Walküre who ride through the air on chargers. He described this effect with fiery warmth. "'But why do you wish to have the poor opera girls straddle ropes in the air?' I asked. 'They will sing badly for you in their anxiety about falling off.' This floating in the sky and the song from above were, however, just the things that first attracted him to the world of the gods. Now for a creative poet," Freytag continues, "nothing is so characteristic as the egg from which the bird flies. The delight in uncommon decorative effect has always seemed to me to be the secret *leit motive* of Wagner's creations." We quote this passage as the only one in the book where Freytag goes out of his way to scourge a contemporary. Mommsen belonged to a group of collectors, and influenced Freytag, directly and indirectly, in gathering mediæval pamphlets. Tieck, "with wonderfully brilliant eyes in an expressive head, which, as if tired, drooped over his shrunken body," excited a youthful reverence; Rückert "a friendly admiration." The latter was an acquaintance won through Baron Stockmar, when the political storms of the time brought Freytag to the ducal court of Coburg to escape an order of arrest from Berlin for publishing the fact that the Prussian plan for mobilizing the forces had been betrayed to the Czar. Rückert, "a tall, large-boned figure with a long pipe in hand," made no response to praise of *Nal and Damajanti*, but remarked that *Sawitri* was his favorite among all his poems.

To the period between the sale of the *Grenzboten* and Freytag's election, in 1866, to the Reichstag belong *Debit and Credit*, *Pictures from the German Past*, the tragedy of *The Fabians*, *The Technic of the Drama*, and the romance of *The Lost Manuscript*. In 1870 Freytag was invited by Crown Prince Frederick William to the headquarters of the Third Army, but his experience on the field has not been utilized as yet. The immediate result of "the comparisons that constantly engaged my thoughts" between the Gallic and German characters, and the development of the latter through the centuries, was the eight romances of the series, *The Ancestors*.

Freytag married the widow of his friend, Count Dyben. She is mentioned in the "reminiscences" as "a friend for whom I had long felt an intimate attachment." He speaks of her illness but not of her death, that followed a long mental derangement. She brought a son into the family, who now lives with the venerable author. He has no children of his own.

We have too little space for noticing the extremely interesting information here given as to the origin of his books and their objects. Freytag's criticisms of his own productions have an openness and dignity that cannot be too highly praised; while the general remarks made by the way, on the essence of the drama and modern prose romances, are among the most practical and striking in contemporary German literature; they are written, too, in the most pleasing style. For however deficient Freytag may be discerned to be by those whose taste has been formed and refined upon the best English and French models, there is no doubt that his merit is high. He is not merely the only very great novelist Germany has as yet produced, but one of the best masters of German prose. Of this mastery the "reminiscences" are themselves a proof.

COUNTESS KROCKOW.

Lüben, Schlesien, Prussia.

*** D. Appleton & Co. have just brought out a new edition of *Donovan*, by Edna Lyall. It comes out at the same time as an article by a distinguished English critic, of which we take the following notice from our London namesake, the *Literary World:*

The article which will unquestionably attract most notice in the current number of *The Universal Review* is the one by Mr. W. L. Courtney, entitled "The Agnostic in Fiction." It is tersely and ably written, and is, in our opinion, a sound deliverance on a subject of great interest; but we notice with regret that its effect is somewhat marred by the supercilious manner in which the writer speaks of the "female intellect" and the "feminine mind," in places where the necessities of his argument would be amply met by the use of such adjectives as "ordinary" or "average." At the outset Mr. Courtney questions the propriety of the term "agnostic," and suggests either "negationist" or "pyrrhonist" as better; but on this point we do not think many of his readers will agree with him, for while it is no doubt perfectly true that, in nine cases out of ten, the "man in the street" believes agnostic and atheist to be convertible terms, we greatly doubt whether his ignorance would be enlightened by the proposed substitution. Mr. Courtney next proceeds to define what the agnostic really is, and to show in what respect he is differentiated from the atheist, and we cannot do better than quote the passage in which this is done:

"Agnostic, atheist, unbeliever, skeptic, 'esprit fort'—such terms are used indiscriminately in the popular writings of the day. And the character which is compounded out of these terms of reproach is the man who does the duty either of hero or villain in the current romances, according to the predilections of the author. The fact, however, is—though it is not one which will be easily recognized by the female intellect—that there is a real distinction between the atheist and the agnostic, and that while there are a good many agnostics in our later age, the atheist has gone out of fashion, or exists as a melancholy survival of the eighteenth century. What, then, is the difference? The atheist is a dogmatist and the agnostic is not. The atheist incurs positively the condemnation of the Psalmist; he is, from the point of view of the inspired singer, 'the fool who hath said in his heart, there is no God.' But the agnostic is a more modest personage. He will not commit himself to such a statement; he simply says that the limit of human faculties will not permit him to express an opinion. There may be a God, or

there may not be a God; the one thing certain is that human knowledge cannot attain to first causes and ultimate realities. Facts can be known, or, rather, the phenomena of the world in which we live; but whether the world had a beginning or had not, whether it was created or existed from all eternity, whether it has a divine guide and ruler, or whether it rules itself according to the unchanging laws of matter — on such matters human knowledge can throw no light. The only proper attitude is one of suspended judgment, and of quiet refusal to entertain discussion. We said that such a distinction was one which was not patent to the feminine mind, and the reason is clear. If there is one thing more than another which a woman cannot for a moment tolerate, it is suspense of judgment. The suspense may be in the highest sense reasonable, but to her it seems like cowardice — a pusillanimous inability to make up one's mind. She believes that there *must* be a solution of every difficulty; she has a happy faith that there is a key to every puzzle. It is the man's province to balance rival theories and to acquiesce in the impossibility of proof that one is right and the other is wrong. To the woman's instinctive reason such an attitude is absurd; there must be a right and a wrong in every question. And so undoubtedly there is, only it is a question whether we can attain to the discovery. A man is so possessed with the possible dangers of making up his mind too soon that he prefers to let some questions go unanswered. The natural intolerance of woman in matters of opinion makes her often leap to a conclusion, or else confuse an intellectual issue by a surging wave of feeling. Hence to her an agnostic must be an atheist, and when she creates such a figure he is apt, like Edna Lyall's 'Donovan,' to attend lectures intended to disprove the existence of God."

After pointing out the popularity of the agnostic as a curious feature in English fiction, and tracing the origin of the religious novel to the old strain of Puritanism which it is so difficult to wash out of the English blood, Mr. Courtney goes on to analyze the several conceptions of the agnostic which are to be found in such works as *John Ward, Preacher*, by Mrs. Margaret Deland, *Donovan*, and its sequel *We Two*, by Miss Edna Lyall, *Robert Elsmere*, by Mrs. Ward, and *The Story of an African Farm*, by Miss Schreiner. He says, *inter alia*, that "agnostic-taming is quite as recognized a part of the novelist's art as agnostic-creating;" and that "no one has pursued this pastime of agnostic-taming with so much zest as Miss Edna Lyall;" and, in speaking of *Robert Elsmere*, that "there is a good deal of gregory-powder in it; perhaps more than any ordinary reader can stand unless he has the overpowering earnestness of Mr. Gladstone." Mr. Courtney concludes by suggesting a return to Nature's school, where our contemporary novelists will find "not theologians, but men and women, warm with the actual blood of life," and contends that, while "perfect artists are necessarily rare, those who would fain be artists must worship at the old altars and learn the old lessons."

*** The Nineteenth Century Club, the New York society about which much was heard at the time of Mr. Courtland Palmer's death, has been reorganized, and has just begun another season apparently with renewed energy. Mr. D. G. Thompson has been chosen President, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie is one of the Vice-Presidents, with Brander Matthews, Edgar Fawcett, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Moncure D. Conway, Mrs. John Sherwood, and many other well-known New York literary people, as leading members. Among those who are to lecture before the club this winter are: Mr. G. W. Cable, Col. Higginson, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Bronson Howard, Mr. A. M. Palmer, and others who will represent almost all professions. A novel programme will consist of a lecture by M. Coquelin on Molière and Shakespeare, followed by a debate in which members of the club will take part, but only French is to be spoken.

*** The death of George Routledge takes from the publishing fraternity one of its most conspicuous figures. American readers have special reason for remembering him because of his well-known faith in them as book buyers. He was one of the first English publishers to open a branch house in this country, and his enterprise merited the great success which the undertaking met. Last year he retired from the active management of the business which he had so firmly established, having placed his imprint upon the title-pages of over 5,000 distinct publications.

*** *Robert Elsmere* shows no signs of a sudden close of its remarkable popularity. The literature of the subject already forms quite a library, and clergymen of every sect continue to advertise it, in the way of praise or censure, in the most generous way. The book has evidently come to stay, as one of the great novels that express the characteristic thought of the time. The Macmillans have brought out a new and handsome edition in two volumes, Globe 8vo, uniform in size with their editions of Matthew Arnold and John Morley. *Robert Elsmere* has at last been put into a form worthy of its fine contents. The volumes are handy in size, the type is large and clear, and the binding is a neat green. The first edition was soon exhausted. The following extract from a recent issue of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* gives the latest figures of the wonderful sale of the novel:

The widespread interest felt in Mrs. Ward's novel, *Robert Elsmere*, is most noticeably felt by the booksellers and publishers in this city. Although about 185,000 copies have already been sold, the demand is not yet filled, as today Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the original publishers, received 5,000 additional copies. This last is the most expensive edition yet thrown on the market. It is in two volumes, bound in cloth, and the retail price is $3. The other editions, paper and cloth, have been selling respectively at 50 cents and $1.25. Of the 185,000 copies sold, about 25,000 were sent here from England by the Macmillans, and the remainder were reprints by New York publishing houses. Lovell and Belford, Clarke & Co. together are said to have put 100,000 copies on the market, and Ogilvie is credited with having disposed of 60,000 copies. Mr. Brett, the representative of Macmillan & Co. in this city, said that, in view of the fact that the pirated edition has had such a tremendous sale in this country, he did not care to say how large a sale the authorized edition has had. He believed that the book has had the most wonderful sale of any book of that kind. Mr. Brett said: "It has been observable in the book trade lately that there is a constant, large, and increasing demand for novels of that class."

It is to be hoped that the authorized editions, from which Mrs. Ward receives her just compensation, will continue to gain upon the pirated editions, now that a choice between three forms, ranging from fifty cents to three dollars, is offered. One of the best of the many pulpit utterances in England on the work is undoubtedly a ninepenny pamphlet published by Edward Howell, Church Street, Liverpool, and entitled *Pulpit Studies from Robert Elsmere:* I. Catherine's Religion. II. Newcome's Religion. III. Elsmere's Religion. With an appendix on Mr. Gladstone's critique. By Richard A. Armstrong, B.A., minister of Hope Street Church, Liverpool. It is probably not true, as has been reported, that Mrs. Ward intends to visit New York City in February. A recent letter from her makes no mention of such a visit, in a connection where it would naturally have been spoken of.

*** An enterprising lady in one of the large cities has hit upon a novel plan for making money and doing a service to literature at the same time. Her scheme, which we understand has been (at least from her point of view) a success, is to organize a class of ladies among the wealthiest people to study "the books which our grandmothers read," for which privilege the students are expected to pay liberally. Among the first books read was Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe*, which was so condensed that it could be read in an evening. It would seem that the lady who could do this need never want; but some wag suggests that the feat was not really so remarkable, since all the objectionable passages were removed at first by an agreement of the class. Later the same author's *Pamela* and Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield* were put through this condensing process with great success.

*** The *Critic* for December 15th takes exception to the statements made in a late number of the *Literary World* concerning prices paid for short stories by our magazines. The writer says that the assertion that $150 is an average sum paid for a short story to an unknown author, and $200 to one who is well known as a magazine writer, is "calculated to raise the hopes of an obscure young author to such a hight that the fall will be a terrible one when he puts these statements to the test. Prices for the unknown are still what they were ten years ago." Heaven forbid that we should raise the hopes of the "obscure young author;" the paragraph was written with no such idea, for the tender young person referred to would doubtless find it ten times as hard to get his story accepted now as it was ten years ago. But the statements which we made we still adhere to, as they were based upon information supplied by a number of authors themselves. In speaking of "our magazines" we refer (as we stated in the paragraph alluded to) to the leading illustrated periodicals, and if the editor of the *Critic* will put the question to the contributors of fiction in the December numbers of these magazines the proof of what we said will be clearly demonstrated. We repeat most emphatically that the rank and file of the writers who contribute to our great periodicals are paid much higher prices now than they were a decade ago.

*** Bishop Potter of New York will write the second of the papers which replace Mr. R. L. Stevenson's essays at the end of Scribner's. The "End Papers," as we notice these articles are called, appear to take the place of the "departments" of the older magazines. Mr. Stevenson, by the way, has been making a very comfortable arrangement for the publication of his letters from the South Seas. If we are to believe the editorial announcement of one of the great daily papers of New York, he will receive $10,000 from this journal alone for the right of publishing these letters. Late messages from him speak most encouragingly of his improved health.

*** In recent times probably there has been no single volume which has brought its author so large a copyright as Lew Wallace's *Ben Hur;*

according to the latest statements about 300,000 copies have been sold, which, as the author received fifteen cents on each copy, amounts to the comfortable sum of $45,000. Another very valuable copyright must be Mrs. Burnett's *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, of which about 70,000 copies have been sold, with a profit of probably over $20,000 to the author, not to speak of the dramatic copyright.

*** The *Cosmopolitan*, which has passed through many financial disturbances, was bought by Mr. Hallock of New York, the publisher of the *Christian at Work*, and he has now sold it to a wealthy gentleman whose home is in Colorado. The magazine takes a new lease of life, has opened new offices in Fifth Avenue, New York, and starts out merrily again upon its career. The magazine business seems to be the most fascinating in the world — at all events to rich men who are anxious to lose money.

*** The *Boston Post*, the high character of the literary matter in which is now widely recognized, published in its issue for November 27th the following sketch of the late Miss O'Meara from "I. M. W.":

Readers of *Madame Mohl*, *Diane Coryval* and *Narka* will be grieved to learn the death of Miss Kathleen O'Meara, which occurred in Paris on the 10th of this month, of pneumonia, after an illness of ten days. Eleven months ago she lost her mother, to whom she was tenderly attached, and who had always been her first object. The grief and shock of this event seriously impaired her health at the time; and though she rallied and bravely took up her work and interests, she never fully recovered from the blow then received, and therefore fell an easy victim when seriously attacked by illness.

Miss O'Meara was of Irish birth and parentage. Dr. O'Meara, who was with Napoleon I at St. Helena, was her great-uncle. Her mother, early left a widow, made her home in Paris, where Kathleen was educated, and where, for the greater part of her life, she lived. It was not until after the war of 1870 that she turned her attention to literature, publishing at first under the pseudonym of Grace Ramsey. Her best-known books are *Isa's Story*, *The Life of Frederic Ozanam*, *A Salon Under the Second Empire*, *Madame Mohl*, and *Narka*, although these form only a small portion of her work. She was a contributor to the *Catholic World* in New York and to several English journals. Her style was graceful and picturesque and she especially excelled in biography. In 1886, yielding to urgent solicitations, she crossed the ocean and passed the summer in New England. She made her home with friends in Cohasset, paying brief visits to Newport and Nahant. In the autumn she visited Ashfield, where she became acquainted with Mr. George William Curtis, who in the Easy Chair of the following December paid a very graceful tribute to her under the name of "Lady Mavourneen." From Ashfield she made a trip to Niagara and Montreal, returning to Boston by way of the Hudson River and New York. This visit to America was a great refreshment and delight to her, and she never wearied of singing the praises of New England and the New Englanders. She returned to France in November of the same year, after a short visit in Boston to old friends.

Miss O'Meara was a devoted daughter of the Roman Catholic Church. By the Catholic clergy she was held in honor. Cardinal Manning was one of her dearest friends, to whom she always went for counsel and support; but the sweet consistency of her life, her deep, unobtrusive, fervent religious faith endeared her to Protestant and Catholic alike, and her many friends in England were for the most part members of the English Church. The late Lord Mount-Temple was a devoted friend, and she was always a welcome visitor at Broadlands. Among her intimates in Paris were Mrs. Craven —Mme. de Montalembert — Comte Deshassayns de Richmont; the Princesse Iza Czartoryska of the Hotel Lambert, and the Princesse Marguerite Czartoryska, daughter of the Duc de Némours; the Comtesse Léontine de Gramont and others of the old régime. While in America her engaging manners, her ready sympathy, her playful humor, and the beauty and purity of her character won all hearts. To the many who admired her she will ever be a gracious memory, but to those who knew her and loved her, a lifelong regret.

ECONOMICS.

Mr. W. J. Ashley, M.A., a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, in the first volume of his *Introduction to English Economic History and Theory* treats of the Middle Ages, more especially the period from the eleventh to the fourteenth century. During this time England was almost purely an agricultural country; very properly, therefore, the first topic to be treated is the manor and the village community. Of these institutions, as developed in England, Mr. Ashley gives one of the best brief accounts known to us, his clear and well-proportioned sketch being followed by seventeen pages of notes and references in fine print; three preliminary pages discuss the authorities. Merchant and craft gilds are presented with equal ability, and then follows in chapter third the most important section of the work, the consideration of economic theories and legislation. Church and State took hold of the spontaneous social development previously described, and endeavored to shape it in conformity with the communistic tendencies of the gospel and the philosophic doctrine of a "law of nature." The question here is not the rightness or wrongness of these views, but the history of the attempt to put them into practice. Doctrines of price, interest, and wages could not fail to be profoundly affected by them, and though their influence has largely disappeared from modern civilization, it is our duty first to understand their application in these distant centuries, and then to inquire if a reasoning progress of the world may not yet demand that they be brought more to the front than is now the case. The chief characteristic of the period Mr. Ashley declares to be the growing up of a *town economy* out of and alongside of a *village economy*. The royal authority "prepared the way for the idea of a *national economy* to make its appearance in the sixteenth century." This *History*, if continued with equal thoroughness and fairness, will be a contribution of great value to economic science. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.]

Sharing the Profits, by Mary Whiton Calkins, A.M., is a seventy-page pamphlet which discusses from the friendly standpoint the system of a division of profits between master and man as it has been developed in the last fifty years, especially in France. Miss Calkins has visited Paris, Guise, and Geneva, and inspected several of the numerous profit-sharing establishments in these places, and her argument has thus the interest of observation on the ground. The body of her pamphlet, about equal in length to a substantial magazine article, presents first the theory of profit sharing, then a summary of the actual experiments, and a review of the various methods practiced, discusses next the relation of the system to pure coöperation and to industrial reforms, and finally answers the main objections. The appendix gives the regulations in force with the Parisian firm of Mozet et Delalonde, one of the most thoroughly well-considered schemes yet devised, and a careful bibliography. Miss Calkins's pamphlet does credit to Smith College, of which she is a graduate, and deserves the careful attention of students of labor problems and employers of labor. No scheme for the improvement of existing industrial relations presents itself with more reasonableness and moderation, and with a stronger support from experience than the method of industrial partnership. [Ginn & Co. 25c.]

In *Tenure and Toil* John Gibbons, LL.D., of the Chicago bar, discusses the rights and wrongs of property and labor. He goes over much ground which is wearisomely familiar to readers of Henry George and the many replies to him, and to all students of feudalism. The most interesting portion of Dr. Gibbons's volume is his suggestion for a division of the "unearned increment" of city real estate in equal parts between the private owner and the municipality, his presentation of the many "trusts" which are now fleecing the American public, and his proposition to use the treasury surplus in settling poor families on the public lands. We do not endorse Dr. Gibbons's projects as fully advisable, but his book is one of the more thoughtful reviews of existing social problems. While it calls for discrimination on the part of the reader, it will supply him with no little valuable information, and excite him to sober thinking on the dangerous tendencies of recent civilization. [J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.]

The Presidential election is over and gone, but the tariff is still with us, and its treatment is one of the living Questions of the Day. In the series bearing this title Mr. John H. Allen, for many years a shipowner and merchant, vigorously exposes *The Tariff and its Evils* as a system of "protection which does not protect." Beginning with several chapters of criticism on Senator Sherman's speech before the Home Market Club of Boston, Mr. Allen passes to matters where his experience lends weight to his arguments, tells again the wretched tale of the decline of American shipping, and lays most of the blame for the present bad condition of things on the existing tariff. The more voices of this kind arise from men of experience in special fields of trade and commerce, the sooner shall we obtain a satisfactory reform in which both great parties may unite. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.]

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Sure to Succeed. By J. Thain Davidson, D.D. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.]

This is one of those admirable books of good advice to young men, which, if the young men would only heed it, would be a power in their characters and lives for truth, righteousness, and welfare. The author is an English clergyman. He has somewhat of Dr. Talmage's liveliness, of Mr. Spurgeon's fervor, of Mr. Haweis's practicality, without the extravagance of either one. A fine being is that whom these twenty chapters — originally so many sermons at a monthly service for young men — construct for the imagination. He is in every sense of the term a muscular Christian. He has health. He enjoys physical recreation. He takes good care of his body. He is capable of exploits. He

confesses Christ and is not ashamed of his Lord and King. He is sober-minded, industrious, frugal, forehanded. He does not run in debt. He avoids bad company. He does his duty all round. Altogether excellent is this book, good and interesting reading too, generously illustrated from experience, and effervescent with high spirits sanctified.

Newly Enlisted. By Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D. [American Tract Society. 50c.]

Under this title the Rev. Dr. Cuyler has collected a series of twenty-four short "talks" on religious subjects, probably published at first in the weekly press, addressed to young converts and dedicated to Mr. Moody. Dr. Cuyler has a pithy and pointed way of putting the truths he holds.

The Lost Faith and Difficulties of the Bible. By Rev. T. S. Childs, D.D. [Presbyterian Board of Publication. 40c.]

In this little quarto of less than a hundred pages Rev. Dr. Childs writes a series of letters to a fictitious friend, whose religious beliefs have been upset by Colonel Ingersoll's lectures, with the purpose of restoring to him what he has lost. Colonel Ingersoll is not mentioned by name, but is effectively met at every point of his assault on the Christian religion, and the argument is sensible, assuring, and suggestive. A supplementary essay on "The Difficulties of the Bible" treats that subject in the light of the laws of evidence.

The Cheque Book of the Bank of Faith: Being Precious Promises Arranged for Daily Use. By C. H. Spurgeon. [A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.]

This rather fanciful title covers a portly twelvemo, arranged by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, containing a Bible promise with a page of practical and devotional comment for every day in the year. Great fervor of feeling and force of expression mark these daily readings.

The Altar of Faith. By Mrs. T. S. Childs. [Presbyterian Board of Publication. 60c.]

Under the rather artificial device of a series of letters to a young friend, Mrs. T. S. Childs writes a series of chapters expository of the Old Testament sacrifices as types of the atonement. The book is a popular presentation of the accepted teaching in the Christian Church upon this subject.

MINOR NOTICES.

Her Only Brother.

Her Only Brother. By W. Heimburg. Translated from the German by Jean B. Wylie. [T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.]

The plot of this novel is one with which a long series of translations from German fiction have made us all tolerably familiar. The construction of the modern Teutonic story seems to proceed on what may be called the kaleidoscopic principle; with each shake of the instrument a new arrangement of particles presents itself, but the particles in each case are the same and easily recognizable. In *Her Only Brother* we find again the well-known form of the stately and noble-minded though reserved man of middle age, sometimes a count but more often a baron. In this case he is a count who is temporarily infatuated by a childish creature all wile and impulse, and girlishly beautiful and selfish. We recognize also the high-souled maiden in blue eyes and an apron, whose cold manner conceals a wealth of impassioned tenderness and whose domestic and economic virtues in the long run prevail over the charms of the infantile charmer in ringlets who dominates the earlier part of the story. There is also the sympathetic aunt with a "von" to her name and a history, who keeps an eye on the unfolding of all the characters, but does little toward helping them out of their perplexities beyond calling each in turn "dear child!" and emitting at intervals such copy-book aphorisms as "Truth will prevail," or "Home is best." In short we detect all the familiar *dramatis personæ* under new names and in new dresses, but still the same. For the rest the story is readable enough, and may be safely recommended as containing absolutely nothing which could derange the opinions or shock the delicacy of the most sensitive *jeune fille* in creation.

Books and Men.

Books and Men. By Agnes Repplier. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.]

The seven thoroughly readable papers which make up this handsome little volume have all been printed, we believe, in the *Atlantic Monthly;* they well deserve to be gathered here. Two are on children, in the past and present, and what they read; one pleads the benefits of superstition, and the others treat the decay of sentiment, curiosities of criticism, some aspects of pessimism, and the cavalier. The essays are predominantly literary; the aspects of life they discuss are those aspects as seen in books, through the kingdom of which Miss Repplier's travels have been wide and careful. She is always bright and shrewd; it is not often that she is so caustic as in the opening sentence of the essay on the Decay of Sentiment: "That useful little phrase, 'the complexity of modern thought,' has been so hard worked of late years that it seems like a refinement of cruelty to add to its obligations. Begotten by the philosophers, born of the essayists, and put out to nurse among the novel writers, it has since been apprenticed to the whole body of scribblers, and drudges away at every trade in literature." Her touch is generally more humorous, as when writing of Matthew Arnold's distinction of Celtic and Greek elements in literature, she says: "That harmless nondescript, the general reader, be he ever so anxious for enlightenment, is forced to confess he really does not know [the reasons of the distinctions]; and if his ignorance be of the complacent order, he adds an impatient doubt as to whether Mr. Arnold knew either, just as when he 'comes up gasping' from a sudden plunge into Browning, he is prompted to declare his firm conviction that the poet never had the faintest idea what he was writing about." Most female biographers, she well observes, are enthusiasts rather than critics. Miss Repplier's views on this children's age in society and in literature must excite hearty sympathy from many a suffering parent, and her raillery at the expense of the pessimists has a fine point.

Wit and Humor.

Wit and Humor: their Use and Abuse. By William Mathews, LL.D. [S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.]

Dr. Mathews is an indefatigable compiler, but he finds it necessary to excuse the appearance of this volume so soon after its immediate predecessor, by stating that it has been some years in the making. The first chapter, on Theories of Wit and Humor, would have been much improved could the author have cited Prof. C. C. Everett's keen distinction in his late work on Poetry, Comedy, and Duty. We find Dr. Mathews as a theorist or moralist, however, to be generally rather fatiguing than otherwise. He shines as a most industrious compiler, and he has brought together here a most entertaining collection of witty and humorous sayings of all varieties. Archbishop Whately, it seems, is to be credited with the invention of a couple of the best elaborated conundrums in existence. "Why can a man never starve in the Great Desert? Because he can eat the *sand which is* there. But what brought the sandwiches there? Why, Noah sent *Ham*, and his descendants *mustered and bred.*" Dr. Mathews is in fault when he fails to give more specific credit from authors whose very words he sometimes quotes without acknowledgment of any kind.

In their "Sunshine Series" Messrs. Cassell & Co. issue as No. 16 Prof. James A. Harrison's *Autrefois*, a brilliant collection of stories of "Old New Orleans and Elsewhere;" as No. 17, Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard's *Temple House*, a novel of decided power, in which, however, all the characters speak in an epigrammatic style that would be fatal to conversation in real life, if it were possible; and as No. 18, *The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane*, by Frank Barrett; No. 29, in the same publishers' "Rainbow Series," is *The Astonishing History of Troy Town*, a depressingly humorous story, by Q.

Ticknor & Co. send out Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's strong story *John Bodewin's Testimony* as No. 46 in their "Paper Series of Choice Reading;" No. 47 is *Rachel Armstrong, or Love and Theology*, by Mrs. C. P. Woolley.

Mr. Hyland C. Kirk, who has heretofore investigated the possibility of not dying, has elaborated his ideas on this subject in a story called *When Age Grows Young.* Our inspection of the book does not lead us to suspect in it any youth-giving properties. [Chas. T. Dillingham. 50c.]

Two authors always sure of readers furnish Nos. 102 and 103 in the "Leisure Moment Series." *The Rogue* is by W. E. Norris, and *From Moor Isles* by Jessie Fothergill. [Henry Holt & Co. 35c. each.]

SHAKESPEARIANA.

EDITED BY W. J. ROLFE, A.M., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Dr. Furnivall and the "Virgin Crants" of "Hamlet." In a recent visit to Derbyshire Dr. Furnivall strolled one evening into the church of Ashford, near Bakewell, where the rector pointed out to him five "maidens' garlands" hanging against the wall. Six others, it is said, are preserved in the vestry of Matlock church in the same county. They were carried at the funerals of maidens some eighty or a hundred years ago. Dr. F. at once recognized them as identical with Ophelia's "virgin crants" in *Hamlet*, v. 1. 255:

> "Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants,
> Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
> Of bell and burial."

"Your people," he said to the rector, "have unknowingly kept up the custom immortalized by Shakespeare until about seventy years ago.

You should appeal to them to revive it, if only for Shakespeare's sake." It is curious, by the by, that no former visitor to the church should have noted the existence of these garlands, and the light they throw on a passage in the poet which has been the subject of much discussion among editors and critics.

"Keep" = "Dwell" in Shakespeare. A friend sends us the following note:

On p. 199 of your edition of *Hamlet*, and on pp. 139 and 152 of *Measure for Measure*, you explain *keep* as equivalent to *dwell*. See an instance of this use in a letter written in New York, Jan. 20, 1790, in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 5th series, vol. iii. p. 210. The sentence in which it occurs is as follows: "I shall probably take some liberties with him, and maybe with my friend Col. Langdon, who now *keeps* with me, as the New England phrase is." From this it would appear that this use of *keep* was at that time peculiar to New England. The passage is in a letter from Ebenezer Hazard (for many years postmaster-general) to Rev. Jeremy Belknap.

The passage in *Hamlet* referred to is in ii. 1. 8:

"Inquire me first what Danskers are in Paris,
And how and who; what means, and where they keep," etc.

Those in *Measure for Measure* are i. 3. 10:

"to haunt assemblies
Where youth, and cost, and witless bravery keeps;"

and iii. 1. 10: "this habitation where thou keep'st." There are many other instances of this sense of *keep* in Shakespeare; as in *V. and A.* 687, 1 *Henry IV.* i. 3. 244, *L. L. L.* iv. 1. 100, etc.

"Vaulting Ambition, which o'erleaps itself." The following, from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has been sent to us with a request for our opinion of the "new reading:"

If the crumbling bodies of the dead are given to turning in their coffins whenever the reputation of their former tenants is despitefully used, the dust of Shakespeare must be kept revolving without a rest. Somebody is maltreating his memory or literary remains pretty much all the time. The latest offender that we notice is the St. Louis *Republic*, which follows the common, but stupid, error of quoting Macbeth's reference to ambition so that it reads, "vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself." How ambition, or anything else, except a circus acrobat, can overleap itself, a commentator would find it hard to say.

Shakespeare wasn't much given to writing nonsense, and he didn't in this instance. What Macbeth was made to say was, of course, "vaulting ambition, that o'erleaps its sell," or saddle.

The reading is not "new," having been independently suggested, years ago, by Walter Savage Landor and a writer in the English *Notes and Queries*. So far as we are aware, it has not been adopted by any editor; and, to our thinking, there is nothing in the passage that calls for emendation. *O'erleaps itself*, for "leaps too far" or "exerts itself too much in leaping," does not strike us as un-Shakespearian. There is an exact parallel to it, though no commentator has referred to it, in *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2. 155: "I have o'ershot myself to tell you of it." Antony means that he has "overshot the mark," as we say, just as *o'erleaps itself* means "leaps beyond the mark or point intended." *Sell* (the French *selle*, Latin *sella*) is not found elsewhere in Shakespeare, though it is used by Spenser (*F. Q.* ii. 2. 11, ii. 3. 12, iii. 1. 6, etc.) and other writers of that day.

Three New Volumes of the "Mermaid Series." This excellent series of "the best plays of the old dramatists" has been augmented since we last referred to it, by three new volumes, *Thomas Heywood*, *John Ford*, and *Thomas Otway*. The *Heywood* is edited by Mr. A. Wilson Verity, with introduction by Mr. J. A. Symonds, and the plays are *A Woman Killed with Kindness*, *The Fair Maid of the West*, *The English Traveller*, *The Wise Woman of Hogsdon*, and *The Rape of Lucrece*. The frontispiece is a quaint view of the interior of the Red Bull Playhouse reproduced from Kirkman's *Drolls*, 1672. The *Ford* is edited by Havelock Ellis, who has the supervision of the whole series, and contains *The Lover's Melancholy*, *'Tis Pity She's a Whore*, *The Broken Heart*, *Love's Sacrifice*, and *Perkin Warbeck*. It has for frontispiece "The Bankside and its Theatres" from the view of London engraved by Hollar about the year 1620. The *Otway* volume, edited by Hon. Roden Noel, includes *Don Carlos*, *The Orphan*, *The Soldier's Fortune*, and *Venice Preserved*, with an appendix giving some of Otway's letters, supposed to have been written to Mrs. Barry, the actress. A portrait of the dramatist from the picture by Riley forms the frontispiece.

The former high standard of the series is well maintained in these volumes. The selection of plays as "the best and most representative" will, we believe, be generally indorsed by readers and critics. The text is carefully edited, and the notes, though brief, are all that are needed in books not intended for school use

We are glad to know that Ben Jonson is to have *three* volumes in the series, to be edited by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson and Mr. H. C. Herford. Two volumes of Dryden and two of Chapman are also in preparation, to say nothing of others announced by Messrs. Vizetelly & Co. These half-crown books are sold in this country for a dollar or less.

Mr. Waters's "William Shakespeare Portrayed by Himself." Messrs. Worthington & Co. of New York publish *William Shakespeare Portrayed by Himself*, "a revelation of the poet in the career and character of one of his own dramatic heroes," by Mr. Robert Waters ($1.25). The character meant is Prince Hal, afterwards Henry V., who figures in four different plays, including those in which Donnelly finds his "cipher." That Henry was a favorite with Shakespeare has often been noted and cannot be doubted, and the coincidences in the character and experiences of the two men pointed out by Mr. Waters are curious and interesting; but that Shakespeare "delineated himself in that hero" we cannot believe. This crochet of the author's, however, does not in the least detract from the merit of his book as a critical analysis of the character of Henry in himself and as compared with his dramatic historian. The chapters on Donnelly are the weakest part of the book and might well be omitted in a second edition.

Landor's "Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare." The latest issue in the neat library edition of Landor's complete prose works, published by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, *The Pentameron, etc.*, deserves mention here as containing the capital "Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare, Enseby Treen, Joseph Carnaby, and Silas Gough, Clerk, before the worshipful Sir Thomas Lucy, Knight, touching deer-stealing, on the 19th day of September, in the year of grace 1582." It is in Landor's best vein, and all Shakespeare students will enjoy it hugely. We fancy it is not so well known to them as it ought to be. It fills a hundred pages out of the four hundred or more in this comely book, which is the last of the seven volumes comprising Landor's prose works.

Mr. Cooke's "Human Mystery in Hamlet." Messrs. Fords, Howard, & Hulbert, of New York, send us advance sheets of *The Human Mystery in Hamlet*, by Mr. Martin W. Cooke. The author's view "excludes the idea that in Hamlet Shakespeare represents any single individual or person. The office of the character is to exhibit typical mental struggles. Hamlet is not a person, he is a type." He says again:

The theme of *Hamlet* is the interior life of humanity in this world, striving to harmonize its actions with a supernaturally imposed law of rectitude, which it recognizes but ever fails to fulfil. It reveals a warfare which does not manifest itself in clash of swords or roar of cannon, but which rages, never ceasing till the dissolution of the soul and body; "the rest is silence."

The book is a contribution of more than average interest to the discussion of the *Hamlet* problem; but we are not convinced by its arguments. If Hamlet is in a certain sense a "type," he is none the less an individual. We cannot think of him except as an actual person, though Mr. Cooke tells us that the idea that he is "a possible individual" is inconsistent with the idea that Shakespeare employs him "not to exhibit himself, but his creator's thought." He is "not exhibiting Hamlet — a man — but using him as a mirror to reflect his great theme — Man." The fundamental error of the critics is in assuming that "this is the representation of an actual person or character." The plea for this view of the case is able, but, as we have said, it does not seem conclusive.

PERIODICALS.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* for December is a Christmas double number and altogether a highly satisfactory specimen of holiday literature. It opens with a piquant story, "La Belle Américaine," by W. E. Norris, who palpably takes after Mr. James in this instance and in some ways improves upon his model. The American girl in Paris — or at least a certain type of her — has never been more effectively portrayed. Surrey farm houses, by Grant Allen; a ramble through Normandy, by Owen Allsop; and Macbeth on the stage, by W. Archer and Robert Lowe, are the subjects of leading illustrated articles. Hugh Thomson's drawings for Izaac Walton's "Angler's Song" are excellent. But the artistic attractions of the number also comprise twelve full-page plates, of which "A Study in Chalk," by C. E. Perugini, and "The Ferry Girl," by William Padgett, are perhaps the most noteworthy. The publishers of the *English Illustrated* evidently spare no pains to make that magazine representative of the best contemporary English art, and its literary quality is exceptionally meritorious.

The Christmas number of the *Cosmopolitan* has an article on national types of Christ, by William H. Ingersoll, with many process illustrations of a more or less satisfactory nature. Process work has also been brought into play

to illustrate a paper on the Metropolitan Museum of Art, whose treasures are carefully described. The fiction takes a decidedly cosmopolitan range, it being derived from French, Russian, and Chinese sources. "Makàr's Dream," translated from Korolenko by Mrs. Aline Delano, has the true Slavic naïveté. "Poh Yuin Ko" is the Chinese version of the fable of Lamia; it is translated by Wong Chin Foo. There is a rather labored article on Carmen Sylva by J. P. Jackson; and W. W. Thomas, Jr., describes a Christmas in Sweden.

The *Christmas Judge* has caught the chromo fever from across the water, and presents its readers with a depressing specimen of art after a picture painted expressly for the publishers by J. G. Brown, N.A. The painting is doubtless worth the money paid for it, but the presentment of it is anything but creditable. Nor can we praise the especial style of literature provided by the *Christmas Judge*. With the exception of Mr. Riley's poem, its "humor" is of a very strained, coarse, and vulgar type.

ITALIAN NOTES.

In recent numbers of the *Nuova Antologia*, published fortnightly at Rome, may be noted a few among many valuable contributions. Signor Luigi Palma writes nobly of the mutual relations of national and literary development; and concludes that history shows that, with some exceptions where a sudden crisis absorbed every resource of the country, literary and national vigor have everywhere been contemporaneous. The richest period of Florentine letters and art was under the mediæval republicanism of the rule of the burghers. In England Shakespeare and Milton were witnesses of the struggle for political and religious freedom. From modern history also he is encouraged to believe that the ideals of a nation are needful to stimulate its mental activities. An ex-officer of the navy criticises a new book by Signor Evasio Mesturini, with the rather alarming title "Save the Navy." Signor Mesturini declares that the exigencies of modern warfare demand a navy on the shore rather than on the high seas, and would have the *personnel* of the navy united to that of the army, with one education for both, since, in his opinion, the navy is simply a marine artillery corps. His critic by no means agrees with him. Signor A. Gabelli discusses the value of the study of the classics, and thinks it no loss of time in the education of young men. A critical study, by Signor G. Chiaimi, of Romeo and Juliet entitles it the first dramatic masterpiece of William Shakespeare. A needed reproof is given to modern prose, both in Italy and elsewhere, in an article upon fashionable metaphors, by Signor R. Fornaciari. These metaphors, borrowed from every department of modern knowledge, are too often used mechanically, to the detriment of precision and clearness. It would require too much space to do more than allude to the long list of overworked and misplaced expressions; but we will briefly state the essayist's conclusion. Terms belonging to special departments are frequently at the same time too exact and not exact enough to denote literary ideas; and the true way to write well is to meditate upon words, analyze with care any complex ideas, and determine the images to be embodied in clear, simple, and just terms. This was the merit of the Latin and Greek authors and of the *trecentisti*. Confusion and pomp of phrase belong to a later period; and it should be the care of our own century to classify and make precise the expression of its immensely enlarged resources of material.

Among new Italian books is a study of the sonnets and *canzoni* of Boiardo, by Signor Paolo Georgi, who by ingenious comparisons finds that the love of the poet was for one lady, and not for two — since the compositions in which La Rosa is celebrated form the acrostic of the name of Antonia Caprara. Thus the Rose becomes a common noun — a symbol of the lovely Antonia, instead of her rival.

At Bologna have recently been published the papers, hitherto inedited, of the great contrapuntist, Padre Martini.

Signora Sofia Fortini Santarelli has translated into Italian Col. T. W. Higginson's *United States History*, for young readers.

A work sent to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by Signor Gilberto Govi, proves by a document printed in 1610 that Galileo at that time had invented the microscope, applying his glass to the observation of the organs of sense and motion in small animals. When in 1624 the first Drebbel microscope, with two converging lenses, was brought into Italy, Galileo asserted his own claim as first inventor, while recognizing the superiority of the German instrument.

The critic Signor Emilio Costa has compiled an anthology of Latin poetry written in Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

NEWS AND NOTES.

— The new translation of Villari's *Savonarola*, by Madame Villari, contains much additional matter, and is fuller and completer than the last published Italian edition. The biography is illustrated with portraits of famous men of the times.

— The Massachusetts Tariff Reform League will keep "open house" at No. 66 State Street, Boston, during the coming year. Secretary Emerson W. Judd is prepared to make arrangements for lecturers to visit any part of the State, and will send the League's publications free of charge to all applicants.

— A posthumous work of the lamented Sir Henry Maine, on *International Law*, is about to be published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. The work was, fortunately, left in manuscript ready for the printer except for some trifling editing of ambiguities. The sheets were seen through the press by Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Frederick Pollock, both of Lincoln's Inn, who were appointed two of Sir Henry Maine's executors.

— *Garden and Forest* has been doing this year work of a high order of ability in its field. Garden and forest culture is becoming more and more important as the country gets more thoroughly settled, and this new first-class weekly will be an influential factor in its extension.

— The December number (No. 39) of the *Riverside Literature Series* (published monthly at 15 cents a number by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) contains four carefully annotated papers by James Russell Lowell, "Books and Libraries," "Emerson, the Lecturer," "Keats," and "Don Quixote." "Books and Libraries" is an address delivered in 1885 at the opening of a free public library. It is of especial value to book-lovers, and a valuable aid to those interested in collecting books for private or public use. "Emerson, the Lecturer," a delightful paper on the sage of Concord, is of great interest to lovers of Emerson, and forms a most helpful introduction to his works. The chapter on Keats is a charming biographical and critical sketch of one poet by another. "Don Quixote," a paper read before a Workingmen's College at London, is a very entertaining essay on the worth and place of imaginative works in literature. This number of the series is especially suitable for use in high schools and academies.

— A new edition of Maynard's *Naturalist's Guide* will be issued immediately by Cupples & Hurd, Boston; also an entirely new work, by the same author, upon the *Eggs of the Birds of the United States*, with illustrations in color, done by the author. The latter work will appear in eight fifty-cent parts, at monthly intervals. Subscriptions are asked for by the author from those interested.

— Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the President-elect of the United States, makes this pleasant allusion to Gen. W. T. Sherman, in a recent letter recommending the new Ticknor illustrated edition of *Marching Through Georgia:* "I was delighted to see how perfectly the artists have succeeded in illustrating the text of a song that no soldier, except it be the great captain who led the march, ever tires of hearing, and he, I think, only because his modesty is as great as his leadership was dashing and successful. The portrait of Gen. Sherman is very spirited and life-like."

— At Brighton, on November 10th, after a few days' illness, died Miss Fanny Macaulay, the only surviving sister of the eminent statesman and historian, Lord Macaulay. Miss Macaulay was born in the year 1808, and she had outlived her illustrious brother by nearly thirty years. Mr. Zachary Macaulay, the well-known philanthropist and anti-slavery advocate, had four sons, Charles, John, Henry, and Thomas Babington, and five daughters, Fanny, Selina, Jane, Hannah More (Lady Trevelyan), and Margaret (Mrs. E. Cropper). Miss Fanny Macaulay was the frequent companion of her brother, and, among her other attractions, possessed a love and knowledge of music. — *London Literary World.*

— Harper & Brothers will soon issue Dr. George Birkbeck Hill's fine edition of Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson* in five volumes, cloth, and an *édition de luxe* in six volumes.

— Robert Browning has been at a retired mountain village in the Austrian Tyrol. He has now recovered his health and strength. Mr. Browning has his sister with him, his son and daughter-in-law. Mr. Browning will henceforth make Venice his headquarters. He has lately bought the fine palace, the Rezzonico, one of the largest fronting the Grand Canal. This palace, with its marble frontage, its arched windows, and pillared balconies, is one of the most notable in Venice. The ceilings are covered with paintings of the date of the sixteenth century. Two statues attributed to Michael Angelo adorn the staircase. Candelabra of the finest art hang in the grand reception-rooms.

— Messrs. Cupples & Hurd of Boston an-

nounce a new book by Miss Sally P. McLean. It is called *Lastchance Junction*. Miss McLean's *Cape Cod Folks* has gone to its twenty-third edition, and her *Towhead* is in its fifth thousand.

— The *Birds' Christmas Carol*, by Kate Douglas Wiggin, which has just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., costs no more than a Christmas card, some of which, in fact, are more expensive. This is not, by the way, a book about birds, but about a family named Bird.

— *King's Handbook of Newton, Mass.*, will be issued in January. Written by Mr. M. F. Sweetser, whose guide-books have the highest reputation, it will be printed by George H. Ellis, one of the best printers in Boston. Newton is a first-class geographical puzzle with its many villages, and the outside world will hereafter be able to wrestle with the matter with a good prospect of success, under Mr. Sweetser's direction.

— Lee & Shepard announce for early publication *Aryas, Semites and Jews, Jehovah and the Christ* (we omit the rest of the title, as life is short and Mr. Burge's art is very long), by the redoubtable author of *Pre-Glacial Man and the Aryan Race;* and *Essays: Religious, Political, Social*, by that rare thinker, David A. Wasson, edited by O. B. Frothingham.

— T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press for early publication *Red Carl*, a story of German life, translated by Mrs. Mary E. Ireland. It treats of the labor question, socialism, and temperance, told in an entertaining way for young people.

— The dramatization of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, which met with such success this last fall in Boston, has been put on the boards in New York at the New Broadway Theater. It has made, if possible, a greater hit than in Boston. The house was crowded the first night by an enthusiastic audience. In response to its demands Mrs. Burnett was called in front of the curtain. A well-known New York manager offered $15,000 for the stage-right, but the offer was refused. Crowded houses have continued through the week and doubtless will continue for many weeks to come.

— *Japan and Its Art* is the attractive title of a new work by M. B. Huish, announced by Macmillin & Co., to be fully illustrated.

— The *Political Science Quarterly* for December contains among its leading articles: "A Study of the Influence of Socialism upon English Politics," by William Clarke, an Oxford graduate and a London journalist; "An Argument for Private Enterprise *versus* Public Business Management," by Prof. Arthur T. Hadley; "A Discussion of the Legality of 'Trusts,'" by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight; "An Analysis and Criticism of the Law of 1887, regulating the Electoral Count," by Prof. John W. Burgess; "An Account of the Practical Operation of the Official or State Ballot System in England," by Mr. Edwin Goodby, a prominent Liberal politician; and "A Summary of the Legal Questions which have arisen under the English Ballot Act," by Mr. H. H. Asquith, M.P.

— *A Vocabulary to the First Six Books of Homer's Iliad*, by Prof. Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale College, in large type with illustrations, will be published in March, 1889, by Ginn & Co. A concise special vocabulary to the Homeric poems, or to parts of them, is open to far fewer objections than a similar vocabulary to any other work of Greek literature, since the words are found more nearly in their original significations and constructions. This vocabulary has not been compiled from other dictionaries, but has been made from the poem itself. The maker has endeavored to be concise — to give nothing but what is important for the accurate and appreciative reading of the *Iliad* — and yet to show the original and derived meanings of the words, and to suggest translations which should be both simple and dignified. More than twenty wood-cuts, most of which are new in this country, illustrate the antiquities of the *Iliad*.

— The publishers of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* issue a handsomely printed pamphlet containing a series of testimonials to the value of that great work which well deserve attention. The letters of commendation include opinions of the justices of all the supreme courts of the New England States, words of hearty recommendation from such authorities as Prof. F. J. Child, Prof. Ezra Abbot, Prof. A. P. Peabody, President Warren of Boston University, President Seelye of Amherst, President Carter of Williams, Prof. Chapman of Bowdoin, President Bartlett of Dartmouth, and President Robinson of Brown, and from the distinguished men of letters, Emerson and Whittier. Mr. Howells's assertion that he has "long preferred the Websterian orthography" is also significant. In fact, if we are to believe these eminent critics, Webster's is undoubtedly the best.

— D. C. Heath & Co. announce as in preparation an *American History*, by Miss Sheldon, whose *General History* has been so deservedly successful. This new book is for a younger grade and the weight of the work falls rather on observation and memory than on the reasoning powers, although a moderate exercise is given to these. The essential principle, however, of making each pupil do his own seeing and thinking, is followed out as rigidly as in the *Studies in General History*.

— Prof. C. E. Fay of Tufts College (ex-President of the Appalachian Club) will lecture this winter on the "Crest of the Continent" and "The Nibelungen Lied, or Hero Life in Germany in the Middle Ages." The illustrations of the first lecture were made in an extended tour among the Rocky Mountains of Colorado this past summer, and those of the second from the frescos of Schnorr in the Royal Palace at Munich.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Art.

A History of French Painting: From Its Earliest to Its Latest Practice. By C. H. Stranahan With reproductions of 16 representative paintings. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.00

A History of Art. By William Henry Goodyear, B.A. Fully illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co. $3.50

Biography.

Delia Bacon. A Biographical Sketch. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00

The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris. Edited by Annie Cary Morris. In two volumes. With portraits. Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50

An Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, Written by Himself. A New Edition with Notes and Supplement by Robert W. Lowe. With 26 original mezzotint portraits by R. B. Parkes, and eighteen etchings by Adolphe Lalanze. In two volumes. London: John C. Nimmo. 42s., net.

The Life and Letters of Samuel Wells Williams, LL.D. By his son, Frederick Wells Williams. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00

The Nun of Kenmare. An Autobiography. Ticknor & Co. $1.50

Essays and Sketches.

The Human Mystery in Hamlet. At Attempt to Say an Unsaid Word. By Martin W. Cooke. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.00

The Soul of the Far East. By Percival Lowell. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

Winter Sketches from the Saddle. By a Septuagenarian. John Codman. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00

The Coming of the Friars, and Other Historic Essays. By the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75

The Other Side of War, with the Army of the Potomac. Letters from the Headquarters of the United States Sanitary Commission, in 1862. By Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Ticknor & Co. $2.50

Slavery in Africa. A Speech. By Cardinal Lavigerie. Boston: Cashman, Keating & Co.

The Repose in Egypt. A Medley. By Susan E. Wallace. John B. Alden. $1.00

Our Fishery Rights in the North Atlantic. By Joseph I. Doran. Allen, Lane & Scott.

From London to Land's End. By Daniel Defoe. [National Library.] Cassell & Co. 10c.

From Flag to Flag. A Woman's Adventures and Experiences in the South During the War, in Mexico, and in Cuba. By Eliza McHatton-Ripley. D. Appleton & Co. $1.00

Facettes of Love: From Browning. By Dr. Daniel G. Brinton. Philadelphia: Wm. F. Fell & Co. 25c.

Fiction.

The Countess Eve. By J. H. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," etc. Macmillan & Co. $1.00

First Harvests. A Satire Without a Moral. By F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale). Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25

The Countess Eve. A Novel. By J. H. Shorthouse. Harper & Brothers. 25c.

This Mortal Coil. By Grant Allen. [Town and Country Library.] D. Appleton & Co. 50c.

A Village Tragedy. By Margaret L. Woods. [Leisure Moment Series.] Henry Holt & Co. 25c.

Lorin Mooruck; and Other Indian Stories. By George Truman Kercheval. J. Stilman Smith & Co. 75c.

The Berkeleys and Their Neighbors. By M Elliot Seawell. The American News Co.

The Tory's Daughter. A Romance of the Northwest. 1812–1813. By A. G. Riddle. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

The Confessions of Claud. By Edgar Fawcett. [Ticknor's Paper Series.] Ticknor & Co. 50c.

History.

Ohio. First Fruits of the Ordinance of 1787. By Rufus King. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25

The Story of Holland. By James E. Thorold Rogers. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

Historical Memorials of Canterbury. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. First American, from the Eleventh London Edition. With illustrations. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $3.00

Holiday Books.

Old Concord. Her Highways and Byways. By Margaret Sidney. Illustrated. D. Lothrop Co. $3.00

Warwick Brookes' Pencil-Pictures of Child Life. With Biographical Reminiscences by T. Letherbrow. D. Lothrop Co. $1.25

The Lost Earl, with Other Poems and Tales in Verse. By John T. Trowbridge. Illustrated. D. Lothrop Co. $2.00

The Story of the American Sailor, in Active Service on Merchant Vessel and Man-of-War. By Elbridge S. Brooks. D. Lothrop Co. $2.50

Christmas Carillons, and Other Poems. By Annie Chambers-Ketchum. D. Appleton & Co. $1.59

White Sails. By Emma Huntington Nason. D. Lothrop Co. $1.50

Coaching Days and Coaching Ways. By W. Outram Tristram. With illustrations by Herbert Railton and Hugh Thomson. Macmillan & Co. $6 00

The Good Things of Life. Fifth Series. Frederick A. Stokes & Brother. $2.50

The Christ-Child. A Christmas Story. Translated from the German of Marie Herbert by Elizabeth P. Cordner. Geo. H. Ellis. 25c.

Old Songs. With Drawings by Edwin A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons. Harper & Brothers. $7.50

Charley's Wonderful Journeys. By C. F. Amery. Profusely illustrated. Forest & Stream Pub. Co. $1.50

Important New Etchings. By American Artists. Text by Ripley Hitchcock. F. A. Stokes & Bro. $10.00

The Dickens Aquarelles. "The Old Curiosity Shop." Twelve Original Character Illustrations by Stylus. J. W. Bouton. $6.00

The Girl's Own Indoor Book. Edited by Charles Peters. With over 150 illustrations. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75

The Boy's Own Book of Indoor Games and Recreations. Edited by G. A. Hutchinson. With over 700 illustrations. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75

Poetry and Music.

Book of Day-Dreams. By Charles Leonard Moore. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.00

Tancred's Daughter, and Other Poems. By Charles G. Blanden. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75c.

Rebel Rhymes, and Other Poems. By Elizabeth J. Hereford. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00

My Father God, Lead On. By Ray Palmer. George H. Ellis. 15c.

Science and Philosophy.

Eating for Strength. By M. L. Holbrook, M.D. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.

Lectures on Pedagogy, Theoretical and Practical. By Gabriel Compayré. Translated by W. H. Payne, A.M. D. C. Heath & Co. $1.60

A Manual of Decorative Composition. By Henri Mayeux. Translated by J. Gonino. Illustrated by nearly 300 engravings. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50

Insects Injurious to Fruits. By William Saunders, F.R.S.C., F.L.S., F.C.S. Second edition. J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.00

Handy Reference Atlas of the World. By John Bartholomew. George Routledge & Sons. $3.00

The Conversation Method for Speaking, Reading, and Writing French. By Edmond Gastineau, A.M. Ivison, Blakeman & Co.

Theology and Religion.

Dogmatic Theology. By William G. T. Shedd, D.D. In two volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.00

The Religions of the World. An Outline of the Great Religious Systems. By David J. Burrell, D.D. Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1.25

Some Chapters on Judaism, and the Science of Religion. By Rabbi Louis Grossman, D.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

Jesus and the Men About Him. By Charles F. Dole. George H. Ellis. 50c.

Correspondences of the Bible. Part II. The Plants, the Minerals, and the Atmospheres. By John Worcester. Mass. New Church Union.

Newly Enlisted. A Series of Talks with Young Converts. By Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D. American Tract Society. 50c.

The Perfect Life. In Twelve Discourses. By Wm. Ellery Channing, D.D. Scribner & Welford.

The Life of St. Paul. By Rev. James Stalker, M.A. American Tract Society. 60c.

Studies in Mark's Gospel. By Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D.D. American Tract Society. $1.25

The People's Bible: Discourses upon Holy Scriptures. By Joseph Parker, D.D. Vol. IX. 1 Chron. x–2 Chron. xx. Funk & Wagnalls.

Travel and Observation.

Peoples and Countries Visited in a Winding Journey Around the World. By O. A. Wight, A.M., M.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00

Miscellaneous.

The Court of King Christmas. A Christmas Entertainment for Young People. By L. A. Higgins. New York: Harold Roorbach. 25c.

The Gypsies' Festival. A Musical Entertainment for Young People. By N. Earle. Harold Roorbach. 25c.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. May, 1888, to October, 1888. The Century Co. $3.00

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